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THE CARPENTER



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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
ORGANIZED 1881 — REGISTERED 1900
UNION MADE

JANUARY, 1906

BUCK CAST BROS. STEEL BUCK BROTHERS

Every Woodworker should have our

FULLY ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST

SENT FREE.

Chisels, Gouges, Turning Tools, Pattern Makers' Gouges, Carving Tools, Fine Beveled Edge Chisels, Butt Chisels. LIGHT EDGE TOOLS IN GREAT VARIETY. "Stamped with the Buck's Head."



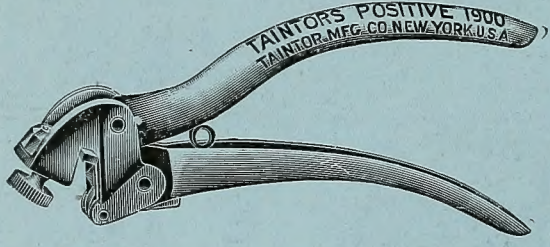
BUCK BROTHERS,

MILLBURY, MASS.

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET

TRY IT!

If you like it, tell others, if you don't like it tell US. :-:



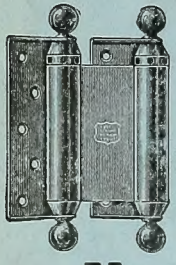
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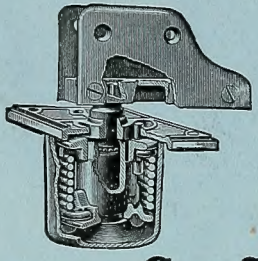
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SPRING HINGES

Are Quality Goods



Durable
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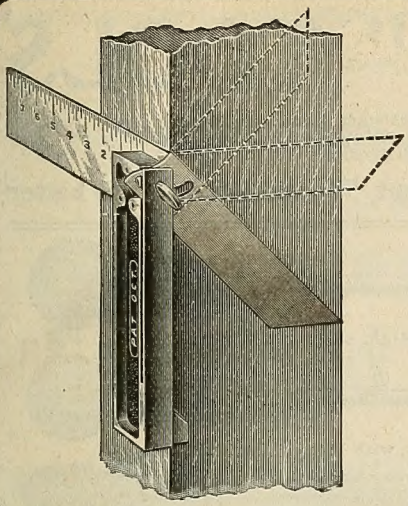
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Never
Go Lame



Your Hardwareman Can Supply Them

Kindly but firmly refuse all substitutes. Bommer's cost no more

Manufactured by BOMMER BROTHERS, Brooklyn, N. Y. Est. 1876.



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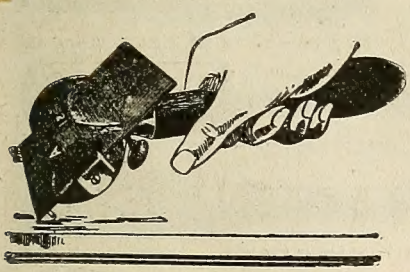
Ideal Bevel Try Square

Any carpenter can accomplish more in laying off work. He can mark the square and bevel cut with one continuous stroke of pencil without having to change square. Bevel blade closes in handle making a regular try-square. It is easy to change the bevel blade to any angle.

SEND FOR PARTICULARS.

NICHOLLS MFG. CO.
Ottumwa, Ia.

The Universal Wood Scraper



The best tool yet devised for the purpose of Scraping Wood, and removing Paint. One man will do more and better work in a day with this tool than any two men can do, in the same length of time, by the old hand method.

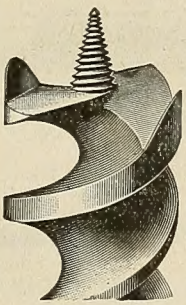
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The "ORIGINAL JENNINGS"



Augers

...and...

Auger Bits . . .

Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS" stamped in full on the round of each bit

For sale by all Hardware Dealers

RUSSELL JENNINGS MANUFACTURING CO.

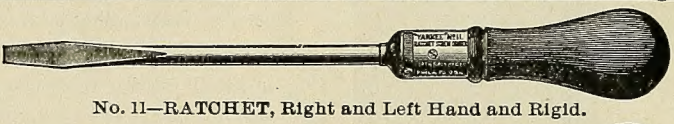
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"YANKEE" TOOLS

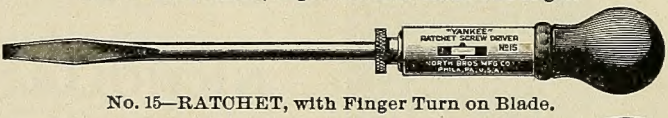
Are the newest, cleverest and most satisfactory in use, and the first to be offered at so reasonable a price that every up-to-date mechanic could buy tools of their quality and character.

Other tools are very good tools, but "Yankee" Tools are better

Ask Your Dealer to see Them



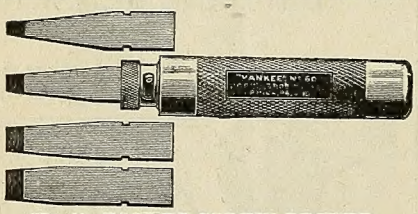
No. 11—RATCHET, Right and Left Hand and Rigid.



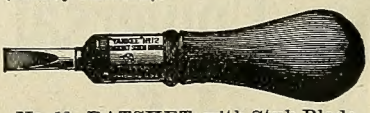
No. 15—RATCHET, with Finger Turn on Blade.



No. 30.—SPIRAL RATCHET, Right and Left Hand and Rigid.
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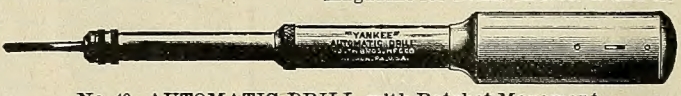


No. 12—RATCHET, with Stub Blade.



Magazine for Drills in Nos. 40 and 41.

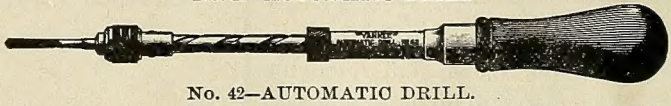
Sold by Leading Dealers in Tools and Hard-ware



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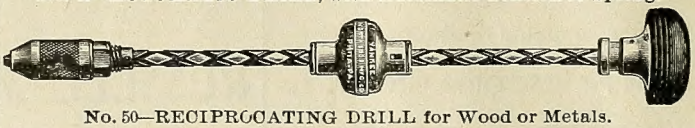
No. 41—AUTOMATIC DRILL



No. 42—AUTOMATIC DRILL.



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No. 50—RECIPROCATING DRILL for Wood or Metals.

Our "Yankee" Tool Book tells all about these and some others, and is mailed free on application to

North Brothers Manufacturing Co.

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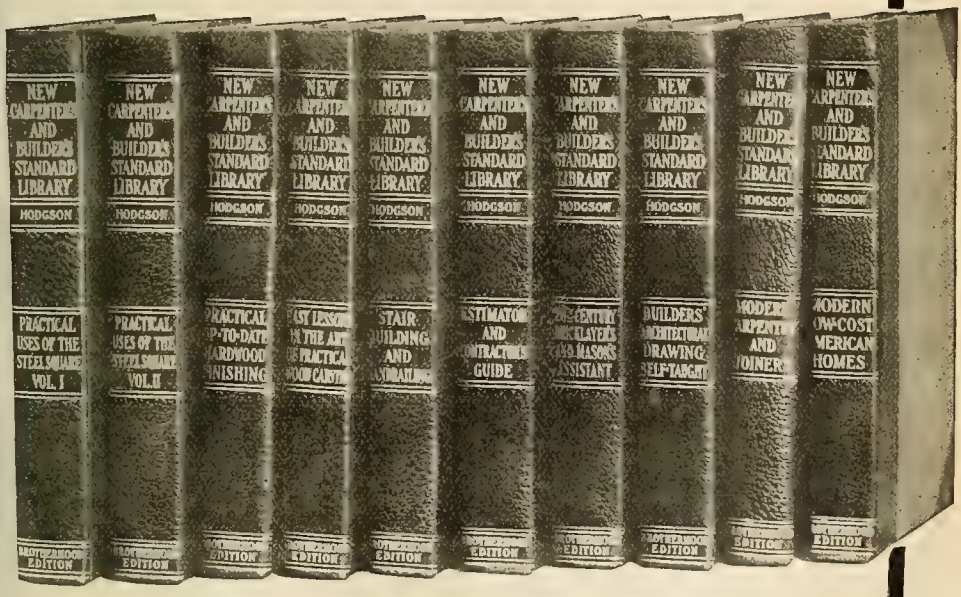
Greeting, 1906

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The New 1906

Carpenters & Builders Standard Library

By Fred T Hodgson



This Library contains over 3,000 pages, 3,100 illustrations, 18 large folding plates, bound in fine half Levant morocco, gold tops and titles.

Fill out the coupon below, mail to us, and we will send you FREE our 80-page booklet and other literature, with SPECIAL HALF-PRICE OFFER. Don't wait until the price advances, but DO IT NOW!

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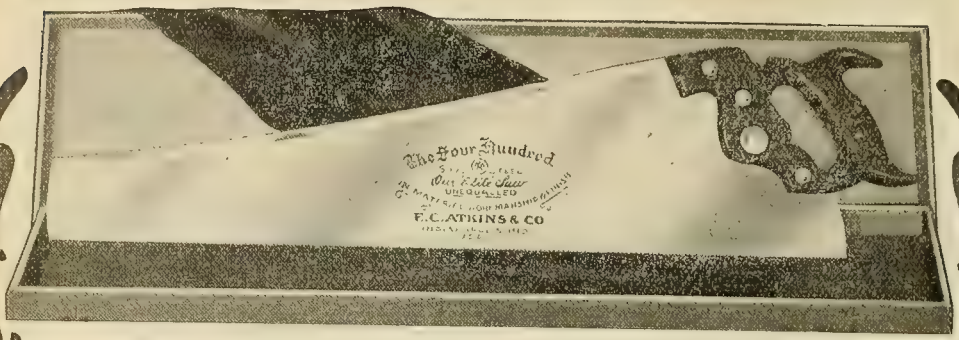
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A Fine Tool is a Useful Gift

WHETHER he be a carpenter, a lover of arts and crafts or an every-day man who likes to keep things in ship-shape about his own home, he has occasion to use a Saw, and if you give him this one he will bless you every time he uses it. The ideal of perfect saw-making is reached in the

ATKINS "ELITE" NUMBER 400

Something unique in a fine saw

Price, $4.00 for 26-inch—Other sizes in proportion

The blade is Silver Steel—the finest crucible steel in the world—tempered and hardened with special care, extra thin back, accurately ground with mirror finish. The handle is of the famous Atkins "Perfection" pattern, of highly polished ROSE-WOOD, with four heavily silver-plated screws. This stands alone as the finest hand-saw ever produced, and while rich in every particular, it is made for service. Each Saw packed in special box. If your dealer has not this "Four Hundred" Saw, he will doubtless order it for you, but if not, write to us at any of the houses named below and we will see that you get it.

Every mechanic should see that THE NAME OF THE MAKER is on the tools that he buys. All Saws bearing the Atkins trade-mark are made by this Company—and the pride of the maker enters into every one of them—accept no substitute.

Atkins Saws of all sizes and types, Saw tools, Perfection Floor Scrapers, etc, are sold by all good hardware dealers. Send for Booklet. Write for one of our Carpenters' Universal Time Books. Free for the asking.

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Largest Saw Manufacturers in the World

Factory and Executive Offices: Indianapolis

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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXVI—No. 1
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JAN., 1906

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Turning the New Leaf

WITH reverent heart we turn anew
An untouched page of time,
A page to fill with noble deeds
Or stain with sin and crime;
Then, ere we mar its surface pure,
Ere we begin anew,
'Tis well that o'er our last year's work
We take a short review.

Alas! we scan, through tears, the page
We meant should be so fair,
The blotted page where records live
Of hope, and toil and care;
The page that ends the finished year
Of loss, and gain and strife,
Of love and home's sweet happiness,
And peace that blesses life.

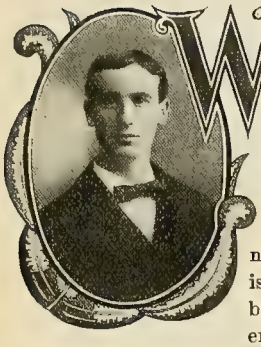
So much there is of pleasantness
Our record has to tell,
And so much done unworthily
We might have done so well!
Though mental retrospection shows
That shine exceeds the shade,
Too late we would erase the blots
Of past mistakes we made.

Then turn the new leaf, look not back
In retrospection vain,
But view the future's spotless page
Where we begin again;
And here resolve by God's own grace
That we will do our best
To keep life's record clean and pure,
And trust Him for the rest.

—MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

THE MINIMUM WAGE.

(By Thomas F. Kearney.)



WAGES, although one of the most common and familiar terms in economic science, is at the same time the most difficult to define accurately; the natural definition is, that wages is the reward for labor. A more modern definition might be, that the natural reward of labor should be that which it produces after proper allowance for material used and capital employed, whether paid in wages or other emoluments of satisfactory value.

The free laborer, the man who works for wages for whom he chooses, did not exist as a class until within six hundred years of the present time. History records the various stages of labor's progress through slavery and serfdom down to the establishment of the present wage system; the solution of which is the cause of much of the existing industrial strife between employer and employed. The wages to be paid as a reward for labor is therefore worthy of much consideration by the rank and file of labor organizations.

Workmen, in the struggle to attain their just rights should be insistent in asking, why it is that he who produces the most of all wealth should enjoy the least, when the men whose toil produce the least of it do by legal evasion of law and business enjoy the most of it. In other words, he who creates all the wealth should have a fair share of what he produces.

Since wages (no matter how small) is being regarded as the value of the workman's share of what he produces, all who work for wages should direct their efforts to the establishment of a wage founded upon an irreducible principle, and of sufficient value as to be in reality a fair compensation for what labor produces.

All men whose labor is worth using should be paid enough to support themselves decently and gradually improve their condition. This means the establishment of a minimum wage for every worker whom an employer shows a willingness to put to work. Beyond this minimum wage scale, which should irreducibly establish the lowest grade of labor, of what kind soever, the scale of efficiency should rise proportionately to that of the most skilled, the most capable and the most energetic. In no case, however, should the wage be so low as to admit of no emergence from a hand-to-mouth living condition.

From a trades union standpoint the minimum wage is the best visible recognition of wage progress that the working class can possess.

There is always in all countries a minimum wage. There is a minimum wage in this country. There is a minimum wage in China. The question is what it should be. In these United States a minimum wage ought to mean decent living room, decent clothes for our wives, the opportunity for school, and the playground for our children. It should mean leisure, the cultivation of our thoughts to good things, good, wholesome food, and a natural opportunity to use the best efforts of each for the good of all. In China a minimum wage means a little rice and an occasional rodent. The trade agreement establishing the minimum wage checks the greedy, avaricious employer from cutting down the wage of his non-union employes below a certain measure, below that of the trade agreement wage. Where the union does not establish the minimum wage schedule you will find that the condition of the union men will go down, always a peg or two lower. It is the agreement with the minimum that holds up the wage of even the non-union man.

It is to the interest of the fair-minded employer to see that the union is well established and aided in the maintenance of a minimum scale, for if it is not, why the minimum of the greatest skinflint in the trade will be the minimum that will prevail.

Labor unions should aim to avoid any wage scale admitting of the individual

bargain below a living wage minimum, because the individual bargain must of necessity be determined by the man who is in the direst distress, and in the most immediate need of money in order to buy the things for which he and his may be craving.

The employer contends that he is willing to pay the worker what he thinks his efficiency will produce, or, in other words, what the employer wants to pay; especially is this so where the worker has no trade organization to protect the craft.

It is strange to find that the employer is supported in the expression of this economic individual philosophy by many workmen who, either ignorant of its ultimate result, reduction of wages, or because of superior ability, receive a wage satisfactory to their own selfish interests, are many times willing to sacrifice the progress of their fellows as to such interests, apparently unconscious of the inevitable deteriorating effect their acts have upon their own working condition and that of labor in general.

If the employers are to be the sole judges of what man's labor is worth, is not their opposition to a minimum living wage scale for workmen inconsistent with their own attitude in their associations when they vote that they shall receive a minimum price from the public for all labor furnished regardless of the efficiency of such labor, and which they tell the union is not worth the scale sought after.

If the public to whom labor is furnished by employers have to pay all such employers a minimum price, why can not the workmen in turn get a minimum price established for their labor?

Thousands of carpenters can testify to the exorbitant prices many times charged the public by employers for labor furnished, while the man who is producing the comforts of life for his employer has to fight for actual existence. In the meantime a beguiled public is complaining of the high price which it thinks labor receives because of the bills it has to pay, not knowing that the profits go to the employer alone. When questioned on this matter the employer's answer is that he creates the opportunity for wage earners to labor, and so informs us (as placidly as if he controlled the whole planetary system) of his terms for us to accept or reject.

He is unconscious of the fact that though he may plan to build intricate and beautiful mansions, execute drawings that present a beautiful aspect on paper, it is the effort of labor alone which makes all such schemes a reality. Let those efforts cease and he is powerless in his undertakings.

In the face of all this, the action of the union in seeking to establish a minimum wage is logical and just. Through its practical establishment a minimum average of efficiency will result as a consideration for the payment of such a wage.

The most useful and most righteous duty unionism has to perform is to help the least efficient to become more efficient, and to protect them during this progress. The more skilled and able should even look for more than they demand for their less favored brothers. This will help to make the enforcement of the scale more generally established.

A sincere, honest and industrious employe should never be dependent on the wage scale of any union, but should if possible receive more. The union should, however, insist that the lowest rate of pay to be considered fair for any craftsman who can secure work must be kept up to a decent standard of living.

Labor organizations who assume that the evolution of wages is the greatest possible advantage to their members must devote some little consideration to the development of those members by showing evidence that the unionist is competent and worth the scale.

Organization, a trade agreement embodying an apprenticeship system, and a minimum wage, are, in brief, the essentials to be acquired in our efforts to secure more humane living conditions for those who work for wages.

The trades unions are doing more for the cause of temperance than any temperance society or any other purely benevolent organization.

LEGISLATION AND THE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM.

(By Rev. J. H. Barnett.)



MR. GEORGE C. Holt, a New York lawyer, comes forward with the following solution of the industrial problem:

"A court should be appointed to which labor controversies could be taken. It should be a court to which the parties could voluntarily submit controversies for arbitration, but it should also be a court into which either party could, if necessary, compel the other to come, like any other court of justice."

I take it that Mr. Holt looks upon the symptoms as the disease, when the fact is that the remedy which he offers, force or coercion, is but an expression of the diseased condition of the entire social fabric, and is merely transferring the controversy from the active participants in the industrial problem to a third party—government.

The problem to my mind is one of getting all men to stand on the broad plane of brotherhood. The lack of this spirit is the cause of all our social disturbances, and is the direct outcome of the spirit of selfishness which controls the hearts of men. This causes them to allow false ideas of self-interest to dictate their actions, thus bringing on the controversies which disturb the industries of the country. This being the case, I must say that Mr. Holt's solution will never solve the problem. Legislation will never solve the problem.

(1) Because, as we have stated, the problem is the direct result of human selfishness.

(2) We have to contend with legislative and judicial corruption.

(3) As long as humanity is controlled by selfishness we shall have legislative and judicial corruption.

(4) Legislation may restrain evil for a time, but it can not eradicate human selfishness.

(5) Selfishness is an internal disease that will not respond to external treatment; legislation is an external treatment; therefore, legislation can not effect a cure.

(6) The problem will never be solved until human selfishness is a thing of the past; legislation can never bring this to pass; therefore, legislation can not solve the problem.

The means suggested by Mr. Holt may bring temporary respite, but, like the pent-up waters of the flood, the controversy will again break forth where least expected, carrying destruction with it. At the best, legislation is but a make-shift. Do not think that I am opposed to legislation, or even that I think that we should not work for it. Let us use it to fill up the gap, but let our most earnest, insistent efforts be used to bring a permanent solution to the problem.

This can only be done as we come under the influence and absorb the teachings and life of the lowly Carpenter of Nazareth. He shows us that as we come into close communion with God, our hearts shall become so filled with the spirit of love—or good will to others—that selfishness has no room in the life. He shows us that there is a higher standard of success than mere accumulation of wealth and power, in His refusal of them when offered to Him. (Matt., iv, 1-11.) He shows us that true success consists in building true manhood and womanhood. What more can we say than to point you to this Christ life of self-sacrifice, of loving service, of adherence to the highest impulses of the soul even unto death, and assure you that it is this Christ life exalted in the lives of men —be they capitalists, trades unionists or non-unionists—that shall eventually bring harmony and peace not only in the individual life, but also into the industrial world, thus solving the problem that is now vexing us. The problem will never be solved until men as individuals enter into right relations with God. Men can not be in right relations with God unless they are in right relations with each other, and when this happens we will find that we have no industrial problem.

SOME GOOD ADVICE.

(By John H. McLean.)



JOHN H. McLEAN, one of the carpenters' business agents of Newark, N. J., delivered an eloquent address recently, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of Local Union No. 119 of Newark, In the course of his remarks he said:

"We have in this city today a strong organization of carpenters, and are enjoying the benefits of an eight-hour workday. If we did not have a carpenters' union you may be sure of one thing—that you would be working more than eight hours and not receiving the wages you now do. When we come to look back twenty or twenty-five years it is surprising to note the progress we have made. At that time there were fairly good organizations in the larger cities, but in the country towns the trade was not organized. Immigration from the old countries of Europe was nothing compared to what it is today, and the men of our trade who did come here were from countries where there were trade unions, and in a great many cases the immigrants were good trade unionists. The organizer of those days found it hard work to form unions with our American people, as a great many of our native-born citizens looked upon the trade union movement as a foreign institution, but conditions have changed at the present time. Our American people today believe in a trade union movement, and the immigrants who are coming to this country today from Europe know little or nothing of the movement, and they are coming by the shipload.

"Last year 13,000 skilled mechanics arrived in the port of New York. A great number of them did not have money enough to carry them past Newark, and we certainly got our share of them. Please listen to the figures for May, June and July, 1905, of alien arrivals at the port of New York, when all records were broken by the enormous figures of 294,381—about the entire population of Newark. The largest contingent of immigrants as usual comes from South Italy—95,025, or 32 per cent. of the total. Polish immigration assumes the second place with 33,438 arrivals. The Germans have 20,904, while the Hebrews have 17,295.

"With these awful conditions staring us in the face we must do something if we intend to keep present wages and hours; in fact, we must get busy if we expect our unions to exist in the future under those conditions. Fault-finding and criticising is a very easy method of disposing of the subject. Telling each other what should be done is another simple matter, but none of those things will prevent the dangers that threaten our interests from taking effect.

"Let me suggest a plan in the hope that the old veteran union, No. 119, will adopt it and become the leader in protecting our trade in the future.

"First—Establish an examining board, such as the plumbers have in this city. Send all candidates for membership before this board. If they can pass the examination give them a union card and put their names on the books of the United Brotherhood. If they fail to pass send them to dig ditches or hoe potatoes.

"Second—Send out your business agents and organizers on the highways and byways where carpenters are employed and ask them to come in under the broad plan provided for in our general laws.

"We know no color, caste, creed or nationality, which means the brotherhood of man. Adopt the old battle cry of the Knights of Labor—educate and agitate, agitate and educate. My friends, if you want to keep our United Brotherhood for the future you must teach the poor foreigner who is working at our trade (and certainly here to stay) the trade union ideas. You must educate and elevate him if you want to lift yourself up; if not you will go down to his level as sure as the sun will rise tomorrow. But when you teach him teach him along correct lines.

"Third—Remember your obligation. Remember the promise you took when you

became a member of this great organization, to obey the will of the majority. Sink your little selfish interests and protect our United Brotherhood from the fate of other organizations in the past. All of them were destroyed from the inside, and not by the employing classes. They were destroyed because of selfishness, personal ambition, which has been the curse of the trade union movement. In the name of justice and for the sake of the carpenters of the future let us keep away from that evil.

"Last, but not least, stop paying rent. Let us own our headquarters and the hall where our local unions meet. Local Union No. 119 has been paying rent for twenty long years. If you will figure it up at $10 per month, with interest, you will easily see that enough money has been spent to have built a magnificent headquarters for the carpenters of this city. It is strange how the members of the building trades build beautiful homes and halls for others, and, to use the langauge of one of the brothers of 119, have a 'slaughter house' for headquarters."

EDUCATING HOME.

(By John B. Powell.)



HE old year's holidays had come and gone, and a New Year was at our doors, and quite freely we lent our minds to considering what resolutions we should form and adopt. Every one of us had been prudent in saving some of our earnings to have what we might call our own.

The subject of discussion was "The Condition of Ourselves as Workmen." Every one had his trade or his profession, still, in the main there was one decision which received a unanimous vote—that there was no cause nor reason why the wage earner should cease his efforts to obtain higher recognition of his skill as a mechanic, better pay for that skill, and more power over capital's insatiate exactions upon his time and work and its determination to make the workman, skilled or common, its unnatural slave.

The proposition that, however, was warmest, though the whole discussion was calm and considerate, was, that the laborer, regardless of his trade, occupation, calling or profession, should make his home as happy and entertaining as his means could possibly afford. And, next, to store his mind with information and knowledge that would enable him to bravely, fearlessly and intelligently battle with greedful, aggressive capital, which, in the hands of a tryant, is degrading and enslaving labor.

Money is never absolutely necessary to make the workingman's home one of comfort and contentment, but it is only fair, reasonable and just that he be paid an amount that will provide him with, not the luxuries nor yet the mere necessities of life, but surely all that is needed to provide him with a healthy, comfortable home and to enjoy pleasing conditions.

One of the party said that while his home was not one of luxury, it was bright, pleasing and comfortable. It was a cottage having only a parlor, dining room, bedroom, kitchen and a "den," off which was the bath, lavatory and closet. In the northeast corner of the dining room sat his desk—roll-top—with two upper shelves holding text or reference books which he used in his mental, mechanical and literary work. At the window on the right of his desk were urns, pots and hanging baskets well filled with plants, vines and mosses, every one of which was smiled upon by the sun from the south most part of the day. Tilting his reclining chair backward, he could look into his parlor on his left. In winter his eyes took an occasional rest from blue prints, drawings, specifications and manuscripts, or whatever or whichever was engaging his attention. His glance ran to a bright fire in the anthracite heater. The red mica was a pleasing picture to his eye—an inspiration to his mind—yet the picture was neither so cheerful nor inspiring as the voice that was singing some of the old, old songs, none of which had lost

its charm because of age or of simplicity of melody, and it was even sweeter and more melodious than when it belonged to a "Miss" and he was a "beardless boy" with thoughts in his mind—well, perhaps you have had or are having or may have similar trends in your life—for the voice that was sending its sweetness throughout his humble home was his cheerful, loving wife.

Now and then the scene changed, and his thoughts were interrupted by the touch of soft fingers running rapidly, regularly and rhythmically over piano keys, which seemed to keep in harmony with the symphony of his thoughts. Then there came a stillness in the parlor, while at his feet a pin might have been heard to drop. But neither quiet signified the parlor occupant nor the writer at his desk was yielding to drowsy nature. One was reading again and again the soft reflections of the soulful editor of The Carpenter regarding the vital question, "Is Life Worth the Living?" and the other was giving rein to a train of thoughts pertaining to the welfare and happiness of his fellowman—particularly him who labors day after day to maintain his industry, integrity and a comfortable home.

The wife did not mind rising at 6 o'clock in the morning; that had become a habit with her more punctual than any alarm clock, though there was one on the sideboard in the dining room. At six twenty he heard her call, "Breakfast is ready, Will," and knew that he had just fifteen minutes to eat his morning meal and twenty-five more in which to report for duty. There was no thought about his hat, coat or well-filled dinner basket—all were ready, for the wife had made calculations to an exactness. The good-bye was said; he left on time, reported on time and worked cheerfully all day, knowing he had left at home a cheerful, painstaking angel of a woman whose house he would find in trim order, and who would greet him with a smile of welcome upon his return. Was he disappointed? No, never, unless ill health or some unforeseen accident or incident had come to interfere with well-laid plans.

When it was summertime and the days lengthened out long after the sun had set, the evening meal was early, and it saw two happy souls lingering at its bountiful board in pleasant discussion. And when the meal was over, the table cleared and the dishes shelved, there was a resort to the porch, where the discussion went on with interest to its participants. Nor did the chat end there; it was still a theme, and it kept both minds and tongues busy till nature again presented her demands for rest. But summer or winter, the even tenor of their minds moved on and moved smoothly every evening till lips began to slowly cease their labor and eyes to blink and wink and wait for nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep.

Do not say that this is sketching from fancy, for it is all real; the background is here and may be seen as you run reading these lines. You might have seen the man as an apprentice, then as a journeyman and later as a master at his trade, in either state acquiring all possible information and knowledge that might make him a more skillful and successful workman than he was, and he certainly was one of the best.

You know as well as I do that colleges do not educate sufficiently to bring success to those whom the hoof of capital falls heaviest upon—the workingman—he must learn by toil and study and gain the practical in whatever trade, profession, business or calling inclination has led or may lead him to, and you have found that the downward and the upward motion of the saw must be steady and straight, that the plane must move forward or backward regularly and rapidly, and that the nail must be hit fairly on the head—in brief, you must do as the great Napoleon directed his soldiers to do, if they would gain the battle—"Go forward."

Don't you realize that you are losing in the run after success if you are not posting yourself on matters which relate to your trade or your business? It is facetious but wise to say: "Never sit down in the meadow and wait for the cow to back up and be milked. Go after the cow." And you realize, also, that, while there are many matters useful in interchange, no man can really be a jack of all trades and master of every one. The horseshoer or blacksmith can hardly be

trusted to repair so delicate an instrument as a timepiece—not any more than a carpenter can reasonably be expected to skilfully follow his trade and as skilfully and as safely handle the throttle of the powerful engines of railway travel unless he has become a master of his trade and an expert at the profession.

Capital does not control the knowledge in the world nor all the teachers in the world. True, capital has an advantage in that it can purchase great quantities of books and other reading matter and thus shelve its libraries with the widest possible range of literature. Can the workman be so fortunate? No. But he can and should avail himself of mediums which the Croesus look not at—the literature of his trade. Mine has been the privilege to scan great libraries, aye, of millionaires, but rarely have I found among them the tomes which carry to the mind that liberality of thought that deals with the working interests of the working class.

Was it strange that I marveled not at the avarice and greed, the impartiality and bias of the moneyed mind when I found it rejected literature which calmly and considerately treated the cause of the working people, and, frankly, I can find no cause nor reason for such narrow sentiment. Besides, it plainly gives incontrovertible evidence of unfriendliness to the labor cause, and naturally there came a regret that the laborer was forced to fight his battles of self-protection by the power of an insistent and persistent tongue, and the magazines, journals and literature published in his behalf.

But I rejoice, and, in the language of the "lodge men," you may "inquire the cause." "Well," I answer, "I am convinced that life is worth the living, and that Brother Duffy was and is right in saying we can make it worth the living if we make home intellectually entertaining. More than this, honor falls to the workingman—the wage earner, in the comparison between the man who reads up and well, calmly and considerately literature that champions his cause and the man who shapes his mind and his actions to serve his selfish ends.

"Here," I continue, "is truth, pure and simple," and I quote you from a well-known labor monthly, which should be in the hands of every workman—indeed, in the library of every home, whether that home supports a splendid library of innumerable volumes or only a "shelf over the mantlepiece."

"There is to be found," says the excerpt, "in our official journal good, sound reading matter for all classes, from the learned and unlearned, from the man of millions to the one with meager purse strings, from the man occupying the highest office in the land to the one holding the humblest position in life, for men and for women, because the reading matter, as contained in the various articles, proves conclusively that the different writers are people whose thoughts and ideas are not formed from a mere glance of things, but give evidence that their souls have penetrated to the bottom of their subject."

This, my brothers, is just what helps to make your home happy, and, surely, if the readers of any magazine, such as The Carpenter—able in its special field—do not find entertainment for the mind, I must marvel at their neglect.

Have I tired you? I hope not; but I know at least one home which is all the happier because it reads The Carpenter, which, it does not hesitate to say, is artistic in design, arrangement and construction, while the style of its writers is as beautiful as the instruction and enlightenment of their subjects is valuable.

Among ignorant persons there is a belief that architects are useless—that a builder is enough of an architect for all practical purposes. There was a case heard not very long ago, in which an architect was cross-examined by counsel in this way: "You are a builder, I believe?" "No, an architect." "Builder or architect, architect or builder, it is much the same thing, isn't it?" "No, not at all." "What is the difference?" The architect explained what the difference was, and counsel added: "Oh, very well. that will do. And now after your very ingenious distinction without a difference, who was the architect of the Tower of Babel?" The architect smiled. "There was not one," he answered, "hence the confusion."—National Builder.

IS IMMIGRATION A MENACE TO OUR REPUBLIC?

(By J. O. Carson.)



S IMMIGRATION a menace to our republic?'' That is the very vital, important and present question which is agitating the minds of all, whether naturalized or native-born citizens. It is a question, too, which should have thoughtful consideration at the hands of the mechanics, as very few millionaires immigrate here—generally it is the ''poor devil'' with barely enough in his pockets to pay steerage fare, who is ignorant of our ways, customs and habits, but who expects to become a multi-millionaire or at least a millionaire in a few years.

Is foreign immigration making skilled labor cheaper, taking the increased cost of commodities into consideration, or is it causing less display of skill, and, in consequence, causing cheaper and inferior work to be turned out by the American manufacturer?

Since the year of 1820, statistics compiled by the ''Bureau of Immigration'' show that over 23,000,000 aliens have set foot on American soil, and of this number, 3,832,577 have immigrated during the last five years. Within the year closing June 30, 1,026,000. Just think of it! Nearly 4,000,000 during the last five of eighty-five years. Notice the enormous proportional increase.

To tabulate it shows as follows,

1901	487,918
1902	648,743
1903	857,046
1904	812,870
1905	1,026,000

Immigration has taken a tremendous jump during the last decade. Caused no doubt by the ease an alien can enter; again, by the help given them by corporations, who have paid their fare (steerage), and with whom many had already signed alleged contracts, at a sum, in many instances, less than $1.25 per day, a fabulous amount to the poor, ignorant immigrant, yet not enough to buy bare necessities in this country.

Immigration stock is what we need to help develop the resources of our country, but it is the class and character we are receiving that is causing, and should cause, so much concern and disquietude to the well wishers of the republic.

Out of 493,859 arriving at Ellis Island (the Northern port) for the ten months ending April 30, 1905, 90,328 were recruited from Italy; and no less than 257,000 from Eastern Europe and Asia Minor. Commissioner - General Sargent shows in reports made that the Slavs are now far outstripping all other races in their rush for the new world. The Teutonic race comes second, the Iberic or Latin races third and the Celtic a very poor fourth.

From one-half to two-thirds of the total stream is now composed of Russians, most of them being Hebrews of the Jewish Pale, Austro-Hungarians, Calabrian Italians.

The number of illiterants was enormous; during the year 1904 the records show over 50 per cent. according to their own statements; not one-tenth were skilled laborers; most of them being laborers with the pick and shovel; or, in the case of females, servants. In fact, practically all aliens who are now coming to us from Eastern Europe are recruited from the peasantry, the most backward and unenlightened of all the civilized world.

Our immigration at the present time is to a great extent a forced one, and the necessary push comes from the outside; each alien is a source of revenue to the go-between of the steamship and railroad company in his native town; to the town contractor, who enters into an illegal agreement with some of the employment agencies at one of the disembarkation ports to supply so many laborers per annum; to the general agents of the steamship and transportation companies, drumming up trade throughout Europe and to the companies themselves, who are now doing over a $50,000,000 business yearly; to the employment agency, contractor or padrone in America; and lastly to the great corporation, manufacturing and engineering firms who hire these unskilled laborers at the lowest possible wage.

The Carpenter

When the steerage fare across the Atlantic is so cheap; when such powerful and soulless influences are at work; when so much damnable cunning, deceit and criminal ability is used, is it any wonder that the most depraved, ignorant, vicious, pauperized and undesirable element of the European countries are being wrenched from their hovels, and in many cases from the alms-houses by the continental poor-law boards, steamship agents, representatives of big corporations, and sent here to be housed in tenements reeking in vermin and filth.

Fraud, too, plays a most important part in this unwholesome, undesirable and unassiminable element of immigration. In many cases by forged or fraudulently substituted American naturalization papers. This has developed into a lucrative and well-established business in Italy, Russia and the Levant. To sum it up the greed for gold is the prompter for this most odious and nauseating immigration traffic.

This is not the fault of our inspectors; they do the best possible under existing laws. What we need is more stringent immigration laws; more uniform naturalization papers, as the present system of allowing State and county courts, etc., etc., to hand out any old kind of a paper indicating naturalization, is working a great harm to our republic.

Devise ways and means through Congress to make our State laws more uniform, adopt a uniform naturalization paper, and make up a uniform list of questions to be asked each applicant for "first papers." Allow only a few courts, and those of the highest order, to admit a man to citizenship and right of suffrage.

I only hope that the coming session of Congress will take up this question of "Foreign Immigration" and if no new laws are enacted, at least amend the existing laws to such an extent that they will materially lessen the flood to this country for a time at least.

Another question that confronts the large centers of population, is how to get rid of, or properly house this great, growing and festering crowd of unassiminable and undesirable aliens who are so thickly congested in such places.

These are questions of vital importance to this republic, and demand the earnest, thoughtful and considerate attention of the public in general, and the wage workers in particular.

AN EMPTY TREASURY IS DANGEROUS.

(By Frank Duffy.)

MANY labor unions have but scant resources; or, in other words, their funds are very meager, their treasuries often bordering on emptiness. One of the most difficult matters in the labor movement is to prove to the rank and file the necessity of paying higher dues to their union, and an "increased tax" to their national headquarters. Invariably we are told that it is not necessary. Yet, benefits by the score are wanted, voted for, and, in many instances, demanded, but the idea of making preparations to meet such demands is not thought of.

If sick, death and disability claims are not paid; organizers supplied, lawsuits defended, and strikes and lockouts supported, fault is immediately found, and yet, in the majority of instances, the fault lies with the members themselves. They don't prepare for the "rainy day;" they live in the present, forget the past and let the future take care of itself.

During the last quarter of a century the paths of the labor movement have been strewn with the "wrecks" of labor organizations, brought about mainly by the selfishness, carelessness and want of forethought of the members in not supplying the "necessary funds" to "run business in a business manner." It was a case of "want too much from the Union," and "give nothing in return."

There is not a man working at any organized branch of labor but knows that he is receiving from fifty cents to one

dollar per day more now than he did before his organization came into existence, and yet it is next to an impossibility to get that same man to pay anything in support of the organization that increased his wages, reduced his hours of toil, and made agreements for him under which to work.

It is indeed strange that men should show so much indifference to the union in return for the benefits they receive from it. What has been the cause of so many failures in the past, in the efforts of the the trade unions to enforce "justice," resist "oppression," to gain better working conditions, an eight-hour day and a living wage? The answer is easily found —"AN EMPTY TREASURY!"

Strikes have been declared in the past by organizations with bankrupt treasuries, and although advised, under such conditions, to desist from such action, these same organizations went blindly on, depending for success on whatever assistance they might get from sister organizations. But when "financial aid" was not forthcoming and when "failure" was their lot they raved and raged against the other trades unions for their indifference and meanness in not supporting them substantially, when, in fact, they were to blame themselves for not providing in time.

The strength of the trades union is not in its membership—it is in its treasury. If you have the "sinews of war" to fight with, you are not afraid to enter into battle, for the fight is already half won. The great danger to the promotion and well-being of our labor unions is want of funds.

In order, therefore, to prevent our organizations from going to pieces, we should immediately set to work and devise ways and means to establish good, sound, substantial "defense funds." Every national and international union should have at least one million dollars in reserve, and be in a position at all times to protect their members through all the vicissitudes of life.

Local unions should see to it that their funds are jealously guarded, so that when the "day of trouble" comes they may be in a position to take care of their interests. This is the only way success can be achieved. The matter rests with the members themselves, whether they make the union a "success" or not. The English trades unions have from one to six million dollars each in their treasuries, while the American trades unions are practically penniless, and yet the wages of the American artisan are far higher than those of his English cousin.

How is this state of affairs accounted for? The English "trades unionists" have gone through the "fight" for years and years. Yes, for centuries, and they know the value of a good "sound treasury." They are willing to contribute liberally to it, for they know that is their only salvation.

Not until we have been whipped into submission and driven back to work under the employers' terms will we realize the necessity of contributing willingly to the support of our unions.

Let us hope that day will never come, but let us prepare now, so that if it does come, we will be able to meet it.

EMANCIPATION.

(The author of this poem passed away a few years ago—"Gone in the morning and there was no night there.")

Why be afraid of Death, as though your life were breath?
Death but anoints your eyes with clay. O glad surprise!
Why should you be forlorn? Death only husks the corn.
Why should you fear to meet the thresher of the wheat?
Is sleep a thing to dread? Yet, sleeping you are dead
Till you awake and rise here—or beyond the skies.
Why should it be a wrench to leave your wooden bench,
Why not with happy shout run home when school is out?
The dear ones left behind! O foolish one and blind—
A day, and you will meet—a night and you will greet!
This is the death of Death, to breathe away a breath
And know the end of strife and taste the deathless life,
And joy without a fear, and smile without a tear,
And work, nor care, nor rest and find the last the best.

M. P. Babcock.

The Carpenter

THE BEAUTY OF HARMONY.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

"Peace on earth good will toward men."
The season of good cheer has come again.

UNIONISM has gone through another successful year, notwithstanding strenuous opposition from counter organizations of monopoly. The holiday season brings a suspension of hostilities, while capital and labor practically wish each other a merry Christmas. Capital and labor, the two indispensable forces of industrial economy, are at discord with each other, but the message of the herald angels, "Peace on earth, good will to men," finds an unspoken response in the hearts of all classes.

The despotism of capital and the growth and power of labor's organization are the two greatest opposing elements of modern effort. This is an age of unionism. The masses have progressed from a state of passive submission to a position of active and determined resistance.

Labor is irritated and discontented with unjust and overbearing conditions, and capital, denying the injustice of its methods, contends for supremacy in the unequal co-partnership the two powers must preserve.

Without harmony these mighty principals in the great industrial problem can not hope for social and economic improvement.

The greatest good to humanity must result from harmony, and incalculable evil lurks in the latent fires of discord.

There are vital issues to be settled between capital and labor.

Capital eagerly watches for signs of dissension among the various labor organizations. The strongest ally that monopoly can secure for making sure of victory over labor and for working toward the destruction of unionism is strife among the labor unions.

Family quarrels will hurt the cause. Unionism is a large family and steadily increasing, and danger lies in discord between the various organizations. Monopoly is not only a menace to public interests generally, but it is the foe of unionism first, last and always. The principles are practically the same in all labor unions and the strength of union must oppose one common tyrant. All labor serves one oppressive master, and the same galling chains that bind one line of labor hold every other line of work in the same bondage. To break those shackles unionism requires all her strength, and harmony is necessary.

The absolutism of capital has become intolerable to labor, until, on a protective basis, unionism has spread all over the world and comprises a membership from all lines of labor.

Harmony is desirable, and family feuds are to be avoided. Let one labor organization be injured or crippled and unionism as a whole feels the effect of defeat. Capital scores a victory. The assertion is made that money rules the world and nothing can ever wrest the golden scepter from capitalistic power. Unionism is educating the masses in their self-interest, and through its teachings the people arise in the might of new-found moral purpose to at least control their own affairs.

Union is teaching workingmen to concentrate every effort to organize all lines of wage labor, and the movement tends toward improved conditions for the masses. The employers' association poses as a loyal advocate of liberty. It carries its creed into effect by claiming every right for the employer that is denied to the employe, and in seeking every possible advantage in its relations with the laborer.

The only right its personal liberty gives the toiler is to humbly accept a job when offered at whatever pay the employer decides to allow, work as many hours a day as the employer requires; be discharged at any time without a day's notice, and work as the employer says, and keep his mouth shut about organization. The forces opposing organized labor fight hard for the open shop, and illustrate their policy of one-sided liberty at every opportunity. Labor demands more leisure and capital

opposes all progress toward the eight-hour basis.

The old accusation is that more leisure is not essential to the workingman's improvement, because the additional leisure is spent rather to demoralize than to uplift. Capital claims the eight-hour system is good only in theory, but would prove a failure in practice, as nine-tenths of the laboring class of men would spend such added leisure around the grog shops.

We may not criticise the class who have more leisure than labor, but can only wonder if the proportion of inebriates is greater among the poor than among the rich. Perhaps the man drunk on champagne would save his workmen from the folly and degradation of getting drunk on booze. Labor should appreciate capital's motive for preferring long hours. If many industries in this country have established the eight-hour rule successfully, why should not all mechanics the world over progress to this aim?

Unionism is for improvement, and the eight-hour system will yet become the rule for mechanics in every line.

"The world rolls freedom's radiant way
And ripens with her sorrow;
Keep heart! who bear the cross today
Shall wear the crown tomorrow!"

Whatever industrial conditions may exist, Christmas cheer calls forth sympathy and kindliness. "Peace on earth and good will" reign for a brief season. May labor and capital soon realize the beauty of harmony;

And may the New Year with us find
Sweet brotherhood among mankind;
For saint and sinner, friend and foe
As far as kindliness may go,
We wish a happy New Year.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

(By Colin McKay.)

A REVOLUTION, fraught with more momentous consequences than that going on in Russia, is undoubtedly in progress in this country, though, owing to the flexible character of our institutions, the readiness with which we adapt our views and habits to changing conditions we hardly realize what is going on around us and in us. The march of industry, of commerce, of culture, is changing all our conceptions of life, as well as re-creating the very conditions of life itself. In all departments of life, industrial, social, religious, we are breaking with old traditions, old ideals, old principles, and casting about for new and better ones; or at least seeking to reinterpret the old ones in accordance with our increasing knowledge of the changing phenomena of life. All institutions, ideas, beliefs, are in a state of flux; society is in a ferment; the time is full of unrest, doubts, aspirations.

When Darwin published his famous hypothesis of the origin of the species, he led us into a bewildering wilderness. The theory of evolution as interpreted by Darwin was accepted more readily in the new than in the old world—partly because the people were living more or less in accordance with the more important principles of the struggle for existence—partly because it seemed to justify their colossal egotism. But for all that our religious convictions, though badly enough shaken, still retained sufficient vitality to make us recognize that we would only stultify ourselves morally if we tried to justify our conduct in good set terms. Consequently we have had two systems running side by side; the code of practice which is based on the plain principles of egotism, and the code we profess to believe in, which is altruistic, and, in the view of many good people, impractical. If we turn from our morality to our political and social relations we find a corresponding chaos—a similar clash between our professions and practices. Capitalists decry paternalism, praise individuality and self-reliance, yet lobby for high tariffs, purchase franchises and fatten on special privileges. If a man appropriates a railway we send him to the Senate; if he an-

nexes a loaf of bread we send him to another State institution. We boast of our political liberties, of the virtues of democracy, and allow corrupt bosses to rule over us. On proper occasions we exalt in spread-eagle speeches our great and glorious country to the skies, and in the goodness of our hearts generously hand it over to the plunderer and the parasite—and make life harder for our children. Now and then we have a spasm of outraged dignity and raise hail Columbia over our violated rights, but it seldom has occurred to us that the best way to protect our rights is to attend to our duties as citizens, as trade unionists, as members of the human family.

But, fortunately, there are signs that we are at last marching out of the wilderness—that we are getting ashamed of the hiatus between our professions and practices. We are beginning to think that moral principles should be applied to politics and business—to all the relations of life. We have come to realize that Darwinism is not the last word human intelligence has to say on the relations of men—that combination is taking the place of competition. A few years ago practical exponents of Darwinism like Rockefeller and Morgan were held up as examples to the youth of the land, but today a good many people are inclined to consider them rather undesirable types of the survival of the slickest, and the methods by which they survived somewhat shocking, to say the least. And many other old idols have fallen from their pedestals.

The government is intervening more and more in the domain of private enterprise, and very few of us are now disposed to question its right or its duty to do so. A decade or so ago municipalities bartered for a mess of pottage privileges which entailed burdens upon generations unborn and nobody thought it wrong; now municipalities realize their folly, and are trying to regain control of their street-using franchises. Unrestricted competition immolates itself upon the altar of greed, and the trust rises phoenix-like from its ashes. "Big business men" have, as Lincoln Steffens shows, gone into politics, and unless the government is to be regulated in the interest of the few, the people must go into politics and see that the government regulates the big businesses in the interests of the people.

As with our moral and political opinions, so with our social theories, there has been a great change. Little as we like the tactics of some of the socialist organizations, we are disposed to admit that their principles are worthy of consideration—that government ownership of the means of production has less terrors for us than plutocratic ownership. We are beginning to think that the keen and astute individual is no better than his duller but hardworking neighbor, except by virtue of that trick of intellect that enables the one to beat the other, and we are asking ourselves why we allow the sharper intellect to oppress the duller or more honest, when we do not permit a man to take advantage of his physical strength to abuse his weaker brethren. According to the Darwinian theory a man may be justified in employing his superior gifts to get the better of his fellows, but the moral revolution going on around us is convincing us that a man's gifts, so far from giving him abnormal rights to the treasures of the earth, impose on him extra responsibility—the obligation to give better service than the man of ordinary endowments. A few years ago we were content with our Bills of Rights and our Declarations of Independence; now we are beginning to think we need a Bill of Duties, and a Declaration of Interdependence.

After forty years in the wilderness of Darwinism, in the chaos of unrestricted competition among men, we are approaching the Promised Land, where the principles of Christianity, of trade unionism, will prevail. Society is consciously reconstructing itself upon the principles of Christianity interpreted in accordance with modern conditions; and reconstructing itself, too, largely through the medium, the agency, of trade unionism. While the church still preaches the negative, the individualistic, side of Christianity, trade unionism has adopted as a working basis its positive and co-operative principles, and is trying to apply those principles to the affairs of the workaday world—to realize the dream of the brotherhood of man. Some years ago trade

unionism was mainly concerned with the wage question, but now its interests are as broad as humanity; its purposes, not only the advancement of wages, but the promotion of the social welfare of its members and of all the people. While trade unions may not be responsible for the revolution going on around us, they enable society to cast off its outworn individualistic integument by slow and orderly processes, without dislocation, bloodshed, or anarchy. The plutocracy would probably have performed the feat of the calf with unlimited quantities of rope and plunged society into anarchy some time ago, if it had not been for the controlling influence of trade unionism. But while the plutocracy has not provoked an upheaval of the masses, while its power may at present appear greater than ever before, still the whole fabric of plutocracy is tottering before the march of events—before the revolutionary changes going on around us. And what makes our revolution historically unique, what gives it its distinctive moral character, is that while all other revolutions only resulted in a recognition of the rights of man, our revolution is bringing home to us a recognition of the duties of man.

THE PERSONAL ELEMENT IN THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)



T was my privilege to attend practically every session of the American Federation of Labor Convention which was recently held in Pittsburg. The convention was remarkable for many things, but I want to confine myself to the personal side of the meeting, principally because the average delegate will hardly report upon this phase of the convention.

The first impression that an outsider got as he looked upon the four hundred delegates was their seriousness of purpose. It was an audience that would not be trifled with. They had evidently come there for business. Throughout the convention there seemed to be a keen appreciation of what was involved in the action of the delegates with reference to a particular resolution.

They were nearly all young men, but they were wise beyond their years in the practical things of life. "Executive ability" was plainly written upon their faces. Put to commercial uses, there is little doubt that their talents would have brought them incomes which would have exceeded their present rewards. It was surprising, at first, to note that the unskilled workingmen had sent as delegates some of the best orators that were listened to on the floor of the convention. But practically every international sent a strong team, among whom there was found at least one man who could ably champion the interests of his union.

Few questions could have been presented which would not have had an intelligent consideration. The breadth of information of these delegates was a source of constant surprise. Not only on problems that had to do directly with the labor question, but such as had only the remotest bearing upon it, were discussed with evident clearness and comprehension. There was a disposition to be absolutely fair, no matter how unpopular the speaker or the subject under consideration. Not once was a man howled down. It seemed to me that the delegates at times were really too patient. Never have I seen such a desire to give the other fellow a square deal. The man who produced the best argument won his case. It was quite apparent that politics had little to do with the decision of the delegates.

There wasn't a single so-called anarchistic appeal, nor was there anything that could be called un-American. The convention was not composed of "agitators of unrest." Most of the men were bona fide workingmen.

The hearty response to Mr. Gompers' message with reference to universal peace, and the important part which organized labor must play in its consummation, indicated the feeling of brotherhod which lies deep in the hearts of the toilers.

THE REAL MASTER BUILDER.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

WHO is the real "master builder?" Is it the contractor who hires the men to erect the building, or the mechanic who does the work? The man of dollars has long ago laid claim to the title by forming what he is pleased to term, "The Master Builders' Association."

But is the capitalist the "master builder?" The question can not receive but a negative answer. Then, to whom does the title belong? Why, to the man who furnishes the brain, brawn and the working skill. THE UNION CARPENTER.

And why? you may ask. Because, in the first place, the union carpenter is the man who does the actual work. Give a union carpenter a set of plans, material for the work, and, with his kit of tools, he will construct anything from a shed to a modern sky-scraper. Nor does he need any assistance from the office—except on pay day. He has severed his apprenticeship and knows his business from "A to Z," or he wouldn't be a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

But, the contractor furnishes the money for the work, you say. So he does. But the union man earned it for him by his skill and speed in the performance of his work.

Where would the so-called "master builder" be now if it were not for the skilled men of the different trades. How much money would he make on contracts if depending on the "non-union hatchet and saw men?" How many of these contractors could do actual carpentry work? The first two questions can be easily answered; the balance would be on the wrong side of the ledger and the boss would be out of business.

The third question I can not answer so readily, but I feel safe in stating that very few of these contractors who call themselves "master builders" could go out and do a day's work.

How did the contractor obtain the title of "master builder" then? No one seems to know. I guess he simply assumed it. But, after all, "what's in a name?"

The industrial world, our individual world, as well as the public at large, knows full well that the REAL MASTER BUILDER is the mechanic whose capabilities and power of discernment are of such a nature that he can take the blue prints, material for construction, and annihilate space, by erecting those lofty, soul-inspiring edifices found everywhere.

THE LONG AGO.

(Eugene Field.)

There are no days like the good old days,
The days when we were youthful!
When humankind were pure of mind,
And speech and deeds were truthful;
Before a love for sordid gold
Became man's ruling passion,
And before each dame and maid became
Slave to the tyrant fashion!

There are no girls like the good old girls—
Against the world I'd stake 'em!
As buxom and smart, and clean of heart
As the Lord knew how to make 'em!
They were rich in spirit and common sense,
And piety all supportin';
They could bake and brew, and had taught school, too,
And they made such likely courtin'!

There are no boys like the good old boys—
When we were boys together!
When the grass was sweet to the brown, bare feet
That dimpled the laughing heather;
When the pewee sang to the summer dawn
Of the bee in the billowy clover,
Or down by the mill the whip-poor-will
Echoed his night song over.

There is no love like the good old love—
The love that mother gave us!
We are old, old men, yet we pine again
For that precious grace—God save us!
So we dream and dream of the good old times,
And our hearts grow tenderer, fonder,
As those dear old dreams bring soothing gleams
Of heaven away off yonder.



THE REAL MASTER BUILDER.

(See article by H. B. Moyer.]

Editorial

The Carpenter

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of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1906.

A decision has recently been handed down by the New York court of appeals in the case of the Protective Coat Tailors and Pressers' Union vs. Moris and Louis Cohen, contracting tailors, which is of the greatest importance to the wage workers all through the country. In this case, which has been in the courts for the past four years, the New York court of appeals decides that contracts for the exclusive service of union men are not against public policy. The action practically declares the closed shop legal, reverses all decisions previously rendered to the contrary, which had become almost the settled law of the state.

The contract entered into in this case by the parties here above mentioned was signed by Jacobs, the plaintiff, the business agent of the union, and one of the Cohens. In it the Cohens agreed to employ none but members of the union in good standing at union rates of wages and union hours. The Cohens gave a note of $200, which was to be applied to liquidate any damages in case of a violation of the contract. The firm, however, broke its contract, declared for the open shop and employed non-union men. The action was then begun against them by the union for damages under the contract. The Cohens put in a general denial, and a specific denial was set up that the contract was against public policy and therefore illegal and void. It was held by the defense that it was a restraint of trade.

Justice Garretson, in special term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, sustained a demurrer made by the plaintiffs, holding the contract was legal. An appeal was then taken by the defendants to the appellate division. This was argued in June, 1904, but the decision was held until the following December, when the appellate division reversed the decision of Justice Garretson, holding that the contract was illegal, as the defendants claimed.

The case then went to the court of appeals and was argued in October. The court's decision was by a bare majority vote. The majority opinion of the court, written by Judge Gray, is concurred in by Chief Judge Cullen and Judges Haight and Werner. Judge Vann wrote the dissenting opinion, concurred in by Judge Bartless. Judge O'Brien, the seventh member of the court, was ill and absent when the case was decided.

In his dissenting opinion Judge Vann used all the well-known arguments set forth by the Post and Parry people, holding that the contract in question was a combination in the interest of monopoly to prevent the employment, as well as to compel the discharge of competent men who are willing to work. On these grounds he declares the agreement in this case as opposed to public policy and its purpose forbidden by both statute and the common law.

Judge Gray in his majority opinion says:

"Whatever else may be said of it, this is the case of an agreement voluntarily made

by an employer with his workmen which bound the latter to give their skilled services for a certain period of time upon certain conditions regulating the performance of the work to be done, and restricting the class of workmen who should be engaged upon it to such persons as were in affiliation with an association organized by the employer's workmen with reference to the carrying on of the very work.

"It would seem as though an employer should be unquestionably free to enter into such a contract with his workmen for the conduct of the business without its being deemed obnoxious upon any ground of public policy. If it might operate to prevent some persons from being employed by the firm, or, possibly, from remaining in the firm's employment, that is but an incidental feature. Its restrictions were not of an oppressive nature, operating generally in the community to prevent such craftsmen from obtaining employment and from earning their livelihood.

"It was but a private agreement between an employer and his employes concerning the conduct of the business for a year, and securing to the latter an absolute right to limit the class of their fellow workmen to those persons who should be in affiliation with an organization entered into with the design of protecting their interests in carrying on the work, as, indeed, the agreement recites.

"Nor does the answer aver that it was intended thereby to injure other workmen, or that it was made with a malicious motive to coerce any to their injury through their threatened deprivation of all opportunity of pursuing their lawful vocation. To coerce workmen to become members of the employes' organization through such a contract is not the allegation of something which the law will, necessarily, regard as contravening public policy. The allegation that its 'purposes are in restraint of trade,' or that 'they hamper and restrict the freedom of a citizen,' or 'that they are against public policy,' is the mere statement of a legal conclusion.

"The inviolability of the right of persons to freedom of action may well extend to any concert of action for legitimate ends, if consistent with the maintenance of law and order in the community and if not interfering with the enjoyment and the exercise by others of their constitutional rights. Their right to combine and to co-operate for the promotion of such ends as the increase of wages, the curtailment of hours of labor, the regulation of their relations with their employer, or for the redress of a grievance is justifiable. Their combination is lawful when it does not extend so far as to inflict injury upon others, or to oppress and crush them by excluding them from all employment, unless gained through joining the labor organization or trades union. This we have decided, and this the law of the State sanctions.

"This contract was voluntarily entered into by the Cohens, and if it provided for the performance of the firm's work by those only who were accredited members, in good standing, of an organization of a class of working men whom they employed, were they not free to do so? If they regarded it as beneficial for themselves to do so (and such is a recital of the contract), does it lie in their mouths now to urge its illegality?

"That incidentally it might result in the discharge of some of those employed for failure to come into affiliation with their fellow workmen's organization or that it might prevent others from being engaged upon the work is neither something of which the employers may complain nor something with which public policy is concerned."

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We are pleased to state that in the course of the past month we have been requested to remove the names of two cities from the dull list in the journal. This is an occurrence so unusual that we can not pass it without particular comment. Almost as a rule, local unions are sending in "stay away" notices, asking the editor to place the name of their locality on the dull list, and after these requests are complied with no notification is sent us of the revival of business or improvement of trade conditions. This is certainly not in conformity with our obligation wherein we promise to use every honorable means to procure employment for brother members. We are fully aware that the influx of idle men to the Pacific Coast, stimulated by employers of cheap labor and unscrupulous speculators, should be discountenanced, or that a stay away notice from the fever districts of the South

is justifiable. Still, the fact remains that many a brother could obtain employment in localities that appear in the dull list of the journal continuously for months and months, upon special request of the respective local unions.

To the local unions of Red Banks, N. J., and San Antonio, Tex., belongs the honor of being the only local unions within a year that notified us of changed conditions in their localities and requested us to strike their names from the dull list. They deserve credit for this action and we hope their example will be followed by all local unions now having the name of their locality on the dull list or who may hereafter request us to insert stay away notices in their behalf.

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On January 1, 1906, the new wage scale of the International Typographical Union, including the eight-hour work day for the book and job branch is to go into effect. The officers and members are determined to win the day and feel confident that by that time the men working in the strike shops, as well as many of the members of the employers' organization, will capitulate to the union. So far it has been impossible for the unfair employers to obtain efficient non-union help or to retain any competent printer in their shops. The various local unions are at this time voting on a proposition submitted to them by the Executive Council of the International Union, which calls for a 10 per cent. assessment to be paid by each member every week until the strike is won. The assessment proposition, which, as far as indications go, is enthusiastically received by the membership and will doubtlessly receive a tremendous majority vote, will give a new impetus to the strike movement.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters' share of the 4 cents assessment payable in four installments, levied by decision of the Pittsburg convention of the A. F. of L. on all members of its affiliated unions, in support of the printers involved in the eight-hour struggle, has been paid by the General Office in a lump sum amounting to $6,000.

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An amendment to the constitution of the State, empowering the Legislature to enact laws regulating the wages to be paid to and the number of hours to be worked by all employes of the State, has been voted on and carried at the last election in the State of New York. It will be remembered that years ago, the New York State Legislature had, among other labor measures, passed a law providing that all persons employed by the State be paid the rate of wages prevailing in the respective localities and that through the efforts of the building trades, and especially the carpenters of New York, the term "prevailing" was interpreted as specifying the "union scale." In that meaning the law had been in operation for some time, until challenged and finally declared unconstitutional by the courts of the State as well as the United States Supreme Court. By the adoption of the amendment by the people of New York, labor organizations in the State are now given an opportunity to have this and similar laws re-enacted without fear of their again being called unconstitutional by the courts.

Amendment to General Constitution.

Proposed by Local Union 183, Peoria, Ill.

Sec. 114. A member of the U. B. taking out a clearance card before he is six months a member shall for the first deposit of clearance card, pay to the L. U. receiving the same, the sum of five dollars ($5.00). Any subsequent transfer he may make, he shall not be subject to such charge for deposit of clearance card.

Reasons: According to the G. P.'s ruling, if a member transfers half a dozen times before he is six months a member, the local union receiving his clearance card is compelled under Sec. 114 of the general constitution, to collect the sum of $5.00 for such transfer.

Two cases have arisen in our local union where Sec. 114, as interpreted by the G. P., has worked a hardship on the respective members. In one case a young Swede, unable to speak our language, thought best to go among those of his nationality, and having paid $15.00 initiation fee as apprentice, also paid $5.00 upon deposit of clearance card in another local union. Not meeting with desired success and his health failing, he returned here and paid another $5.00 on deposit of clearance card.

Believing that Sec. 114 in its present reading is unjust we hope that the above amendment will be adopted or modified as it suggests itself to the G. E. B. and the membership of the U. B.

S. G. HUMPHREY,
R. S. L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Reports of Delegates to A. F. of L. Convention.

Pittsburg, Pa., November 29, 1905.

To the General Officers and General Executive Board of the U. B. of C. and J. of America:

Brothers—The Twenty-Fifth Annual Convention—or the Silver Jubilee Convention, as it is now called—of the American Federation of Labor, was called to order in the "Old City Hall," Pittsburg, Pa., at 10:30 a. m., Monday, November 13th, by President Samuel Gompers. The delegates representing the United Brotherhood were those regularly elected at our last convention, with the exception of Brother Guerin, who was held at Rochester, N. Y., in that old injunction case against our local men there—Brother Guerin included. General President Huber filled the place made vacant by Brother Guerin's detention.

Mr. C. C. Douglas, a member of our organization, who is president of the Iron City Trades Council—the central labor organization of Pittsburg—welcomed the delegates on behalf of the organized wage workers of Allegheny county and Pittsburg. Mr. Drew, a bright young lawyer, on behalf of the mayor of the city, also welcomed the delegates, after which the convention got down to working order.

The Committee on Credentials reported as follows:

A protest was received from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners against the seating of Mr. John J. Joyce as delegate from the United Trades and Labor Council of Erie county, N. Y., until said council complies with Section 5, Article 7 of the constitution of the A. F. of L., which reads as follows:

"No organization or person that has seceded, or has been suspended, or expelled, by the American Federation of Labor, or by any national or international organization connected with the Federation shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any central body or international union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section."

It is alleged in the protest that Local No. 132 of Buffalo, N. Y., a subordinate union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, refused to abide by the laws of the Buffalo District Council, with which they were affiliated, and also refused to obey the instructions of General President Huber, and surrendered their charter on August 5 last, claiming that they would go it alone and independent of any national or international organization. It is further alleged that they procured a charter under the laws of the State of New York, and are affiliated with the United Trades and Labor Council of Erie County, N. Y., and are known as Wood Workers' Protective Union No. 1. It is further alleged that the Millwrights' Union No. 1, which is also affiliated with the United Trades and Labor Council of Erie County, N. Y., consists of fined and suspended members of the

United Brotherhood, also in violation of the above section.

Your committee is of the opinion that the delegate should not be refused a seat, but we do recommend that this convention instruct the executive council to insist upon the Buffalo Trades and Labor Council enforcing Section 5, Article 4 of the constitution, if on investigation the facts are found to be true, as alleged.

This was satisfactory to us and the delegate was seated.

Out of the 316 delegates present, 190 represented national and international unions, with a voting power of 14,292. Twenty-three delegates represented State federations, with a voting power of twenty-three. Seventy-two delegates represented central bodies with seventy-two votes. Twenty-five delegates represented federal labor unions, with thirty-eight votes. Six fraternal delegates had three votes.

Total, 316 delegates, with 14,428 votes.

The delegates representing the United Brotherhood can not say that they did not get recognition at the hands of President Gompers. Every one of our delegates was appointed to do committee work of one kind or another. Delegate Swartz served on the Committee on Secretary's Report; Delegate Yarnell served on the Organization Committee; Delegate Zaring served on a special committee; Delegate Macfarlane served on the Committee on Education; Delegate Grimes served on the Resolution Committee; Delegate Huber served on a special committee; also on the Committee on Tuberculosis, and Delegate Duffy served on the Committee on Building Trades.

The report of President Gompers was a masterful one; in fact, every person present acknowledged it to be the best report ever made. It covered the entire labor movement in all its phases and dealt with each individual question or issue in an elaborate and exhaustive manner, bringing out the main points so clearly that they were easily grasped and immediately understood.

The Executive Council reported as follows on the controversy between the carpenters and the wood workers:

A number of controversies in different cities have arisen between the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. We have endeavored to faithfully carry out the decision and award of Umpire Downey in regard to the disputed jurisdiction claims between these two organizations. We have endeavored to bring about some form of agreement or understanding whereby both organizations might be able to work along parallel lines in harmony and co-operation with each other. The United Brotherhood has declared that it can not and will not recognize the Downey award; the Amalgamated Wood Workers insist upon its enforcement.

This has led to intense bitter feeling and conflict.

The last convention instructed us to require both organizations to comply with the decision of the Boston Convention, or to stand suspended until the decision was complied with. The instruction, if carried out, would have worked the revocation of the United Brotherhood's charter. This, we felt, would neither accomplish the desired result, that is, compliance with the Boston convention's decision, accord the Wood Workers the rights to which they are entitled under the decision, nor would the interests of labor generally be served thereby.

Each organization has manifested extraordinary activity in the maintenance of its respective contention. Correspondence has been had with a view to bringing about a conference between the representatives of both organizations for the purpose of arriving at some agreement or understanding. Whether success will crown our efforts we are unable at this time to definitely report. Meanwhile, the entire subject matter is referred to the convention.

This matter was referred to the Grievance Committee for consideration.

Very few complaints were made against our organization—in fact, only two altogether. The first—from the Central Labor Union of New London, Conn.—was as follows:

Whereas, The local union of carpenters, No. 1411, organized about May 1, 1905, have not affiliated with the central labor union in its district, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be instructed to notify Local No. 1411 to affiliate with the central body of their district.

This matter was referred to the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, who reported on it later and recommended that it be non-concurred in, as the subject matter was covered by the constitution. The report was concurred in by the convention.

The second complaint came from the Amalgamated Wood Workers in the form of a resolution, and is now known as Resolution No. 161. It is as follows:

Whereas, At a session of the General Council of the Amalgamated Wood Work-

ers' International Union of America, held in Chicago on November 7, 1905, protests against the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for failing to carry out the instructions of the San Francisco Convention relative to the revocation of the charter of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America were received from numerous wood workers' local unions; and

Whereas, The said general council gave the wood workers' delegates to this convention specific instructions to ask from it a compliance with the instructions of the San Francisco Convention; and

Whereas, Every decision rendered in connection with the controversy between the two organizations given by the conventions and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the decision of an arbitrator favored the Amalgamated Wood Workers; and

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters has studiously avoided complying with the aforementioned decisions; therefore

Resolved, That the charter of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be suspended until it complied with the Downey award.

This matter was not referred to any committee, as the Wood Workers expressed a desire to meet with us and confer for the purpose of coming, if possible, to an understanding of some kind or another. Both delegations met several times, but could not arrive at a solution of the controversy.

We insisted on amalgamation, as per instructions of the Milwaukee Convention. The Wood Workers contended for a "working agreement." At this juncture President Gompers expressed a desire of meeting with us jointly, not as an arbitrator, but in the capacity of an adviser. We again met several times without coming to any understanding at all. Propositions and suggestions passed from one to another, and at last we agreed to the following plan, which we hope will be the "beginning of the end" of this long-fought battle, and will, we feel sure, ultimately lead to the amalgamation of the Wood Workers with the United Brotherhood.

We, the undersigned delegates to the Pittsburg Convention of the American Federation of Labor, respectively representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, recognizing that the representatives of both organizations are limited in power by the positive declarations of both the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Wood Workers, the first-named insisting that amalgamation must be a condition upon which any conference or agreement can be had, the Amalgamated Wood Workers having as emphatically declared that its integrity and entity must be maintained, and yet recognizing that the claim of neither organization can be successfully put into operation without first conferring, and being desirous of arriving at more amicable relations between both organizations for the purpose of protecting and promoting the interests of the members of the crafts involved, agree to recommend the following to our respective organizations:

First—That a temporary trade agreement be entered into by the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the General Council of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union to cover all men working in mills and factories.

Second—That pending these negotiations, the officers of both organizations immediately notify all local unions under their respective jurisdictions to cease all hostilities.

Third—That duly selected representatives of both organizations shall meet at Indianapolis, Ind., on January 25, 1906, and there and then endeavor to arrive at such a mutual trade agreement, understanding or amalgamation as may by them be deemed of the best possible interests of the trades and crafts.

It is the request of the undersigned that President Gompers participate in the conference, not as an arbitrator, but in an advisory capacity.

For the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

JAMES F. GRIMES,
WILLIAM B. MACFARLANE,
WM. D. HUBER,
FRANK DUFFY.

For Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union:

D. D. MULCAHY,
RICH. BRAUNSCHWEIG,
THOS. I. KIDD,
EDWARD W. MILLER.

Witness: SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

This proposition was received unanimously by the convention, but before adopting the same we insisted on the Wood Workers withdrawing Resolution No. 161, calling for the revocation of our charter. This the Wood Workers willingly complied with and the proposition was

then accepted and adopted without a dissenting voice or vote.

Delegates Swartz, Yarnell and Zaring could not see their way clear to sign the proposition as worded, claiming that it was not specific enough to their way of thinking. However, we all did what we thought and believed would be for the best interests of our organization.

The jurisdiction disputes took up several days of the convention, and many heated discussions took place. However, at the close of the convention the relationship between the disputants was of the most friendly character.

In the fight of the steam fitters with the plumbers, the Executive Council stands instructed, by a vote of 8,351½ for to 5,580½ against, to grant the steam fitters a charter. This action settles a fight that has caused our organization much annoyance in the past few years.

Several times during the convention the question of local unions affiliated with national and international organizations becoming attached to central and State bodies was discussed, and it was evident to us that this is an absolute necessity in order to make the labor movement a success.

We hope, therefore, that our local unions will take notice of this fact and be governed accordingly in the future, or, in other words, we wish to see all our local unions take an active part in the labor movement and join the central bodies of their city and State.

The International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' organization introduced a set of resolutions setting forth the grievances their members had with the George A. Fuller Construction Company in a number of cities, and asking that the said firm be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

This we would not stand for. We openly declared on the floor of the convention that the George A. Fuller Construction Company was one of the fairest concerns to organized labor in the United States. The motion to non-concur in these resolutions was carried. However, all national and international organizations are requested to use their influence with the George A. Fuller Construction Company in behalf of the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' organization with a view to getting employment for their members under the prevailing wages and hours called for under the laws of the said organization.

Thomas I. Kidd, of the Wood Workers, refused to run for a vice-presidency of the American Federation of Labor, thereby creating a vacancy on the council. General President Huber was elected seventh vice-president by a large majority.

The interests of the carpenters will now be taken care of by one of our own members, which, we hope, will give entire satisfaction to the membership of this United Brotherhood.

The next convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Minneapolis, Minn.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. B. MACFARLANE,
JOHN ZARING,
SAM YARNELL,
A. M. SWARTZ,
JAMES F. GRIMES,
WILLIAM D. HUBER,
FRANK DUFFY.

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An Interesting Decision.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina in the case of the State of North Carolina, Appt., vs. A. Van Pelt et al. recently rendered a decision which will prove interesting reading to the members of our organization, and add lustre to the judicial ermine. The decision of the court is unanimous, and the concurring opinion of Judge Douglass is especially noteworthy.

The facts were as follow:

The mill and lumber concern of C. A. Rice of Salisbury, N. C., a non-union firm, was interviewed by a committee of three of the carpenters, who informed said C. A. Rice that he could not be considered in sympathy with organized labor if he kept in his employ any non-union men; and upon being informed by said Rice that he would not discharge the non-union men with whom he had contracted by the year to work for him, and that he would not agree to employ only union men in his business, the committee withdrew.

At a meeting of the local union, held on January 15, 1904, action was taken, and it was decided that the members would refuse to work with or handle any of C. A. Rice's non-union shop-made carpenter work.

The following notice was inserted and printed in a local newspaper on January 16, 1904:

"ACTION OF THE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—At a meeting of the carpenters and joiners,

held last evening, for his attitude toward organized labor, Mr. C. A. Rice was declared unfair and so listed, and that no union carpenter would work any material from his shop after February 15, 1904.

"S. P. SHUMAN, President.
"W. T. R. JENKINS, Rec. Sec'y."

Thereupon the attorneys for C. A. Rice instituted proceedings for criminal conspiracy against our union, naming as defendants A. Van Pelt, W. T. R. Jenkins, C. A. Shuman, S. W. Henry and S. A. Shuman, together with divers other persons whose names are unknown.

They procured their indictment from the jurors for the State, on the plea "that the defendants being persons of evil mind" and disposition, wickedly devising and intending to injure and destroy the C. A. Rice, fraudulently, wickedly, maliciously, and unlawfully did conspire, combine, confederate and agree together, between and among themselves, unlawfully to injure and destroy said C. A. Rice in his trade and business against the peace and dignity of the state.

Attorneys for our organization, being the defendants, moved to compel the filing of a bill of particulars, which was granted by the court. Thereupon the State filed a bill of particulars alleging substantially the facts as set forth above.

The Superior Court of Rowen county, North Carolina, at the trial of the case, on motion of defendants' counsel, quashed the indictment, and State appealed to the Supreme Court.

This body sustains the decision of the lower court and finds for defendants.

Justice Connor delivers the opinion of the court and says, in part, as follows:

"The proposition is that the defendants conspired for the purpose of injuring the prosecutor in his trade and business, and that it is unlawful for them to do so. It can not be that every conspiracy to injure one in his trade and business, without reference to the means to be employed, is criminal. A carpenter or joiner has, by his apprenticeship, study and experience, acquired skill and knowledge in his trade. His capital consists in his physical strength and his intellect trained and directed by his skill and experience. It is the use of this which, in a sense he offers for sale. In what respect, for the purpose of securing the best prices for his labor on the best terms, do his rights differ from the man who has cotton for sale, the product of his capital, land and labor, or the man who has money to invest in mercantile or manufacturing enterprises? Each of them enters into the field of competition. Each finds that combination with others engaged in the same field of labor or investment will secure better results and fairer treatment from those with whom he deals. There is no evil or harm in combination or organization per se. Every co-partnership, corporation, joint stock company, and other association of labor and capital is a recognition of this truth. We find no better illustration of the correct principle upon which this right depends and the benefits which may come from its application under proper limitations than that given by Chief Justice Shaw in Com. vs. Hunt: 'Suppose a baker in a small village had the exclusive custom of his neighborhood, and was making large profits by the sale of his bread. Supposing a number of those neighbors, believing the price of bread too high, should propose to him to reduce his prices, or, if he did not, that they would introduce another baker; and on his refusal such other baker should, under their encouragement, set up a rival establishment, and sell his bread at lower prices; the effect would be to diminish the profit of the former baker, and to the same extent impoverish him. And it might be said and proved that the purpose of the associates was to diminish his profits, and thus impoverish him, though the ultimate and laudable object of the combination was to reduce the cost of bread to themselves and their neighbors. * * * We think, therefore, that associations may be entered into, the object of which is to adopt measures that may have the tendency to impoverish another —that is, to diminish his gains and profits— and yet, so far from being criminal or unlawful, the object may be highly meritorious and public-spirited. The legality of such an association will therefore depend upon the means to be used for its accomplishment.'

"Judge Holmes, in his dissenting opinion in Vegelalen vs. Guntner discusses the question with much force and clearness. Speaking of the right of laborers or mechanics to combine to promote their interests, says: 'If it be true that working men may combine with a view * * * to getting the greatest possible return, it must be true that when combined they have the same liberty that combined capital has to support their interests by argument, persuasion and the bestowal or refusal of those advantages which they otherwise lawfully control. * * * The fact that the immediate object of the act by which the benefit to themselves is to be gained is to injure their antagonist, does not necessarily make it unlawful any more than when a great house lowers the price of certain goods for the purpose and with the effect of driving a smaller antagonist from the business.'

"Judge Caldwell, in Ames vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company, says: 'Organized labor is organized capital. It is capital consisting of brain and muscle. * * * If it is lawful for the stockholders and officers of a corporation to associate and confer together for the purpose of reducing the wages of its employes, or for devising other means of making their investments profitable, it is equally lawful for organized labor to associate, consult or confer with a view to maintain or increase wages.'

"It is said: 'One may refuse to deal with a firm because of a belief that it does not give honest compensation for labor, and may ask his friends or the public to do the same thing, and the conduct may do injury to the public without thereby becoming illegal.'

"People vs. Radt: 'An agreement among

the members of an association of plumbers not to deal with wholesale dealers who sell to any one who is not a member of the association, and the sending of notices to that end, do not constitute an unlawful conspiracy, since the object of the combination and the means adopted for its accomplishment are lawful.'

"It is doubtless true, speaking generally, that no one has a right, intentionally, to do an act with the intent to injure another in his business. 'Injury,' however, in its legal sense, means damage resulting from a violation of a legal right. It is this violation of a legal right which renders the act wrongful in the eye of the law, and makes it actionable. If, therefore, there is a legal excuse for the act, it is not wrongful, even though damage may result from its performance. The cause and excuse for the sending of the notices, it is evident, was a selfish desire on the part of the members of the association to rid themselves of the competition of those not members, with a view of increasing the profits of their own business. The question, then, resolves itself into this: Was the desire to free themselves from competition a sufficient excuse, in legal contemplation, for the sending of the notices. We think the question must receive an affirmative answer.

"This brings us to consider the acts done by the defendants. Three of them, on January 13, 1904, went together to the prosecutor's place of business and notified him that he could not be considered in sympathy with organized labor unless he kept constantly employed union men. Certainly, the number of the defendants was not so large as to intimidate him, and there is no suggestion that their manner was either offensive, violent, or even discourteous. As we have seen, organized labor, or labor organizations, are not unlawful. The prosecutor had no legal right to demand that he should be considered in sympathy with organized labor; therefore he was not to be deprived of any legal right if he preferred to employ non-union men, and the defendants had an equal right to consider him unsympathetic with organized labor if he exercised such right. Suppose the same number of persons, being members of the anti-saloon league, should go to a merchant's store and notify him that he would not be considered in sympathy with the temperance cause if he employed clerks who did not belong to the league. If he continued to employ such clerks, he was simply considered as unsympathetic with the cause. We fail to see any difference in principle between the act of the defendants and the case supposed. They notified him that he would not be considered in sympathy with organized labor if he kept in his employment non-union men, although he was then under contract with non-union men for a year in advance.

"This alleged conspiracy is confined to the five defendants. When informed by the prosecutor that he would not discharge any non-union men with whom he had contracted, and that he would not agree to employ only union men in his business, the defendants 'went away,' and 'in furtherance of the said conspiracy did actually' publish and cause to be published the aforesaid notice, 'Action of Carpenters and Joiners,' etc.

"The counsel for the prosecution in their brief, say: 'It is perfectly true that defendants had a right to refuse to work material from Rice's shop; that they had a right to put him on their unfair list.' The criminality, they say, consists in the intent or purpose with which these things are done. This, they say, is a question for the jury. It is not easy to see how it is a question for the jury when the defendants admit the purpose, etc. If that which they did is lawful—if they had a perfect legal right to do it—we are unable to perceive how the publication of it renders it unlawful. We are not aware of any principle of law which makes it criminal to publish that a person has done an act which he had a perfect legal right to do, or that a person intends to pursue a course of conduct which he has a legal right to pursue. Judge Holmes says: 'As a general rule, even if subject to some exceptions, what you may do in a certain event you may threaten to do—that is, give warning to do in that event—and thus allow the other person the chance of avoiding the consequences.' So, as to 'compulsion,' it depends on how you 'compel.' A labor organization is endowed with precisely the same legal right as is an individual to threaten to do that which it may lawfully do. It being properly conceded that it was not unlawful—that is, for the purpose of this discussion, criminal—for the defendants to declare Mr. Rice 'unfair,' and to refuse to work his material, we can find nothing criminal in the publication made of their opinions or purpose.

"Does the fact that the defendants intended to induce persons who might otherwise purchase material from Mr. Rice to refrain from doing so make their conduct unlawful? This brings us back to the original question: 'Persons who might wish to buy material from Mr. Rice had no legal claim on the services of defendants.' They were under no obligations to work the material purchased from him. Therefore in saying that they would not do so they deprived such persons of no legal right. They could not have maintained an action for damages against the defendants for refusing to work such materials or for saying so. How, then, in a legal sense, can he be said to be injured? It is said that the purpose of the defendants in making the publication was to induce persons to refrain from purchasing material for fear of incurring the ill will of the defendants. This certainly is not unlawful.

"We are told this is a case of great importance. It is said: 'We are not at the parting of the ways. It is safe to predict that there will be no more criminal conspiracies, no more demands for union shops, and no strikes, sympathetic or otherwise, in this State, if the court sustains the bill in this case.' We are also told by counsel that 'it rests upon the

members of this court to decide whether labor and capital * * * shall dwell together in peace and unity controlled by the law,' etc. It is desirable that this condition, which has always so happily prevailed in this state, shall be preserved.

"It is asked, May not a man conduct his business in his own way? And undoubtedly he may. For any unlawful interference with this right he has a remedy, either civil or criminal, as such interference may justify. The question is asked, May not men organize to promote their common interests, and, when such interests conflict with other interests, resort to lawful and peaceful means to secure the best results? It is clear that they may. Where, then, is the line which separates conduct which is lawful from that which is unlawful? The answer comes from Chief Justice Shaw, one of the wisest and most learned of American jurists, 'If it is to be carried into effect by fair or honorable and lawful means, it is, to say the least, innocent; if by falsehood or force, it may be stamped with the character of conspiracy.'

"His honor's judgment quashing the indictment must be affirmed."

Judge Douglass, concurring, used the following memorable language:

"I concur in the admirable opinion of the court upon well-settled rules of law as well as the highest principles of public policy and natural right. I can add nothing thereto beyond what has been said in my dissenting opinion in State vs. Howard. In that case I used the following language: 'I do not suppose that any one will deny that the indictment of Parnell was purely for political reasons; and, if the English rule prevails in this State, what is there to prevent the indictment of the members of our usual labor organizations?' What I then foresaw has come to pass, and it needs not a prophet's vision to foresee the vast potentialities of evil that would attend the decision of this court were it other than it is.

"We are assured that if we break up the labor organizations there will be no more strikes, and that peace and order will reign throughout the land. When Kosciusko fell, and Poland lay once more beneath the Cossack's heel, Sebastiani announced that, 'Order reigns in Warsaw;' while Louis Napoleon, in seizing the throne of France, declared that 'the empire is peace.' North Carolinians seek not the peace of despotism, but that peace alone which follows the mutual recognition of equal rights, and the impartial enforcement of just and equal laws."

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Structural Building Trades Allliance of America.

Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1905.

To our Affiliated Internationals and Local Alliances—Greeting:

Unusual progress has been shown by the Structural Building Trades Alliance since the appearance of our last bulletin. Six new alliances have been added to our roster as follows: Richmond, Va., Hampton, Va., La Crosse, Wis., Pensacola Fla., Charleston, W. Va., and Evansville, Ind.

It is likewise gratifying to report that charters have been issued to the Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union of America, and to the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union. Secretary James P. Reynolds has been appointed to represent the Tile Layers and Helpers on the General Board of Governors, while the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers are now considering the appointment of their representative.

The General Board of Governors held a meeting in Pittsburg, Pa., November 21 to 23, inclusive, and among the many matters considered was the application of the Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union, and the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, which organizations, as previously mentioned, have been chartered.

Consideration was likewise given to the relation of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and it is expected at an early date an application for membership will be received from that organization.

A financial statement covering the standing of the Structural Building Trades Alliance was presented to the members of the board, and the same shows the alliance to be in a responsible and flourishing financial condition despite the increased expenditures imposed by the last general conference held at Buffalo, N. Y. The Board of Governors instructed the secretary in the future to prepare a quarterly financial statement and submit it to the international unions as well as to the members of the board.

It was likewise decided to change the form of our monthly bulletins in the future, so that they will contain a resume of the building operations throughout the country for the better information of our local alliances, and in order that they may avail themselves of the opportunity to consult with the owners, architects and builders with a view to their completely organizing such work as may be constructed in their respective districts. The necessary information and data is now being collected, and

as soon as it is practicable the new bulletins will be copyrighted and published in the journals of our affiliated international unions.

The question of requiring the various local unions of our affiliated internationals to join our local alliances, wherever they have been organized, received due consideration at the hands of the board, and the secretary was instructed to continue his efforts to encourage the international unions represented in the Structural Building Trades Alliance to require the alignment of their subordinate local unions. Considerable success has been achieved of late in this direction, and it is to be urgently hoped that all local unions will sink their differences and fall in line in order to make complete the success that has attended our past efforts, and so that the various alliances might present a united and harmonious front, working unselfishly for the needed reforms that surround the building industry. Respectfully, W. J. SPENCER.

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Expulsions.

Abe Cohen, a member of Local Union 727, New York City, has been expelled by that local union for embezzlement of funds.

John S. Thompson has been expelled by Local Union 1451, Monterey, Cal., for defrauding fellow-members of their wages.

Chas. W. LaRue of Local Union 184, Salt Lake City, Utah, has been expelled by the local union for withholding and absconding with the wages due several of the brothers.

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Rejection of Candidates.

F. C. Bruson, a former member of L. U. 690, Little Rock, Ark., has been rejected by L. U. 75, Birmingham, Ala., for immoral conduct.

Geo. H. Dobbs has applied to L. U. 880, Bernardsville, N. J., for admission and has been rejected three times in succession.

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Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I.	Foxboro, Mass.
Blackwell, Okla.	Priceburg, Pa.
Baton, N. M.	Nashville, Tenn.
Ashburn, Ga.	Fitchburg, Mass.
Tamaqua, Pa.	Oklahoma, Okla.
Amarillo, Tex.	Midland, Pa.
Lebanon, N. H.	Louisville, Ky.
Marietta, I. T.	Patrick, Ill.
	Morgan Hill, Cal.

Total: 17 local unions.

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Portland, Ore.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Gulfport, Miss.
Burlington, Ia.	Ft. Smith, Ark.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Waterbury, Conn.
Louisville, Ky.	Bradentown, Fla.
Owosso, Mich.	Washington, Pa.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Williamsport, Pa.
Erie, Pa.	Santo Rosa, Cal.
Miami, Fla.	Pueblo, Col.
Nashville, Tenn.	New Orleans, La.

An Essay on "Whisper."

(By Freddie.)

A whisper is something said with your weentsy-teentsy voice. Hardly anybody except a school teacher can hear a whisper. But a teacher can mostly always hear one! Sometimes, when you whisper so little that you can't hear it your own self, the teacher hears it, and you get walloped for it.

"A whisper is the same thing beside a big loud word that asleep is beside awake, or night is beside day, or like the moon beside the sun; it looks like thirty cents.

"Secrets are always told in whispers. But the next day the person who heard the secret tells it to everybody what oughtn't to hear it in a loud voice. That's the strongest against a whisper.

"Nobody what is mad at you ever tells it in whispers. A whisper is the private property of friends. But there's an exception to this rule. When you are showing off before company who are at your house your ma comes and whispers to you on the sly that she'll attend to your case after you have got in bed; or, maybe, your papa whispers for you to leave the room at once or sooner. These kind of whispers are called signal whispers. Signal whispers never tickle the ear as it receives them.

"A good, kind whisper is one that comes from your chum, telling you there's to be a baseball game on Saturday afternoon out at the edge of town, and that you can go out along with him and lay on your stummick and peep under the fence. Another whisper that I like is when another chum whispers and tells you to come round behind the barn and get a bite often his apple.

"After all, though, a whisper ain't like nothing else in the English language."

What Our Organizers Are Doing

W. J. Shields.

Through invitation of Merrimac Valley D. C., I visited and addressed meetings in Nashua, Manchester and Concord. The serious problem which confronts the membership of this jurisdiction is how to overcome the prejudice of the retarding factors who persistently refuse to come within reach of our arguments. This condition is particularly true of Nashua. Our membership there has exercised itself in many ways in its attempt to strengthen the union. It has reasoned to those on the outside that the progress in well-organized communities is continuous, while in Nashua it is at a standstill. They have demonstrated the fact that the fraternal system of the U. B. is sounder, safer and financially better at this time than ever before. They have held smoke talks, sending out invitations in all the different ways, receiving promises in return that were never kept. Still, our boys have that faith that makes it possible for them to continue on, knowing full well that the time must come when Nashua carpenters will awake to the necessity of combining for the protection and extension of their interests.

The eight-hour movement entered into by our Manchester membership is arousing the interest of the craft. Their meeting was a grand success. It was conceded as being the best attended labor meeting held in that city for some years. Delegations from Concord, also representatives from other local unions were in attendance, and to their presence and assistance the favorable results were largely due. The members of both unions feel confident that with the going out of the old year the nine-hour workday will also go out and the long sought for eight-hour day take its place.

Our meeting at Concord was generally satisfactory. The false promises of many of the non-union men in the matter of attending the said meeting was the one feature that irritated the otherwise pleasant and profitable occasion. A few of those who went out at the time of the late strike for the eight-hour day filled out applications, and are coming back. I feel that getting this element to again consider the need of the union is the one thing needed to bring this local back to old-time form of complete organization. No city in New Hampshire has as good an opportunity to advance conditions as has Concord. No corporation interests, no heavy-moneyed employers to antagonize; all that is necessary is the standing together of the men and victory is theirs.

We held a meeting at Rochester, to which the employers were invited to consider with us the question of an eight-hour day. We had the usual experience coming from meetings of this kind, the employers failing to attend. The membership decided a second move and appointed a committee to wait on them personally. The result of this canvass I have not as yet learned, but I feel confident, knowing the situation as well as I do, that the Rochester boys will pull through victorious.

Some time was given to Revere, Mass., in the matter of getting in closer touch with the trade conditions as recognized throughout this section. In the canvass of the employers, one of them explained the cause of infringement, and in his argument he placed the blame on the employe, claiming that the responsibility was not with the employer, but with the men employed. As long as those who carry the card will accept a less condition than prescribed in the working laws and other men refuse to patronize the union, just so long will the boss be powerless to recognize staple conditions, he being a subject to the competitive system. The argument is

a strong one, and one hard to combat on fair lines. There are too many who join our unions and feel through this one act that they have done their full duty. The interest too often ends here. It is reasoned that he has done all that is expected of him, and that the officers and business agents will do the rest. This is bad logic and not good business. We are agreed that the officers and business agents will do everything they can to increase the membership and extend the influence of the union. That is what they are appointed for, but the members should not forget that they are partners in the enterprise, and that everything they can do to help will inure directly to their personal interest. The member should not stand by as an onlooker at what others are doing for the common cause. He should stand by to help; plenty of opportunity will come to him who desires to aid. Interest of this kind benefits the union, and he also is benefited who is a partner in the business. This application fits the Revere situation, and at least a part of our membership there would be benefited by following its precepts. If we are to win the fight the responsibility must be borne equally, each and all respecting one another in that common defense of extended conditions.

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J. W. Shrader.

Since my last report I have spent some time in Seattle. I find that the Citizens' Alliance has been trying to establish the open shop in this city for several months; in fact, they have used every effort within their power to do so.

The present trouble was started by other trades affiliated with the Building Trades Council, which involved the carpenters eventually. There is certainly great credit due the members of Local No. 131 for the loyal support they have given the other trades; but, to the discredit of the majority of the building trades, they have returned to work on one of the jobs that is still in the hands of the Citizens' Alliance, and deserted the carpenters to fight the battle with that organization alone; or, I might say, with the assistance of the bricklayers, who went down the line with the carpenters on that particular job. But as the brickwork is completed, they can be of no further assistance to the carpenters.

The bricklayers in this city, as in many other cities in the United States, work with non-union men, scabs, or any old thing. I am of the opinion that it would show better unionism on the part of their international union if they would put a stop to this detestable practice.

Now a word about the so-called union plasterers of the cities of Portland and Seattle.

The plasterers in Portland, Ore., have absolutely refused to support the other building trades. Had they been true to the cause of unionism, the work on the 1905 exposition buildings in Portland last spring would have been unionized throughout, and organized labor would have won a victory that would have put the Citizens' Alliance out of business in that city. But the contractors, realizing the power of the plasterers at that time, decided to test their selfish propensity by offering them an advance of $3.00 per day; that looked so good to the plasterers that they could not resist the temptation and accepted the sop handed to them for the purpose of deserting their fellow union men when they were in need of their assistance.

The union plasterers in Seattle have withdrawn from the Building Trades Council for the purpose of scabbing on the other trades affiliated with that body. They are now working for the contractors who prefer the Citizens' Alliance and scab labor to union men. If the plasterers had refused to work on the large job in this city, there is no doubt in my mind but it would have been unionized throughout. This fact is conceded by all the building trades in this city.

I would earnestly urge that traveling carpenters stay away from the cities of Portland and Seattle for the present, as there are two men for every job, and in that way they can assist their brothers here to win their fight with the Citizens' Alliance.

I wish to state that Local No. 131 seems to be equal to almost any emergency which might arise. Many of their members now own stock in a daily paper about to be

established in this city. Through the efforts of Brother Oldham union men have become interested in this paper. There is already one union paper in the field; but as it is a weekly paper and does not contain the latest telegraphic news, it is not as acceptable as a daily will be to the union men in this city.

Local No. 131 is now erecting a new brick building four stories high, with walls for six stories in the future. The first story to be used for halls, library, smoking room, card room, reception room and office. The other floors to be leased for a lodging-house. The lodging-house to be first-class in every respect, steam heat, hot and cold water in every room; the building will be well supplied with bathrooms. On the basement floor there will be a carpenter shop, tool room, grinding room with four foot-stone emery wheels, etc., run by electric power. In fact, the building will possess everything that a carpenter desires, even to a bed. It will be a home for the boys, and I think have a tendency to hold them together better than by any other means under existing conditions in this city.

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H. L. Cook.

In the latter part of October I visited Terre Haute, Ind., where Brother Prickhart and myself canvassed the jobs of that vicinity. I may safely say that the outlook is favorable to the ambitions of the D. C. The joint meeting held by the Terre Haute local unions, with General Secretary Frank Duffy in attendance, proved quite a success. The controversy existing between the Terre Haute breweries and the District Council having been satisfactorily settled, I left for Columbus, Ohio, arriving there on rally-day. Our General President, Brother Huber, was one of the able speakers, who, in fact, were too many to enumerate in this report. The business-like methods of the district officers in conducting union affairs were admired and commented upon by many of the speakers at this enthusiastic and successful gathering.

Calling at Akron, Ohio, I found trade conditions very unsatisfactory in this locality, and our members willing to accept most any plan by which the nine hour day and thirty-three and one-third cents per hour could be maintained. The meeting we held here was attended by all the old war horses. Brother Tanyan and myself visited most of the jobs in the district, by which occasion I was afforded an opportunity to discuss the situation with many of the brothers. Many of them indulged in criticism and general fault-finding regarding matters of the local union. To overcome the unsatisfactory state of affairs, a new local union, No. 902, was organized and four local unions located in that vicinity formed a District Council of Summit and Portage counties. I then visited L. U. 569, Barberton, Ohio. Here, though trade was exceedingly dull all season, the local union succeeded in maintaining existing trade conditions. I next went to Kent, Ohio. The meeting night of L. U. 1499 being too far in advance, I visited the officers. This district is being reorganized and all carpenters are expected to join the union by December 1. I received several applications for L. U. 1499 on the C. & P. depot job. L. U 940, Sandusky, Ohio, still controls the situation and conditions are fair in this locality except on ship repair work, where but a few men are union; not enough to form a local union of their own.

On my visit to L. U. 1711, Van Wert, O., I found business in the building industry almost at a standstill, but all our members enjoying steady work on the only structure going up in the city. The entire craft here is badly in need of improved conditions; they are employed only seven months in the year, and the non-union men work ten hours per day at a rate of twenty cents per hour, while our scale calls for twenty-five cents. I expect somebody here to open their eyes before the blue birds, so far away, will return, and eagerly seek admission into the organization.

I visited Fort Wayne, Ind., where conditions are not at all what they should and could be; the present unsatisfactory state of affairs being largely due to lack of interest in the organization on the part of the membership. There are some hard workers in both L. U.'s 232 and 1777, but they can not be expected to do all; by a co-operation of all members their interests would be protected and an eventual assault on the nine hours or the thirty-five cents per hour scale could be averted. Trade is very dull in

Huntington, Ind., compelling many of our members to work in outlying districts. I called an open meeting but was unable to attend, being called away by the death of my father. I may safely say that with a little hustling by our Huntington members they will soon become masters of the situation.

On my arrival in South Bend, Ind., Brother Hahn called a special meeting, which had a large attendance. One seldom meets a more lively, energetic and wide awake class of men than our members in this city; their motto is progress, and along these lines they have been very successful all season. In conjunction with Brother Hahn, I canvassed the city, and we obtained several applications. L. U. 413 South Bend, is now represented in the S. B. T. A. recently formed in that city. I paid a visit to the Lake County D. C., composed of five local unions. This district is thoroughly organized; our members are indefatigably striving to further the cause of unionism and their own interests as well.

I went to Toledo, Ohio, where a meeting of building trades men was being held for the purpose of establishing a closer bond of unity among the various crafts. By good luck the D. C. of carpenters was in session and I induced that body to expedite business and proceed to the building trades meeting. Thus, all delegates were among the speakers at this occasion; of these I will mention Wm. J. Spencer, general secretary S. B. T. A., J. P. Eagan, president, and Rumsey, business agent of C. L. U. of Toledo, Brother F. L. Mulholland and Harry L. Cook.

With General Secretary Frank Duffy and Brother Charles Speyer, of the General Office, I attended a banquet tendered by the local union in Columbus, Ind., which in reality turned out to be an open meeting. Something unusual and worthy of comment, was the presence at this gathering of the members' wives, mothers and sweethearts, and even some of the contractors of the city. The appropriate speeches made by the representatives of the General Office and myself were well received. Supper was served in great style, and the evening well enjoyed by all.

I attended a special meeting of L. U. 436, New Albany, Ind., the subject of discussion being, "Existing trade conditions and their future advancement." The boys were all present and felt greatly encouraged.

I spent a few hours in Louisville, Ky., and found trade conditions fair.

On my arrival in Springfield, O., I found the work of reorganization, begun some months ago, still being carried on along successful lines; many new members were gained during the past season. Although trade is not very brisk all our members have employment. On Sunday, December 17, a called meeting was held, which was a grand success. The hall was crowded, among the speakers being the old war horses Brothers Moore, Allison, Crabill, King, Osborne, Jacoby and Barrett. Progress in the new year is the motto of our men in this city.

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N. Arcand.

On November 24 I visited L. U. 1793, Three Rivers. As a result of the departure from the city of their vice-president and their secretary, the local union was in a precarious condition. Our organization being the first one established in the vicinity, the manufacturers and capitalists see in our men the instigators of labor troubles, as they please to call any attempt on the part of the workingmen to better their condition, and hence they are trying their best to destroy it in order to discountenance organization of other crafts or callings next spring. It is to the antagonism and the intrigues of these unfair people the retreat of the two officers is due. A new vice-president and secretary have been elected and I believe the local union will emerge from this underhanded attack stronger than ever.

I visited Quebec on the 27th and must say that the members of L. U. 730 are using their best efforts to strengthen their organization and enlist as many new members as they possibly can. Unfortunately they have lost their most devoted member and stanch supporter of the union in the person of Brother George Levesque, who recently dropped dead in one of the streets of Quebec. On the 8th of December I returned to Three Rivers to address an open meeting, which resulted in four applications for membership. I also presided over the election of local officers.

The local union in this city requires to be visited frequently as they have literally no men of administrative ability. Having returned to Montreal, I left that city on the 14th for Fraserville, stopping at Quebec on my way to see about the due books expected to arrive since last April. These books, through an error of the postal service, made a round trip all through Canada to be finally landed at their place of destination after they had been astray nearly nine months. They were hailed with joy by the Quebec local union, they having been greatly embarrassed through their non-forthcoming. I then proceeded to Fraserville and attended and addressed an open meeting at which two members were initiated the very evening, and eight applications received. This local is progressing rapidly and the other trades, seeing the beneficial result the carpenters are reaping from their organization, are anxious to also become organized. On the 6th of December I spoke at an open meeting in Ottawa. My remarks were enthusiastically received and many new members enrolled at the occasion. The Ottawa local union appointed a committee to meet and confer with a delegation of the national union on the practicability of having but one union of carpenters in the city. It was shown the delegation of this rival body that the U. B. offered the greatest advantages and protection to the craft and the delegation agreed to advise their constituents to apply to our General Office for charter and become part and parcel of our U. B.

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R. Fuelle.

Since my last report my field of action was Boston and vicinity, where twenty-three local unions of our U. B. and five branches of the A. S. of C. are represented in the D. C. It obviously requires considerable of time to cover this large territory. I visited the North Shore and Newton districts, in all instances receiving a hearty welcome from both D. C.'s and local unions. During the first part of my sojourn in Boston I spent some time assisting the business agents in an endeavor to avail ourselves of the advantages afforded us by the new situation created by Judge Wentworth's decision. Up to this time much good has been accomplished on these lines. Having been sent to Boston on the special mission to effect a better organization of the shops and mills, I entered upon the campaign as soon as I had the necessary preliminary work completed. I am glad to say that as a primary result, over one hundred members were added to the roll of mill hands L. U. 1410, and we expect to gather in nearly that many more by January 2d, 1906. The mill men have placed Brother Charles Kimball as business agent in the field, whom I find a capable and desirous worker in the cause. Up to this date seventeen mills and shops have agreed to work eight hours a day on and after January 1, 1906, without reduction of wages and more will certainly be added to our list before or after the above date. The D. C. has applied to headquarters for the privilege of using the label on trim turned out by the unionized mills in the Boston district and before I leave the city the label will be properly inaugurated in some of them. I regret to say that the label movement in general does not receive the sympathy and support throughout the country that it should receive, even our own members are too indifferent and careless to discriminate between union made cigars, shoes, hats, etc., etc., and the scab article, entirely forgetting that we have a label of our own which we are anxious to see patronized. In this connection I would suggest that our General Office, as well as the various D. C.'s and local unions, enter into a systematic booming, or rather advertising of our label. To all supplies furnished by the general office and to all printed matter issued by the former and by D. C.'s or local unions, our label should be attached and a sufficient number of electros procured to supply the printer with for that purpose and sold to the local unions at cost price.

I hope that my suggestion will bear fruit in the near future and that all localities where they have not already adopted the label will take the matter into earnest consideration and give it the fullest publicity by having our label on all of their printed matter.

Correspondence

From Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, Can.

Editor The Carpenter:

Once more we had the pleasure of a visit from a representative of the General Office and general organizer for this division, in the person of J. D. Cowper, extending a helping hand to the carpenters of the town of Glace Bay, N. S. If assistance and cooperation was ever needed it was in this case. The contractors had complete control over the situation and everything their own way. After the disbandment of the previous local union here things went from bad to worse; men lost all heart in their work, and, as a consequence, had to work early and late to obtain a miserable existence, the average wage being $1.75 per day of ten hours, only one job last year paying $2.00 for nine hours' work per day. When Brother Cowper struck this town the craft was fast drifting to demoralization; but, thanks to his push and energy, he gathered ten men together who applied for a charter. The new local union has since started on the road of success, and is in a fair way to accomplish great things. But the best way to accomplish great things is to improve the doing of little things as much as possible. Many a great man has sat upon a cobbler's bench or has forged at an anvil in a blacksmith shop. It is the man that dignifies the calling; nothing that is necessary to be done is small when a great soul does it. If one attempted to tell some people who have failed to succeed in life that the reason they did not do better was that they did not understand their business, no doubt they would feel insulted. Still, the fact remains, just the same, that a large portion of failures in life is due to incomplete knowledge of the particular business each was engaged in. Why is it that one man is doing better in a given line of business than another? The lazy man says it is luck. There are numerous reasons, of course, for failure or success, but the most important one is this:

Some men study their business more closely than others and make use of what they learn. Take two men of equal opportunities and of the same mental standing, working at the craft. One is in it because he happened to land there some way or other. He takes no interest in it beyond trying to obtain a sustenance from it, and has a chance to dream of falling into something better in the sweet bye and bye. The other is in it because he likes it, and his ambition takes a definite form of being successful in his efforts and doing things better than others do it. He studies his business from A to Z, and after he has learned its rudiments he studies its details one by one. The first man fails in business as a matter of course—he deserves failure, and so do more like him who trudge on from year to year willing to accept anything that is meted out to them, and when there is an appeal made to them to better their condition they turn a deaf ear toward it. Man No. 2 has, of course, succeeded; he succeeded because he deserved and earned success. Luck? There was no more luck about it than there would have been had the choice between success and failure been plain before them and one had chosen success and the other failure.

How hard have you tried to succeed? Have you ever set your face towards prosperity and success with clenched fist, set teeth and a firm resolution never to turn back, no matter what confronts you, not to be moved to the left or right of your purpose? If you have not, you must not complain of your small measure of success. It is always the determined pusher, the man with nerve and grit, who seizes the prize for which you are waiting. Fortune never comes to you. You must meet her half way. She will never move until you do. You must be the aggressor. You can not succeed without persistent determination and continuous effort. You can never accomplish anything by taking hold of an opportunity with the tips of your fingers. You must take off your coat, roll

up your sleeves and plunge your life's power into your aim.

Shall we be fortunate enough in the near future to have such men as Brother Cowper visit us again and spread the seed of unionism among us, we would in time become one of the greatest factors in the labor movement of this section.

Again extending our sincerest thanks to Brother Cowper and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in general, I remain yours fraternally,

JOSEPH STEELE, L. U. 1278.

Glace Bay, N. S., Can.

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Our Fundamental Law.

Editor The Carpenter:

I cannot refrain from saying a few words to the brothers of our U. B. through the columns of our journal on the question of brotherly love and affection, which is the fundamental law of our organization.

Brothers, when attending the meetings of your local union, if you should find a brother to disagree with you, be it in the course of discussion or otherwise, talk the matter over with kindness and in a spirit of brotherly love. Hard names and slurs do not convince anyone; they only cause bitter feeling. Don't forget that our Brotherhood accords equal rights to every one of its members, and that each brother has a right to his own opinion.

If you encounter a non-union man, turning your head away when you meet him on the street, or refusing to speak to him, or casting slurs at him, does not impress him of your being inspired by brotherly love and affection; by such action you can never get him to espouse the cause of unionism.

The average American citizen can not be driven into changing his views, but by persuasion, by plain, friendly argument, full of the spirit of brotherly love and affection, you can prove to him that it is his duty to be with us in truth for right and justice, for his own sake, his country's sake, for the sake of all mankind, and last, but not least, for the sake of the loved ones dependent upon him, now and in the future.

Brothers, never lose sight of the fact that if you do not attend the meetings of your local union regularly, it causes a bad impression on the non-union men. On the other hand, if a non-union man sees that your local union has a good attendance, if he sees us going and coming from its meetings, if he sees us act and hears us converse between ourselves in a spirit of friendship and affection, and if we have a kind word of greeting for him, his first desire is likely to be to join us. Extend your hand of brotherhood to him and say to him: "Come, be with us. You will feel better and cause others to think better of you if you make common cause with us. Participate with us in the work we have undertaken for your own advancement and the advancement of our craft." Tell him not to mind our enemies, for the world at large looks at the union man with respect and recognizes him as a just and upright man.

Fraternally yours,

N. E. BOOTH, L. U. 360.

Galesburg, Ill.

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Some Pertinent Questions.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have just received the November Carpenter, and must say, as I have done ever since the appearance of our journal in its new attire, such a magazine reflects great credit on the Editor and our grand organization. You will please allow me a small space in its beautiful columns to ask a few questions. My first one is: How could you accomplish this great improvement on a 20 cents monthly per capita? I see that the vote on the increase of our per capita to 25 cents per month has been in the affirmative, and I thank the Lord for that much, hoping to see it raised gradually to 50 cents. Then I can see the possibility of our General Office holding her own under the many calls for financial aid. I am sorry to see that more than eleven thousand of the members voted to keep the tax at 20 cents. I would ask these brothers, Do you really think that that amount of per capita will any longer be sufficient to fill the many demands on our general treasury? Do you think that our general officers are taking the little 20 cents to Wall street, speculating with it in stocks and bonds? Just look over the list of claims paid in October. You will certainly conclude that they have no

money in Wall street and you must admit that our general officers are shrewd financiers, or they never could have met all the demands made upon them and upheld the dignity of the grandest organization of mechanics on earth, on the small amount of per capita tax we have been paying. I say all honor to them. You must bear in mind, brothers, that our organization is not only growing in size, but in age as well, and the mortality is much greater now than it was ten years ago. We must therefore raise our per capita or levy assessments on the membership, which latter measure, however, arouses your intensest opposition. So let us do our part as men, stop fault-finding with our general officers and lend them our hearty co-operation, and I am sure that we will go onward and upward until our power for good will know no bounds.

Fraternally yours, B. F. S.
Hawkinsville, Ga.

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Another Voice from the Canal Zone.

Editor The Carpenter:

Believing that a few words from the canal zone will interest the brothers, I would ask you for a little space in our journal, The Carpenter, to give them an idea of conditions existing here.

There are from two to three hundred white carpenters employed on the canal works at this time. They are engaged in erecting new houses, principally hospital buildings, in repairing old houses built by the French company and in building docks and similar structures. There are probably more negro carpenters here than white. They receive thirty-two cents per hour in silver, or sixteen cents in United States money. The white carpenters and other building trades men of the Caucasian race are paid fifty-six cents per hour, except the bricklayers, who receive $150.00 per month. These wages may appear very satisfactory to those not acquainted with conditions of life on the Isthmus, but when you take into consideration that you have to pay $28.00 per month for board and that you have to lose four or five days per month through sickness (and there are few who escape this calamity) you can readily see that the man who stays in the States is better off than the men here, as he will have more money and better health at the end of the year. The number of carpenters drawing less than $70.00 per month exceeds the number of those earning above that amount per month. Every boat from the States brings from ten to thirty new arrivals, but as I was told the other day by the steward on one of these boats, there are more carpenters leaving the Isthmus than there are coming. The impression created by the canal commission among men in the States, that men can earn big wages by working overtime, is all a fake; we have made no overtime whatever from our arrival here up to this moment.

The average time the carpenters remain here is less than two months, generally leaving after drawing their second pay; three of them are leaving this camp today.

In the interest of the brothers I desire to say, "Keep away from the Isthmus." I am working near the hospital at Ancon, where I see from three to seven dead bodies hauled to the cemetery each day. Scarcely any person escapes the malaria and it is through the ravages of that disease that the majority of the men here have to lose several days each month, if nothing else befalls them. The report sent out by the canal commission on the sanitary condition on the Isthmus and the health of the men here is not based on facts and is misleading.

Yours fraternally,
M. C. GREEN (of Columbus, O.).
Corozal, Canal Zone, Rep. of Panama.

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From Boston, Mass.

Editor The Carpenter:

Never having contributed to the pages of our monthly journal, and as items from Boston are rarely seen, I will, with your permission, use up some of your valuable space.

I believe that the influence of our journal in its present form, teeming as it does with articles showing the most profound study of the great questions which the labor unions are endeavoring to solve, is becoming greater and more indispensable from month to month. The tone of our journal is high and its influence on the minds of our members must be elevating, and as the great reforms have ever been based on intelligent and well-directed thought and effort, so our movement, to be

lasting and effective, must be based on the cardinal principles of truth and justice. A careful perusal of our journal, together with the best current magazines and up-to-date writers, will so ground our members in the principles on which trade unionism is founded that they will ever be able to defend their position and to advocate the cause of the union card with all that it implies.

Therefore, let us read all we can, and the more we become conversant with the trade union question we will broaden out and realize that any force to be effective and lasting must move on well-directed lines, and that purely physical force will never secure and retain the advantages we seek. Furthermore, the best assets of a labor organization is the view taken of the movement by the public, and this view is formed by the manner in which the organization is represented by its officers and members who come in contact with the employers and the general public, and the way in which its promises are kept.

Now, just a few words in regard to Boston and vicinity. The writer is free to admit there are bad features in the methods of our organization in this city, but we believe that in the main the methods adopted are better suited to this particular section of the country than any other untried schemes. We are situated in the most conservative section of the United States, and are open to more and varied forms of competition from English-speaking labor than any city of the size in the country. The principles of the U. B. planted in 1881 in old Local 33, although meeting with many reverses and setbacks, have ever been kept alive, and we believe we can claim that in the last five years we have made more progress in organization and conditions than any other part of the country, and it is our hope, if something unforeseen does not happen in the labor world, to keep on in the same ratio. We believe that the methods of agitation and organization pursued in Boston are well adapted for this part of the country. We have avoided any open rupture with the employers for the last five years, and although we have steadily increased in our conditions regarding wages, hours and organization, the employers have not been generally and openly antagonized, and there is in Boston today no organization of employers in our craft who are in active opposition to us, and, judging by the experience of the past, we feel that the methods of conciliation and arbitration, and taking action with some regard to the rights claimed by employers, are the proper methods to pursue in this section, and possibly in others.

In conclusion, I wish to speak a word on behalf of the active workers in the U. B. in this section. Nowhere could a more faithful and energetic body of workers be found. We are never at a loss for volunteers when committees are called for, when weak locals are to be visited or any other work in the interest of the organization is to be done.

With the best wishes of the undersigned for the continued prosperity and advancement of our organization, I am

Yours very truly,
ARTHUR M. WATSON,
Sec. C. D. C., Boston and Vicinity.

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Their Third Anniversary Celebration.

Editor The Carpenter:

As you and the brothers may see by the following, Local Union 1329, Kirkwood, Mo., is still alive and up and doing.

Having been organized three years ago, on the 28th of November, on the evening of that date this year, in conformity with our custom, we celebrated our anniversary. Not only had we cause to rejoice because we were three years old, but also on account of our membership in good standing, having reached the full hundred mark.

We have actually doubled our membership during the past six months, this being the result of hard work and continual drumming.

On the night of our celebration we had Brother George G. Bohnen, the general organizer, with us, who gave us a very interesting talk and enlightened the brothers on the ambitions and achievements of our United Brotherhood. Several business agents of the St. Louis local unions were also present. Brother James A. Shine, secretary of the St. Louis D. C., with which body we are affiliated, delivered a short address, and Brother Valentine Bopp, one of our charter

members, gave a review of the conditions existing at the time of our organizing, three years ago.

Refreshments were prepared and served by a committee in charge and all enjoyed themselves and felt gratified at the success of the occasion.

While we have done well this summer, there is still room for considerable missionary work, one-half of the carpenters in this section being still outside of the organization. Each and every one of us must make individual and strenuous efforts to gather them in. We hope that before another year rolls around this will be accomplished, and the non-union men will have their eyes open and co-operate with us inside of the fold, in the endeavor to promote our common interests.

With best wishes for the welfare and success of the U. B., I remain,

Yours fraternally, G. A. BOTTING,
Business Agent L. U. 1329, Kirkwood, Mo.

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Member's Wife Desires Journal Sent to Home Address.

Texarkana, Texas, Dec. 14, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy:

Dear Sir:—As my husband is a carpenter and a union man, I would like to know how much the monthly journal of the U. B. will cost to have it sent to the home. Work being dull here, my husband is away a great deal of the time and I can not get the journal. I miss it very much while he is absent and wish you would reply at once so I may get the December issue.

Yours truly,
MRS. J. W. HOPPER.

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Strikes the Nail on the Head.

Editor The Carpenter:

Brother Duffy's article, "Organize and Unite," published in the December Carpenter, strikes the nail on the head. Every brother I have come in contact with, and who has read the article, appreciates it and coincides with Brother Duffy's opinion. The advice, "Organize and Unite," is our watchword. We are unanimously opposed to the "open shop," which means a scab shop. It must never be tolerated, for to allow it would be suicidal. Every union man must do all in his power to down the open, or scab-shop idea. The proposition is a great big joke of the bosses by which they can fool only the New York Sun. It is a fake, and no one knows it better than the bosses themselves.

Yours fraternally,
JAMES BARRY, L. U. 509.
New York City.

A Union Man.

An Irishman applied for a position as porter in a publishing house. He walked into the store and the first thing that met his gaze was a sign, "Dickens' works, all this week for $4." The Irishman scratched his head and finally edged to the door. When asked by a clerk what he wanted, replied: "Divil take your job. Dickens can worruk all the week f'r foor dollars, but I'm a union man. I'll not touch it. Ye'd better kape Dickens."

Our Advertisers.

The Hodgson Book Company,
211 East Madison Street,
Chicago, December 7, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Editor of The Carpenter, Indianapolis, Ind.:

My Dear Sir:—I think it but due to yourself and to the great Brotherhood of American carpenters, to inform them and you that since we began selling the sets of Hodgson's Standard Library, Brotherhood Edition, we have had but very few delinquents among the Brotherhood—hardly one-half of one per cent. of all the thousands of sets we have sold; a most remarkable showing and a striking evidence of the honesty and uprightness of the working carpenters of America.

When we announced our intentions of sending out these sets of books on the installment plan, with so small an initiating payment, we were told the scheme would prove a failure, as we would lose half of the amount unpaid. We had confidence, however, in the Brotherhood, and filled every order sent us, taking all risks, and results show we were not mistaken, for, as stated before, our losses to date do not sum up to one-half of one per cent, and even this is not given up, for we are often in receipt of back installments that have almost been considered a loss.

We have made this statement in order to let the world know that no more honest or more conscientious class of men can be found anywhere on earth than the Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Trusting you will give this expression of fact a place in your esteemed journal, we remain, yours truly,

THE HODGSON BOOK CO.,
F. T. HODGSON, President.

News Notes from Local Unions

San Antonio, Texas.—Times are better in this city than they have been for the past thirteen years, to our knowledge. Local Union 717 therefore desires to have the name of San Antonio Texas, stricken from the dull list in the Carpenter.

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Des Moines, Iowa.—At their regular meeting, held on December 12, Local Union 425 admitted 20 new members, all of whom are employed in the Carr Adams mill. All the mills here are now unionized and all the men working in them are union.

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Elmira, N. Y.—The woodworking plant of Kertscher & Co., of this city, has been unionized and has been declared a union shop, the firm having complied with the requirements of the U. B. The employes have become members of Local Union 879, being duly initiated.

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Bisbee, Ariz.—Our local union is growing as rapidly as can be expected under the baneful and trying circumstances we have to contend with. As we are contemplating the entering into a movement to secure the eight-hour day, we would request all local unions to render us the valuable assistance of keeping migrating carpenters away until further notice.

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Red Banks, N. J.—Having some months ago requested the Editor of our journal to place the name of this city on the "dull list," we now feel it our duty to let the brothers know that business has picked up nicely in this locality. We have not an idle man at present, while there is a job going on on which about twenty men could find ready employment. All the bosses, except three, are paying the increased wages. These latter will doubtlessly be won over and pay the increased rate on the first of the month, if not before. This would mean the elimination of the open shop, which we are determined to accomplish at an early date. As our annual report will show, we are doing quite well down here. Please remove the name of Red Banks, N. J., from the dull list.

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Roanoke, Va.—We are getting along fairly well, our men had all the work they could do this year and there is a bright prospect for 1906. A great drawback to our cause is the great number of non-union men. They represent about half of the craft in this locality, but we have the best mechanics in the union. The three planing mills here are fairly organized, in fact, we have strictly closed shops in that line.

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New London, Conn.—Trade conditions here are not as favorable as pictured by the brother who sent in the item published in the December journal. We have a sufficient supply of men to do all the work, and traveling brothers should not be encouraged to come here in search of employment. Nor does any journeyman carpenter receive as much as $3.25 per day; we have just made a demand for $3.00 per day.

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Thomasville, Ga.—Local Union 1493, organized in October last, has now thirty members enrolled. We think a great deal of the U. B., and are anxious to grow in numbers and influence as fast as possible. We are now meeting once a week, on Monday night. The brickmasons here working ten hours at present, are making a demand for nine hours, and the woodworkers who are working eleven and one-half hours per day are demanding a reduction to ten hours, which shows that unionism is still in its infancy here and a great deal of missionary work to be performed.

Chicago, Ill.—At a recent meeting of Local Union 199, of this city, after considerable discussion on having the financial statement of the General Office republished in the columns of The Carpenter, the sentiment was very pronounced in favor of the present form of the journal. All were anxious to express their appreciation of The Carpenter in its up-to-date dress, and more especially in the up-to-date management editorially and the splendid array of writers. Finally it was moved that the secretary stand instructed to request the general secretary to supply an additional twenty-five copies of the financial statement.

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Charleston, Mo.—Local Union 566 gave a fine Thanksgiving supper on November 25. Brother A. Crondell, of Paducah, Ky., being our distinguished guest. Brother Crondell made a fine speech on union aims and principles, which was well received by all, and the nice supper spread was thoroughly enjoyed by the members, their families and other visiting brothers. We are coming around all right, and our local union is doing fine. The present time is the best the carpenter ever had in Charleston. We had a prosperous year and should be thankful for its blessings. What we want now is a spread, on a larger scope, of the spirit of unionism that makes labor organization invincible.

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Hastings, Neb.—In our efforts to advance trade conditions and promote the cause of unionism, we are having a hot old time. Most of the contractors are doing their utmost to disrupt our organization. They refuse to hire union men; but, nevertheless, all our members are at work and some for these very contractors, they being ignorant of the adherence of these men to the union. While the hostile attitude of some of the contractors has its influence on a few of our members, who seem to be afraid that an earthquake or something will happen, we fortunately have a baker's dozen of stanch union men who are not afraid to assert their rights as free men and citizens, knowing well that by taking this manly stand they will maintain their own self-respect and at the same time gain the respect of the employer, though, guided by selfish interests, he may be loth to show his sentiments in this regard. Since we are organized we have advanced our wages somewhat, yet, by manly, intelligent and energetic action of our membership, better results could be attained for the benefit of all concerned.

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Columbus, Ind.—One of the most successful and enjoyable gathering occurred here on the evening of Saturday, December 10, in the city hall, when Local Union 1155 tendered a banquet to their members, their wives, daughters and sweethearts. In reality the occasion turned out to be a mass meeting at which the presence of a large contingent of the fair sex was a delightful and conspicuous feature. The meeting was opened at 8 p. m. sharp, with a short address of welcome by Brother C. F. Brown, the R. S. of the local union. H. L. Cook of Cincinnati, general organizer, the first speaker, in an elaborate address showed the benefits to be derived from membership in the U. B. and expounded the aims and objects of trade organization. General Secretary Frank Duffy, the next speaker, dealt with the labor question and movement in its various phases and the principle of unionism. Chas. Speyer, from the Gen. Office, made the after-dinner speech. He urged the wives and mothers to take an interest in the movement and assist in furthering the welfare of the organization. He spoke on the mill men's question, the U. B. label and the label movement in general. The remarks of the speakers were enthusiastically received. The banquet proved a sumptuous repast, served in fine style, the tables being loaded with good things for the edification of the inner man.

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Lynchburg, Va.—During the past season carpenters have been flocking to this city in such large numbers that at present there are at least 1,200 or 1,500 men here working at the trade. This great influx has been caused by a great boom in the building industry, which we are enjoying this year, and, though beneficial, generally speaking, this great influx of men it entailed, had a bad effect on our local union. We have so far been unable to obtain any control over this vast army of transient

and non-union men. They are wielding an almost unrestricted influence over the trade, while Local Union 403 had to struggle against many odds. However, we have some good, earnest and energetic men in the local union, and we have now decided and are determined to thoroughly organize the city. We have rented another hall, where we can meet every week, instead of twice a month, as heretofore. We are distributing campaign literature among the non-union men and holding public meetings once a month. We shall use every other means in our power to get the outside element interested in the cause of organized labor and join our ranks. The two daily papers appearing in this city refuse to render us any assistance. We can not get them to publish anything in favor of our movement, except when we pay for it as advertising matter. Nevertheless we are looking for an early success of our campaign.

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Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 1166, Fremont, O.—After May 1, 1906, we expect to be paid an increase in wages of five per cent., and shall make a demand to that effect upon the contractors and builders.

District of Lowell, Mass.—We are demanding an advance in wages from $2.50 to $2.80 per day. Prospects for the coming season's work are good and we anticipate no difficulty in having our reasonable demands granted.

Local Union 1046, Bridgewater, Mass.—We have notified the bosses that we demand a minimum wage-scale of $3.00 per day of eight hours to take effect on April 1, 1906. This gives the bosses ample time to finish up all work contracted for at this time.

Local Union 1392, South Amboy, N. J.—The carpenters of Perth Amboy and New Brunswick, two nearby cities,, are working eight hours and receiving $3.00 per day, while we are working nine hours for $2.50. We believe that we are at least entitled to an advance in wages of twenty-five cents per day and have made a demand to that effect, the increased rate to be paid on and after April 1, 1906.

Local Union 41, Champaign, Ill.—Our working hours are still ten hours per day, and believing them to be entirely out of date, we have passed a resolution that we make a demand for nine hours and a minimum rate of thirty-five cents per hour to go into effect on April 1, 1906.

Local Union 1229, Statesboro, Ga.—All the contractors within the jurisdiction of this local union, at the end of November, were notified that on and after the 15th of December, 1905, we would work but nine hours; this to constitute a day's work. We do not anticipate any trouble in getting our demand granted.

Local Union 6, Amsterdam, N. Y.—Deeming it about time that we should fall in line with surrounding cities and towns, we have decided to make a demand on our employers for the eight-hour work day, the same to begin with May 1, 1906. We have the good will of the people and anticipate little or no trouble with the employers.

Local Union 444, Pittsfield, Mass.—At a special meeting held on Tuesday, November 17, 1905, this local union unanimously decided to make a demand upon the contractors for a minimum wage of $3.00 per day, to take effect on April 1, 1906. All members are working at present and prospects for the winter season are good.

District of Philadelphia, Pa.—We have submitted an agreement containing our demands for the next season to the master carpenters. The main clause of the agreement stipulates that on and after May 1, 1906, our wages shall be forty-five cents an hour. Our present scale is forty cents an hour for eight hours work.

Local Union 559, Paducah, Ky.—Our present agreement with the contractors expiring on the first of May, next, we have entered into negotiations with the employers with a view to obtain their signatures to a new agreement providing for a minimum scale of thirty-five cents an hour, which means an advance of three and three-quarter cents per hour after above date. Having nearly all the carpenters in the town in the union, we anticipate no trouble with the bosses.

Local Union 465, Ardmore, Pa.—The following resolution was unanimously passed by Local Union 455 at their last regular meeting: "Resolved, That beginning with May 1, 1906, the minimum rate of wages for a journeymen carpenter shall be forty-five cents per hour."

Local Union 7, Minneapolis, Minn.—By a vote of 425 to 15, we have decided to amend that clause of our working rules governing wages and demand an increase of two and one-half cents per hour to take efect on April 1, 1906. This decision was passed at a well attended called meeting held November 24th.

District Council, New London, Conn.—At a regular meeting of this body, held Dec. 6, 1905, it was unanimously voted to present demands to the contractors, of which the following are the main points: That beginning with April 1, 1906, 37½ cents per hour shall be the minimum wage. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work. Overtime shall be paid at the rate of 56¼ cents per hour on week days; on Sundays and holidays 75 cents per hour. We urgently request all carpenters to take notice of this movement and to remain away from this vicinity while it is pending.

Local Union 622, Waco, Tex.—We are endeavoring to secure the signatures of the contractors to an agreement which provides for the payment of a minimum wage of $3.00 per day, on and after January 1, 1906. Our present wages being $2.75 per day of eight hours, this would mean a raise of 25 cents per day. We have fifteen union and five non-union employers and from fifteen to twenty non-union men in this place. However, trade is brisk this season and prospects for the success of a movement of this kind have never been better.

Local Union 444, Pittsfield, Mass.—Our present agreement with the contractors expiring on April 1, 1906, we have asked for an increase of wages to be paid on and after that date. We believe that we can get our demand acceded to without suspension of work, or without being out long, if transient brothers will keep away. One firm has already advertised for men, when there is plenty here to do the work. Pay no attention to this advertisement and give Pittsfield, Mass., a wide berth pending a settlement of our demand.

———

Local Union 187, Geneva, N. Y.—By unanimous vote this local union passed a resolution to the effect that the contractors be notified that on and after May 1, 1906, we would ask that an advance in wages of 25 cents per day be paid to every working journeyman carpenter employed by them. All apprentices working through 1904 and 1905, to receive the same advance, and foremen to receive an advance of 35 cents per day of nine hours' work. Up to this time in this city foremen never received any more pay than other men, though they had to do the work of a journeyman and sometimes to work harder. Conditions here are such that a raise of wages of 25 cents per day must be considered a fair demand, work is plentiful and rent and the prices of necessaries of life are high.

Ithaca, N. Y.—On November 8th a special meeting of this local union unanimously decided to make a demand for a ten per cent. advance in wages, the new scale to go into effect on June 1, 1906. The present scale is $2.50 per day, outside men and bench hands working eight hours per day and machine men nine hours. With a design to frustrate our efforts to secure the increase for mill men, the mill owners have notified all their employes that they must sign individual agreements by January 1, 1906, or be discharged. This is a direct attempt on the part of the mill owners to establish the open shop, and as we are not willing to tolerate this condition we have, on December 20, unanimously voted that the mill owners must withdraw their edict within twenty-four hours and that upon refusal we will demand eight hours for mill men. Notice to that effect having been served upon the mill owners, but ignored by them, Local Union 603, on December 23, ordered out all members employed in the mills, which order has been promptly obeyed. The Building Trades Council of this city has fully endorsed our action and we have now all mechanics in the building line to assist us in this fight.

Local Union 1743, Wildwood, N. J.—The cost of living in this place being higher than in Philadelphia, Pa., and in other large cities in this section, while our wages are considerably lower, we have asked for a minimum scale of $3.00 per day of nine hours. Some of the employers, realizing that under the circumstances we are entitled to an increase, express themselves in favor of acceding to our demand, yet a few are holding back waiting to see what larger builders intend doing in the matter. We have not the slightest doubt but that we will have all the employers on our side on March 1st when we expect the new scale to take effect, but one; he is the mayor of the town. He was the last one to grant the nine-hour day, and apparently will be the last one to sign up this time. We expect little or no opposition from other quarters. The wages paid at present range from $2.50 to $2.75 per day.

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Successful Trade Movements.

New York City.—Our representatives have reached an agreement with the Master Carpenters' Association and the Interior Decorators, which provides for increase in wages of 30 cents a day for outside men and 22 cents increase for inside men, to take effect on July 1, 1906. We will now make an effort to obtain a fifty cent per day increase from the independent bosses in the Brooklyn, Queens and Bronx Boroughs, and also in the Borough of Richmond (Staten Island). We are having some difficulty in the latter borough, also in Mt. Vernon, but as the prospects for next seasons' work are good, we have no fear of the result.

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Lock-Out Still On in Pensacola, Fla., Keep Away.

Pensacola, Fla.—Carpenters dropping in here every day, claiming that they had not been aware of our men being locked out, we desire to give more publicity to the fact that the lock-out here is still going on. We have now in this city about half a million dollars' worth of buildings, the erection of which will begin in a few days, but can not come to any agreement with the contractors. We have fought them successfully so far and can certainly handle them further on if transient brothers will keep away.

The firm of Lewman & Co. has its representatives here; they have secured a contract for the Brent building and threaten to bring men from Louisville, Ky., we here refusing to work nine hours. We would bring this matter to the special attention of the Louisville local unions, trusting that they will instruct their members to give Pensacola, Fla., a wide berth.

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Look Out For Him.

John S. Thompson, a member of Local Union 1451, Monterey, Cal., has decamped from that city, swindling his brother workmen out of several weeks' wages, besides defrauding a number of business men of a considerable amount of money. He is about 5 feet 6 inches tall, dark complexioned, sometimes he wears a mustache, sometimes he is smooth shaven, being so when he left. He is about 45 years of age. This seems to be a penchant of Thompson. Look out for him!

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A Warning.

Lewiston, Idaho.—We would warn all local unions to beware of one Orin Matley, a carpenter by trade, who came to Lewiston a few months ago, boasting that he would break up our union, hiring non-union men and working them longer hours. He recently left this locality under suspicious circumstances, and as it is probable that he will apply for membership in the locality where he turns up, sister locals are advised to reject him. His admission would surely have an injurious effect on both the trade and the organization.

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Where is Jacob Lachenmaier.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Jacob Lachenmaier, a native of Romsbach, Wurtemberg, Germany. will confer a favor upon Local Union 163, Peekskill, N. Y., by obtaining his address and send it to his sister. MRS. ALBERT STRUMKY.

Peekskill, N. Y.

A wag of the head sometimes indicates wisdom; the wag of the tongue often betrays nonsense.

Having money in your possession doesn't make it yours. It may be other people's money, and if you are an honest man you will try and remember that.

Craft Problems

Foundations.

(By D. L. Stoddard.)

Foundations should be well laid before the building is erected. The kind of foundation to be built depends almost entirely on the individual, and the kind of material at hand. And it matters not very much whether it is concrete, artificial stone, red stone, cobblestone, rough stone or smooth stone, brick or dressed stone.

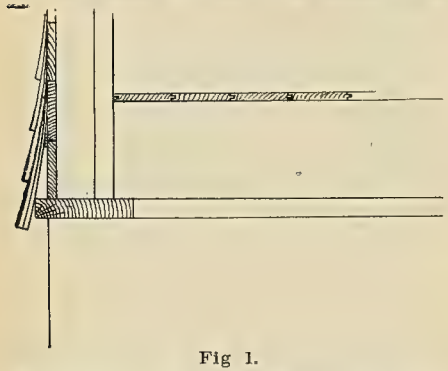


Fig 1.

Not only is it necessary for the foundation to be well laid before the building is erected, but it is even more necessary that the foundation of the builder should be well laid before he commences to build.

It is quite as important that the builder that intends to make his life's work in building should graduate at the head of his class as the professional man.

Not only should it be his desire to be at the head of his class at graduation (or at the time he completes his apprenticeship), but it is important that he keep himself up and abreast with the times.

Perhaps nothing has injured us more individually or collectively in the past than the simple fact that when we served our time as an apprentice, and became a real builder, we saw the need of organization and, becoming disgusted with our trade, devoted all our spare time to organization and never spent a moment keeping up in our trade. Perhaps this is not true with the majority, as I never remember seeing the time that the majority spent the greater part of their time in organization. Yet I have seen only too often that the majority have been disgusted with their trade. A man to make a success of this life must be in love with his occupation.

I know a professional man that very nearly told me the truth the other day when he said he only spent about one hour out of the twenty-four at home. The rest of the time he was busy at his profession both day and night. He is in middle life, and already knows his calling so well that even if he never read up any more it is likely his patrons will send him to an early grave, simply by overwork. Yet, as busy as he is, and as much as he needs sleep, rest and recreation, he spends every moment's time he can possibly get in reading up, so as to keep up with the times. He says he owes it to his patrons.

Supposing this man upon graduation had become disgusted with his calling and had never tried to keep up in it. How different would have been his success in life.

For years the professional man has had his library. The day is at hand that the carpenter should have his. He is not only just as deserving of a good library as the professional man, but the day is at hand that it is a necessity.

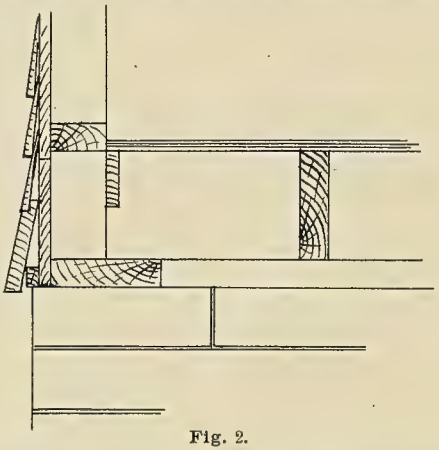


Fig. 2.

We are now many of us laying plans for better conditions for our next season's work. And, while we expect better pay, wouldn't it be well for us, through the long, cold winter, to better fit ourselves as mechanics.

I have here sketched a little of the be-

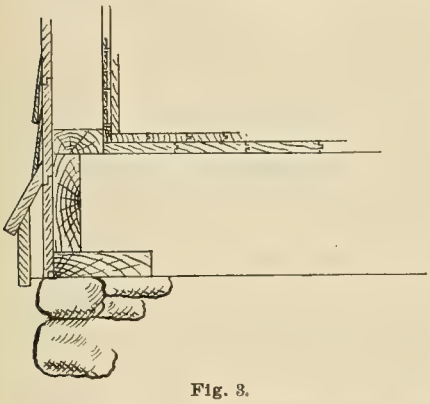


Fig. 3.

ginning of house construction. It may not be of interest to the majority, but if it in any way helps one of the 200,000 union carpenters of our land I shall be well paid for writing it.

Fig. 1 illustrates the corner of a house, shows corner post, sill, joist, 6-inch flooring, outside lining and shingles.

Note how the swell to the shingles is made by projecting the sill, which is just as easy and a little cheaper than furring out. Of course, it takes a lot of furring to give it the proper curve.

Fig. 2 shows side section and shows sill set on edge, which is probably the better way, though, I'll admit, it is a matter of opinion.

I know of a contractor that got a few cheap houses all alike to build, and his foreman built the first one by laying the sill flat. The contractor came near making him tear it all apart and told him to never lay another sill flat—always put them on edge, as Fig. 2. The foreman agreed to remember, and all went on nicely until the house was ready for plastering.

The foreman said to the contractor: "Now this next house is to be built just like this one?" The contractor said, "Yes," and so he went at it, and when the contractor came around he just about went up in the air to find it all nailed together and the sill flat, like Fig. 1.

He said to the foreman: "Didn't I tell you to always put the sill on edge?"

"Yes," the foreman said, "you did once, but after that, don't you remember, you told me this house was to be built just like the other?" The contractor said it was on him, and he laughed and walked away.

You will note this house is built without lining and the cheapest kind of base—simply a shiplap board and the common siding starting on the lip, no cap at all. A 2x4 on top of the joist to nail the studding to and 4-inch flooring.

Fig. 3 shows a better sill than either of the others, for it is both combined; also a double floor. Note the ground strip for the plasterer to work to at the floor, which makes it nice and even for the inside base. The outside base is furred out, and the real base and cap show about equal, though in this style often the cap is the main piece. The lining shown here is about the best there is for general use and is shiplap.

Fig. 4 does away with the 2 x 4 on top of joist and where the joist are well nailed

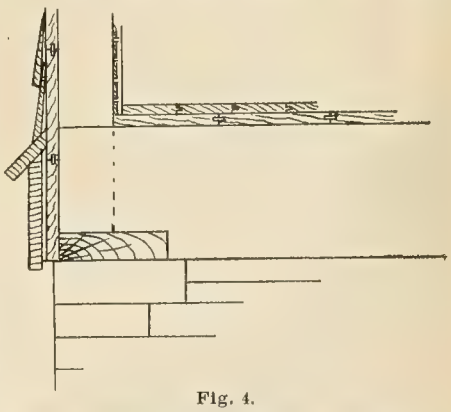


Fig. 4.

to the studding makes quite a stout job. Yet it is hard to make a real tight job between the 2x4 with the flooring, and is therefore often left entirely open, which is enjoyed very much by the mice.

This style of base is more prominent than the cap, and I think makes a better job than the other. The main objection to both is the beveling of the siding so

thin at the bottom edge. This lining is grooved and a strip put in. Some argue it is cheaper, as there is no waste in cutting down for the tongue, though by the time the strip is secured I do not see much saved.

Fig. 5 shows end of house section and

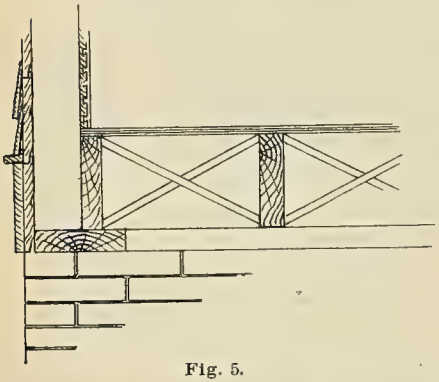


Fig. 5.

shows the studding setting down on flat sill and the end joist at inner edge of studding answers a double purpose, as it makes joist and sill, too.

This old-fashioned base and cap I have never seen surpassed. This lining is like

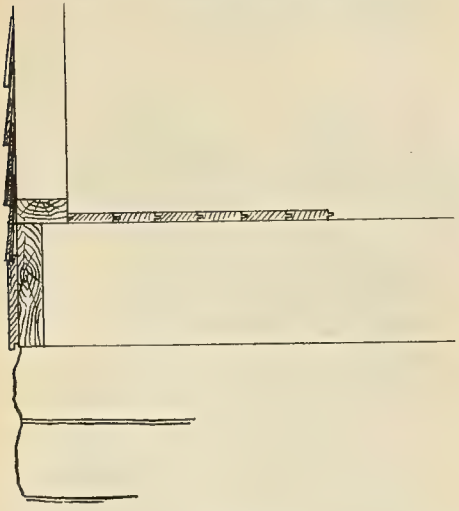


Fig. 6.

my own house. As I couldn't get shiplap, I put on drop siding, inside out. Then papered the house and put on beveled siding, and on the inside used patent lath, which makes a very warm and strong job, and a good brick foundation looks pretty good to me. The cutting of the end studding longer than the side studding, as shown here, I think is, indeed, a good method, and much better than Fig. 6, which shows a fairly good base, that will last perhaps longer than some of the others, yet I can not say I admire it.

No Use.

Dey ain't no use ter grumble kase de weather
dark an' bad,
An' dey ain't no use ter worry till yer
out o' sorts an' sad;
Mister Sunshine might be hidin' fo' a min-
nit thru de day—
But he gwine ter shine upon yo'—gwine
ter guide yo' on de way!

Milwaukee Sentinel.

A New York bricklayer fell six stories, and then indignantly struck a man who wanted to call an ambulance for him. He evidently feared they would operate on him if they ever got him into a hospital.

The New Universal Square.

The Duby & Shinn Mfg. Co. of New York City wish to call attention to an improvement in their square, which combines the two lines of diamond holes into one line, and to explain the effect of the change. It is an improvement, inasmuch as it corrects a slight discrepancy in the measurement of the circle, which was the case with the old style. Also the new style will be found more useful in marking off a straight line at every eighth or quarter inch. This can be done very neatly and accurately by placing the pencil in the diamond corner and making a dot, instead of the old method of placing a rule on a line and marking off measurements from it.

They also wish to call the attention of the trade to their relief from the past small output of their squares, in consequence of their original small shop and equipment, which did not enable them even to cope with the demand from local houses, who were flooded with back orders on account of the first delay caused by the necessity of a specially prepared steel. Consequently the far-off trade has been abused by long delays in filling their orders.

The company has changed their factory quarters, and now have a fully equipped plant well under way with a thoroughly experienced tool maker in charge and a force of experienced tool makers as assistants, so they are now ready for stock orders, guaranteeing not more than two weeks' delay to shipments of same.

Any mechanic who purchases a square and finds it "out" in any detail, is asked to please return it either direct or through his dealer, and receive a perfect one in its place. This is a standing guarantee.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Friede in Sicht.

Unseren Lokal-Unionen ist Anfangs Dezember ein Cirkular zugegangen, denselben mittheilend, daß auf Veranlassung der im November in Pittsburg stattgefundenen Konvention der American Federation of Labor die Delegaten unserer Brüderschaft und diejenigen der Amalgamated Wood-Workers eine Vereinbarung getroffen, dergemäß die Executiv-Behörden beider Organisationen am 25. Januar 1906 in Indianapolis zusammentreten werden, um über die Beseitigung der seit Jahren zwischen Carpenters und Wood-Workers herrschenden Jurisdiktions-Streitigkeiten zu berathen. Wie in solchen Fällen üblich, wurde ebenfalls vereinbart, daß mittlerweile alle feindseligen Maßnahmen beiderseits einzustellen seien. Diese Vereinbarungen wurden von der Konvention indossirt, und wir erwarten von unseren Mitgliedern und Lokal-Unionen, daß sie den letzteren Theil der Vereinbarungen gewissenhaft beobachten und befolgen werden.

Es ist uns gegenwärtig noch nicht bekannt, wie die Nachricht über die diesbezüglichen Vorgänge auf der Konvention der A. F. of L. von unseren Lokal-Unionen aufgenommen wurden, sind uns aber bewußt, daß dies überall da, wo Konflikte zwischen uns und den Wood-Workers stattgefunden haben, mit sehr gemischten Gefühlen geschah. Wir halten es deshalb für geboten, hier einige Worte beizufügen, um die Gemüther zu beruhigen.

Außer den oben angeführten Punkten der von den Delegaten beiderseits angenommenen Resolution besagt der dritte und letzte Punkt, daß es die Aufgabe der zur Berathung zusammentretenden beiderseitigen Executiv-Behörden sein soll, sich über einen Gewerksvertrag oder eine Einigungsbasis (understanding) oder über Verschmelzung zu einigen. Hieraus geht hervor, daß unsere Delegaten zur Konvention voll und ganz den Standpunkt vertraten, den ihre Konstituenten, unsere Brüderschaft, seit Jahren in der Streitfrage eingenommen hat, nämlich, daß die Verschmelzung aller aus Cabinetmakers und Maschinenarbeitern zusammengesetzten Lokal-Unionen der Amalgamated Wood-Workers mit unserer Brüderschaft und die Schaffung einer einheitlichen Organisation des Holzarbeiter-Gewerkes eine Nothwendigkeit sei. Diese Verschmelzung ist in der Resolution vorgesehen; mehr konnten wir unter gegebenen Umständen von der Konvention und der Thätigkeit und dem Einfluß unserer Delegaten nicht erwarten. Selbst wenn die Delegaten der Wood-Workers instruirt gewesen wären, einer Verschmelzung zuzustimmen, was bekanntlich nicht der Fall war, so hätten trotzdem über die Art und Weise der Verschmelzung und die Bedingungen, unter denen dieselbe stattfinden soll, Verhandlungen gepflogen werden müssen.

Man muß hier in Betracht ziehen, daß eine Verschmelzung kein gewöhnlicher Uebertritt oder Anschluß ist, bei welchen einfach die Bestimmungen gelten, denen sich ein einzelnes Mitglied bei seiner Aufnahme zu unterwerfen hat.

Viele unserer Mitglieder werden voraussichtlich behaupten, daß unsere Delegaten auf der Konvention nicht energisch genug auftraten, daß sie unter Androhung unseres Austrittes eine sofortige Verschmelzung oder doch bedingunslosen Uebertritt der Amalgamated Wood-Workers hätten fordern sollen. Sie werden wahrscheinlich behaupten, daß der Beschluß der Delegaten die Verschmelzung noch im Zweifel lasse oder doch verzögere und daß unsere Brüderschaft auf der Pittsburger Konvention überhaupt nichts gewonnen habe. Dem wäre zu erwidern, daß wir auf dieser Konvention entschieden mehr Berücksichtigung fanden, als auf vorhergegangenen Konventionen, jedoch nicht durch Maßnahmen, die sie getroffen, sondern durch Maßnahmen, die sie nicht getroffen hat.

Die vor zwei Jahren in Boston abgehaltene Konvention der A. F. of L. beschloß, daß sich unsere Brüderschaft der Entscheidung des Schiedsrichters Downey fügen müsse, widrigenfalls man ihr den Charter entziehen werde. Die vorletzte in San Francisco stattgefundene Konvention erkannte die Downey'sche Entscheidung und den Bostoner Beschluß als rechtskräftig an, und erst kürzlich sah sich Sam Gompers, der Präsident der A. F. of L., veranlaßt, auf

Grund erwähnter Entscheidung bei der Baltimore Federation of Labor auf Ausführung und Beobachtung der Entscheidung und des Bostoner Beschlusses zu dringen. Die Pittsburger Konvention dagegen hat es den Executiv-Behörden beider betheiligten Organisationen überlassen, in der Jurisdiktionsfrage eine Einigung oder Verschmelzung zu erzielen.

In dem Zeitraume zwischen der Bostoner und der Pittsburger Konvention hat sich manches geklärt. Unter den leitenden Geistern der A. F. of L., wie unter den organisirten Arbeitern überhaupt, hat sich allem Anscheine nach ein besseres Verständniß der Lage des Holzarbeiter-Gewerkes, der Verhältnisse, denen dasselbe heute unterworfen und der wahren Ursachen der darin herrschenden Streitigkeiten durchgerungen. Ohne Zweifel haben die Vorgänge in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore und anderen Städten, in denen die Shop- und Fabrikarbeiter unter der Fahne unserer Brüderschaft organisirt sind, in diesem Klärungsprozesse eine Rolle gespielt. Angesichts dieser Vorgänge und angesichts des allgemeinen Gesinnungsumschwunges in der Jurisdiktionsfrage unseres Gewerkes, wäre es nun höchst sonderbar, wenn nicht auch unter den Wood-Workers selbst eine Gesinnungsänderung stattgefunden hätte, die uns der Verwirklichung des Verschmelzungsgedankens beträchtlich näher brächte.

Wir verübeln es keinem Mitgliede, wenn es treu zu seiner Organisation und bei derselben aushält, so lange diese in der Lage ist, ihren Zweck zu erfüllen und die Interessen ihrer Mitglieder zu wahren, also, so lange sie existenzberechtigt ist; aber sich der Macht der Verhältnisse widersetzen zu wollen, ist ein thörichtes Beginnen, welches die Interessen der Mitglieder nur schädigen kann.

Die Ereignisse der letzten Jahre im Holzarbeiter-Gewerke haben zum so und so vielten Male bewiesen, daß die Shop- und Fabrikarbeiter nur dann bessere Arbeitsbedingungen erringen können, wenn sie mit den outside-Arbeitern, den Carpenters, eng verbunden und ihnen bei Ausständen oder Aussperrungen deren moralischer und materieller Beistand gesichert ist. In der Beweisführung für die Stichhaltigkeit dieser Behauptung haben wir schon so viel Worte verloren, daß wir es heute vorziehen, auf Thatsachen hinzuweisen, die zu entdecken den Mitgliedern der Am. Wood-Workers gewiß heute nicht mehr schwer fallen wird, und die lauter reden denn Worte.

Mit Ausnahme einiger wenigen Orte, wo die Carpenters noch unter dem Banne der Unwissenheit, Engherzigkeit und der Selbstsucht stehen, von Eigenschaften, die wir gewiß nicht beschönigen wollen und die wir ernstlich bekämpfen, wird den unserer Brüderschaft angehörenden Shop- und Fabrikarbeitern der Beistand gewährt, den sie bedürfen, zu dem sie berechtigt sind und den ihnen unsere Organisation unter gegebenen Umständen gewähren kann. Sie sind treue, ergebene Mitglieder, die die Vortheile, die ihnen unsere Brüderschaft errungen hat und zu erringen bestrebt ist, zu würdigen wissen, und diejenigen, die früher den Wood-Workers angehört haben, wehren sich mit Händen und Füßen gegen eine Rückkehr zu denselben, wie sie in der Entscheidung des Schiedsrichters Downey vorgesehen ist. Ein Wiederanschluß würde in diesem Falle längere Arbeitszeit und niedrigere Löhne bedeuten, wie solche bei den Wood-Workers üblich sind.

Wir, und alle mit der A. F. of L. affilirten Organisationen und deren Mitglieder, haben alle Ursache, es freudigst zu begrüßen, daß die Pittsburger Konvention von der Insorcirung der Downey'schen Entscheidung und des Bostoner Beschlusses absah. Denn ein Verband, der im Widerspruch mit den bestehenden Verhältnissen in einem gegebenen Gewerke über die Zugehörigkeit Tausender von Arbeitern verfügen wollte, der Tausende gegen ihren Willen in eine Organisation drängen wollte, die ihnen keinen Schutz gewährt, der Tausende zu längerer Arbeitszeit und niedrigeren Löhnen degradiren wollte, würde durch diese Handlung sein Schicksal besiegeln und sich selbst den Todesstoß versetzen.

Das Weitere müssen wir nun den beiderseitigen Executiv-Komites überlassen, begnügen wir uns vorläufig mit der uns zugegangenen Botschaft „Friede in Sicht".

Die Jurisdiktions-Streitigkeiten zwischen unserer Brüderschaft und den Amalgamated Wood-Workers haben nun gerade lange genug angedauert — zum Nachtheile aller Holzarbeiter und zum Ergötzen und Vortheil der Arbeitgeber. Hoffen wir, daß die leidige Jurisdiktionsfrage am 25. Januar ihrer Lösung zugeführt wird.

Die Zimmerer in Basel (Schweiz) haben kürzlich über den Arbeitgeber-Verband einen bedeutenden Sieg errungen. Am 25. April legten 427 Zimmerer die Arbeit nieder, weil ihre Forderungen: Anerkennung des Minimallohnes und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von 10 auf 9½ Stunden zurückgewiesen wurden. Nachdem sich der ganze Bauunternehmer-Verband in die Angelegenheit eingemischt und allen Bauarbeitern mit einer Aussperrung gedroht hatte, wenn die Zimmerer nicht zur Arbeit zurückkehren sollten, aber die Wirkung dieses Schreckschusses ausblieb, erfolgte diese Aussperrung am 11. Mai und 2200 Bauarbeiter aller Zweige wurden auf das Pflaster geworfen. Trotzdem die Polizei den Bauunternehmern zu Hülfe eilte, die Arbeiter einzuschüchtern versuchte und unter den Zimmerern zahlreiche Verhaftungen vornahm, blieben die Arbeiter standhaft.

Nach fünfwöchiger Dauer der Aussperrung war die Einigkeit im Lager der Arbeitgeber erschüttert und fünf der größten Firmen unterzeichneten den von den Zimmerern unterbreiteten Vertrag. Damit war nun wohl die Aussperrung aufgehoben, aber der Ausstand noch nicht beendet, da sich der mittlerweile aus zwölf Zimmermeistern gebildete Arbeitgeber-Verband nicht zum Friedensschlusse bequemen wollte. Deren Bemühungen, Arbeitswillige zu erhalten, schlugen indessen gänzlich fehl, und so sahen sich auch die Verbandsmeister schließlich gezwungen, den Vertrag zu unterzeichnen, den Minimallohn anzuerkennen und die 9½-stündige Arbeitszeit einzuführen.

Departement Français

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

La Grève des Arsenaux.

J'ai indiqué précédement qu'à la suite d'une conférence antimilitariste faite par un ouvrier de l'arsenal de Brest, l'amiral qui commande cette place avait infligé une punition au conférencier. Au cours des réunions de protestation organisées par les collégues de ce dernier des injures auraient été proférées contre l'amiral lequel riposta en frappant de mise à pied ceux qu'à tort ou à raison il considérait comme ayant gravement manqué à la discipline en aggisant ainsi. Sa décision n'alla pas sans soulever une veritable tempête et, sur l'instigation du syndicat de Brest, la fédération des arsenaux décréta la grève général dans les cinq ports de guerre français.

A Toulon, sur 6,500 ouvriers, 6,000 abandonnèrent les chantiers. Lorient fournit également un fort contingent de grévistes; mais la même unanimité fut loin d'être constatée à Cherbourg et à Rochefort. Fait plus grave encore, l'arsenal de Brest, pour lequel les autres ports engageaient ce mouvement de solidarité, ne donna qu'un nombre insignifiant de grévistes, la très grande majorité des ouvriers ayant continué à travailler. Des le premier jour, la grève parut donc irrémédiablement. condamnée. Ajoutez à cela que, d'une part une circulaire du ministre fut affichée dans tous les arsenaux qui prévenait que tous ceux des ouvriers qui n'auraient pas repris le travail dans le délai de trois jours seraient considérés comme démissionnaires, et que, d'autre part, la chambre des députés, saisie de l'incident par voie d'interpellation, donna raison au ministre, et vous comprendrez aisément la rapidité avec laquelle prit fin ce conflit qui devait tout emporter.

Un congrès des ouvriers des ports fut réuni à Paris et le ministre de la marine reçut une délégation qui lui exposa les revendications de la corporation, présentant des excuses pour les paroles un peu vives qui auraient été prononcées contre les chefs et faisant appel à son indulgence pour les ouvriers frappés.

Le ministre promit d'étudier consciencieusement cette question et déclara aux délégués qu'il était fermement résolu à faire respecter les chefs par les ouvriers et par réciproque, d'exiger des chefs le même respect pour leurs subordonnés.

Il ne manqua pas de faire remarquer aux délégués, non sans ironie, combien il paraissait étrange de voir des travailleurs employés dans les arsenaux, ne vivant que par la préparation de la guerre, estimant, par leurs réclamations sur le régime des retraites, que la situation actuelle avait quelque chance de se prolonger longtemps encore, organiser des meetings contre le militarisme et engager les travailleurs à refuser de se servir des armes qu'eux mêmes ne cessent de forger, alors que la logique la plus élémentaire leurs commenderait plutôt de commencer par refuser de les fabriquer et d'aller offrir leurs bras à une autre industrie. Il ajouta qu'au lieu de se mettre en grève aussi facilement qu'ils avaient tendance à le faire, il serait plus habile de leur part d'envoyer régulièrement au ministre des délégations chargées de présenter les reclamations du personnel et de les discuter avec calme et courtoisie se déclarant disposé, quant à lui, à les recevoir chaque fois qu'ils le jugeraient necessaire.

Ansi prit fin ce mouvement qui parut tout d'abord gros de menaces. Il aura pour conséquence la militarisation d'un certain nombre de services de la marine, tel notamment que celui des approvisionnements de la flotte, les ouvriers employés à cette besogne devant être versés dans des ateliers où des places leur seront faites par la mise à la retraite des travailleurs qui y ont droit. Ca ne serait pas là le meilleur résultat de la grève, car si avec les économies ainsi réalisés il sera possible d'améliorer les conditions de travail des ouvries des arsenaux, il n'en

(Suite sur page 53.)

DEATH ROLL

ROSE, ANTON, of L. U. 1354, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

HAM, MRS., wife of S. B. Ham of L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y.

BURRIS, BASSEL, of L. U. 437, Portsmouth, O.

HARDER, WM., of L. U. 550, Oakland, Cal.

JENSEN, H. P., of L. U. 550, Oakland, Cal.

GESNOWITZ, LOUIS, of L. U. 147, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BRADLEY, S. A., of L. U. 651, Jackson, Mich.

GOLD, HENRY, of L. U. 765, Mascoutah, Ill.

ALLEN, LOUIS R., of L. U. 757, South Manchester, Conn.

HOLMBERG, KLAUS, of L. U. 757, South Manchester, Conn.

Prompt Payment of Death Claims Appreciated.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 18, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy:

Dear Sir:—Please find enclosed receipt of Brother Alex. C. Saucier and accept the brothers sincerest thanks for the prompt payment of benefit on the death of his wife. He feels greatly obliged to the entire U. B. of C. & J.

FRANK H. BLANCKETT,
Fin. Sec. L. U. 1305.

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 19, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Gen. Sec.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Permit me to thank you and the General Office on behalf of L. U. 550 for the prompt return on the death claims of our local union which have been received up to date. All local unions should be as prompt in paying their per capita tax. Again thanking you, I am,

Yours truly,
D. C. CRAWFORD,
Rec. Sec. L. U. 550.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 10, 1905.

Brother Neale:

Dear Sir and Brother—At our regular meeting, held December 6, by a rising vote of the members present, it was decided to thank you for the prompt settlement of the claim of our Brother McKennen. Yours,

W. S. HOGAN,
Fin. Sec. L. U. 441.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy:

I wish to extend my many thanks to you and the B. of C. & J. for the prompt payment of the benefit due me on the death of my husband, and also for the kindness shown me by Mr. Bradford, of the local union.

Very respectfully,
MRS. P. L. CONORS.

Farmingham, Mass., Dec. 10, 1905.

Dear Sir and Brother:—Enclosed please find receipt for benefit paid on death of Brother C. B. Mingo. His wife desires me to thank the U. B. in her behalf for the money, which will be quite a help to her, as she is left with two little girls of two and six years of age. Also receive the thanks of L. U. 860 for the prompt payment of this claim. I think every brother should keep his dues paid up in order to be in benefit if anything should happen. Hoping that our U. B. may grow and prosper, I am,

Yours fraternally,
E. F. TWITCHELL,
Fin. Sec. L. U. 680.

Oklahoma City, O. T., Nov. 29, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy:

Dear Sir—I wish to thank you very kindly for the promptness in sending me check for $50 as benefit due me on the death of my beloved wife. I will always be a union man, for in union there is strength, which fact I can more easily comprehend now than ever before. The boys did all they could for me during my trouble.

As ever yours,
W. D. DERRBYBERRY,
L. U. 276.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Dec. 5, 1905.

Mr. Thos. Neale, Gen. Treas.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find re-

(Continued on page 53.)

Claims Paid

IN DECEMBER, 1905.

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
4169	Ben Warrender	2	$ 50.00
4170	David Brown	22	50.00
4171	Mrs. Minnie Faustman	26	50.00
4172	Mrs. Anna Bovee	26	50.00
4173	Joseph M. Ladoux	78	100.00
4174	Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart	79	50.00
4175	Robert Gammon	83	200.00
4176	R. T. Templeton	88	200.00
4177	Dennis Hegerty	88	200.00
4178	Mrs. Flora E. Palmer	133	50.00
4179	Joseph H. Laros	239	200.00
4180	Herman Paap	282	200.00
4181	Philip Hessler	291	200.00
4182	Herbert A. Smith (dis.)	332	400.00
4183	Lewis H. Merklinger	337	200.00
4184	Philip Carew	340	200.00
4185	Mrs. Carrie Davis	361	50.00
4186	John Aesch	375	200.00
4187	L. H. Kelly	494*	200.00
4188	Samuel Woods	696	50.00
4189	George Farmer	1074	200.00
4190	Pascal Richard	1305	50.00
4191	Chas. A. Boutin	1591	100.00
4192	Andrew Skow	22	200.00
4193	Mrs. Ida S. Lundberg	7	50.00
4194	Wm. R. Noone	8	200.00
4195	Mrs. Emma A. Bauer	10	50.00
4196	Mrs. Gerda Reinhold	10	50.00
4197	Mrs. Josephine Miller	90	50.00
4198	Joseph Peter	120	200.00
4199	Mrs. Margaret A. Steck	142	50.00
4200	Mrs. Luelle Stearns	171	50.00
4201	Frank Reichling	422	200.00
4202	Basil Burris	437	200.00
4203	Mrs. Grace Birck	692	50.00
4204	Henry Gold	765	200.00
4205	Clarence B. Mingo	860	200.00
4205	Lewis Meeker	1036	200.00
4207	Frank P. Bauer	1242	200.00
4208	Wendelin Taub	1258	200.00
4209	Samuel Rickard (dis.)	1315	300.00
4210	Mathew Brophy	1	50.00
4211	John Structholz	25	200.00
4212	John C. Redlefsen	34	50.00
4213	Edward Dowling	67	200.00
4214	Joseph Navotney	87	50.00
4215	James Stephens	115	200.00
4216	Mrs. Grace McElwain	119	50.00
4217	Mrs. Margaret Smith	230	50.00
4218	Martin Koseilniak	242	200.00
4219	Fred Rowe	252	200.00
4220	Frank Kramer	257	200.00
4221	George R. Horner	322	200.00
4222	Mrs. Josephine H. Ritchie	888	50.00
4223	Peter Richards	931	200.00
4224	Peter K. Brosius	1670	50.00
4225	C. D. Waring (dis.)	4	200.00
4226	Frank Veces	54	200.00
4227	Mrs. Clara V. Collins	132	50.00
4228	Fred F. Russ	719	200.00
4229	Louis B. Ettinger	884	200.00
4230	Joseph H. Devillars	1015	50.00
4231	Mrs. Lyda A. Maguire	1018	50.00
4232			void.
4233	Mrs. Mary Smelter	11	50.00
4234	Mrs. Agnes A. Collins	33	50.00
4235	G. A. Hovey	74	100.00
4236	Joseph Fessler	79	50.00
4237	C. H. Augustine (dis.)	471	400.00
4238	John T. Brehler	674	50.00
4239	Mrs. Delvira A. Grove	691	50.00
4240	Frank L. Egbert	769	200.00
4241	Chas. Makoben	1447	200.00
4242	James A. Lydon	1	200.00
4243	Thos. J. Berrill	22	129.00
4244	James Flack	38	50.00
4245	H. S. Prendergast	180	200.00
4246	Isaac Woodman	210	50.00
4247	John Erickson	299	95.00
4248	Thaddeus McGaveran.	328	50.00
4249	Fred Zeiger (dis.)	332	400.00
4250	John O. Magoffin	369	50.00
4251	Robert A. Olson	381	200.00
4252	Wm. Veitinger	723	200.00
4253	Thos. F. Strother	993	180.00
4254	Napoleon Pichette	1035	200.00
4255	Carl Winter	1143	200.00
4256	Gus Hanks	1255	200.00
4257	Fred. W. Klein	90	200.00
4258	Mrs. Theresa Merkens	118	50.00
4259	Albert Reynolds	126	200.00
4260	H. Page Johnson	132	200.00
4261	Jas. B. Appleby	132	200.00
4262	Mrs. Mary E. Norwood	225	50.00
4263	Mrs. Mary A. Watts	549	50.00
4264	Frank W. Claus	769	200.00
4265	Mrs. Mary L. Stoberl	9	50.00
4266	Robert C. Boice	122	200.00
4267	Mrs. Anna Prensen	58	50.00
4268	A. Hauser	76	50.00
4269	Mrs. A. M. Schurtt	80	50.00
4270	Mrs. Catherine Sarson	139	50.00
4271	Thos. Dickson	230	200.00
4272	Mrs. Catherine Willis	306	50.00
4273	Mrs. Jessie E. McColloch	310	50.00
4274	D. A. Cook	481	50.00
4275	Marcus T. Douglas	483	200.00
4276	John Burke	836	200.00
4277	Philip S. Dotterer	897	50.00
4278	Wm. H. Stackhouse	1062	200.00
4279	Mrs. Sophia Barlow	1319	50.00
4280	Mrs. Carrie Claypoool	1072	50.00
4281	Mrs. Susan Ackerman	1722	50.00
4282	Mrs. Anna Volke	612	50.00
4283	Frank C. Schneider	667	200.00
4284	John E. Kellie	678	200.00
4285	Geo. Levisque	730	50.00
4286	F. Chisholm	1686	200.00
	Total		$15,804.00

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS

Aberdeen, Wash.—L. L. Alexander.
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, 181 Sheridan ave.
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Amarillo, Tex.—John C. Leissler.
Annapolis, Md.—Mark I. Smith 15 Franklin st.
Asbury Park, N. J.—A. L. Clayton, 1305 Summerfield ave.
Atlanta, Ga.—W. D. Key.
Atlantic City, N. J.—W. D. Kauffman, 1212 Atlantic ave.
Auburn, Ill.—W. D. Hildreth.
Aurora, Ill.—Carl Young.
Baltimore, Md.—Stephen Fitzgerald, 418 E. Baltimore st.
Barre, Vt.—D. J. Boyce.
Bergen County, N. J.—M. W. Holley, 29 Sussex st., Hackensack, N. J.
Birmingham, Ala.—W. R. Blevius, 2023½ 1st avenue.
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Brainerd, Minn.—Robert Coughle.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Martin L. Kane, 158 George st.
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 48 Kendall street.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Geo. H. Waldow, 87 Mulberry street.
Cambridge, Mass.—R. D. Sullivan, 622 Massachusetts ave.
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Canton, Ill.—E. L. Switzer, 435 Baxter Court.
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Central City, Ky.—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
Charleston, S. C.—F. A. Richers.
Charleston, W. Va.—W. D. Summers, Station A.
Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Nooman, Box 427.
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Chicago, Ill.—John A. Metz, president, 502 Garden City Block; William C. White, 502 Garden City Block; No. 1, J. J. Mockler, 502 Garden City Block; No. 10, P. J. Murphy, 502 Garden City Block; No. 54, Lud. Reidl, 502 Garden City Block; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Garden City Block; No. 62, Chas. Kelly, 502 Garden City Block; No. 80, Alb. Schultz, 502 Garden City Block; No. 181, T. F. Church, 502 Garden City Block; No. 199, John Foh, 502 Garden City Block; No. 416, Fred Lemke, 502 Garden City Block; No. 434, J. F. Swalley, 217 W. 110th Place; No. 272 (Chicago Heights)), C. K. Helfrick, 1421 Vincennes ave.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1318 Walnut st.; Millmen, Wm. J. Quinn, 1250 Bates ave.
Cleveland, O.—Albert J. Soukoup, 36 Lufkin st., L. U. 39; J. B. Melcher, 483 Milford-st., L. U. 1108.
Columbus, O.—E. V. Murray, Room 15, Deshler Blk., Broad and High sts.
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
Corning, N. Y.—C. L. Miller, 239 Decatur st.
Dallas, Texas—R. M. Means, Box 372.
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
Danville, Ill.—L. A. Krauel, 22 Virginia ave.
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.
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Detroit, Mich.—L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Navarre st.
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Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 504 2d ave., E.
East Boston, Mass.—C. M. Morrison, 131 Brooks st.
East Palestine, O.—Geo. H. Alcorn.
East St. Louis, Ill.—A. K. Ganvick.
Elgin, Ill.—James K. Brower, Sheele Block, 380 North st.
Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 843 Elizabeth ave.
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Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
Fall River, Mass.—C. E. Bennett, 278 Ames st.
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
Farmington, Mo.—L. A. Short.
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Fort Worth, Tex.—J. H. Dalton.
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Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
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Hammond, Ind.—John Klein.
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwynn Postoffice.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Ilion, N. Y.—T. Cailish.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
Ithaca, N. Y.—
Jackson, Mich.—W. H. King, 314 N. Wisner st.
Jacksonville, Fla.—A. N. Jackson, 321 E. 2d street.
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Kansas City, Mo.—O. H. Gordon; J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
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Kirkwood, Mo.—G. A. Batting.
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur street.
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LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.
Lincoln, Neb.—S. J. Kent, 1747 Sewell st.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Louisville, Ky.—Aug. Schultz, 310 1st st.
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Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Monroe st.
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Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
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Minneapolis, Minn.—Thos. McCort, 16 8th st., N.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
Monmouth, Ill.—S. O. Means, 907 S. B st.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Joseph E. Bayard, 137a Elizabeth st.
Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Geo. M. Finch.
Nashville, Tenn.—J. L. Bradford, 426½ Union street.
Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.
Newton, Mass.—M. L. Chivers, 251 Washington st.

New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 97 Orange st.
New London, Conn.—L. W. Beedle, 27 Tinker Court.
New Orleans, La.—J. H. Baldwin, 1210 Baronne st.; A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.
New Rochelle, N. Y.—Edward Cotter, 5 Walnut st.
New York City—For Manhattan: Wm. Fyfe, 2118 8th ave.; Konst Eckert, 228 E. 103d st.; Richard Mortan, 33 N. Washington place, Astoria, L. I.; H. Storey, 187 St. Nicholas ave.; John Towers, 178 E. 78th st.; E. Haar (Stairbuilders), 811 E. 147th st. For Bronx: Chas. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.; Chas. Schratt, 1836 Arthur ave. For Brooklyn; Robt. Beatty, 33 Dean st.; Geo. Hellen, 295 Van Brunt; Henry Erickson, 288 Degraw st. For Queens: James Asher, Mill and Ward sts., Morris Park, L. I.; Wm. Pawlowich, 3 Newton Road, L. I. City. For Richmond: James Martin, 232 Richmond Road, Stapleton, L. I.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.—F. M. Perry, 530 23d st.
Northampton, Mass.—L. E. Pickett, 90 Market street.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Oakland, Cal.—Edgar Thompson, 368 3d st.
Ohio Valley, D. C.—Thos. G. Prysock, 22 20th st., Wheeling, W. Va.
Oneida, N. Y.—Elihu Ackerman, 88 Stone st.
Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 387 Wisconsin ave.
Paterson, N. J.—Krine Englishman, Helvetia Hall, Van Houten st.
Peoria, Ill.—L. G. Humphrey, 216 Main st.
Perth Amboy, N. J.—J. L. Donehue, 9 Maple street.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Fred W. Biermass, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
Pittsburg, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; N. T. Storm, 167½ Carver st.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Wallace ave.; Wilkinsburg, Pa.; C. C. Douglas, 7208 Race street.
Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.
Pontiac, Ill.—Frank Sipe, E. Madison st.
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—Jas. H. Smith.
Portchester, N. Y.—George Chandler, Box 506.
Providence, R. I.—Thomas F. Kearney, Room 17, Labor Temple, 96 Mathewson st.
Quebec, Can.—Louis Mathieu, Rue du Roi.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 24 N. 6th st.
Reno, Nev.—A. D. Kane, 809 Sierra st.
Richmond, Va.—J. B. Fitzgerald, 712 E. Broad street, 2d floor.
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Long, 312 4th ave., N. W.
Rochester, N. Y.—M. G. O'Brien, 67 Saratoga avenue.
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.
Roxbury, Mass.; John M. Devine, 429 Dudley street.
Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 1492.
San Francisco—J. J. Swanson, 927 Mission st.; Jas. Steel, 927 Mission st.; Henry Neidlinger, 927 Mission st.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Austin Garlock, 313 Germania ave.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 222 Lackawanna ave.
South Bend, Ind.—Wm. W. Hahn, 2016 South Leer st.
Spadra, Ark.—J. A. Jones.
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand ave.
Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 80 Garden st.
Springfield and Millburn, N. J.—Fred H. Pierson.
St. Cloud, Minn.—F. A. Albrecht.
St. Louis, Mo.—Secretary D. C., Jas. A. Shine, 1306 Olive st.; No. 5, Alvin Hohenstein, 4417 Alaska ave.; No. 45, Emile Ruhle, 2841 Walnut st.; No. 47, Jas. Trainer, 1629 Grattan st.; No. 73, T. W. Melville, 1306 Olive st.; No. 73, Chas. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; No. 257, Z. T. Parshall, 1936 Semple ave.; No. 578, John N. Wallace, 1435 Webster ave.; No. 1100, Thomas Crowe, 1825 Washington st.
St. Joseph, Mo.—A. F. Coder, 2817 Patee st.
St. Paul, Minn.—John Friesen, 178 Forbes ave.
Summit, N. J.—John H. Pheasant, 15 Orchard street.
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
Tampa, Fla.—
Terre Haute, Ind.—Ed. Pickhart, 19½ S. 4th street.
Toledo—D. G. Hoffman, 1312 Hoag st.
Toluca, Ill.—Frank McCoy, Box 8.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—John Tweed, 167 Church st
Tuxedo, N. Y.—Wm. S. Percy.
Trenton, N. J.—Richard Smith, 107 East Hanover st.
Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Wallingford, Conn.—Wm. J. Lane, 43 Bull ave.
Washington, D. C.—Joseph Reilly, Central Building, 9th and Pennsylvania ave., N. W.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, 132 S. Main street.
West Palm Beach, Fla.—G. W. Taylor.
White Plains, N. Y.—J. G. Knapp, 4 Baker ave.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—John J. Casey, 431 E. Northampton st.
Wilmington, Del.—T. B. Hooven, 1216 Herald street.
Worcester, Mass.—Oliver Jonah, 566 Main st.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 179 Ashburton avenue.
Youngstown, O.—J. L. Smith.

(Suite de la page 49.)

demeurera pas moins qu'un certain nombre d'emplois seront occupés par des militaires ne touchant aucun salaire t que, de ce fait, ce sera autant de places perdues pour l'ensemble des travailleurs.

Certes, la grève est une arme utile, indispensable pour les travailleurs, mais elle demande à être employée avec sang froid et à propos, sans quoi il lui arrive de blesser non ceux contre lesquels elle est dirigée, mais bien ceux là mêmes qui y ont maladroitement recours. C'est l'enseignement que l'on peut tirer de la grève des ouvriers des arsenaux de la marine.

G. GUENARD.

Paris le 1. decembre 1905.

(Continued from Page 53.)

ceipt duly signed. I desire to express the thanks of Brother Calvert and the members of L. U. 18 for your promptness in payment of claim of our brother.

Yours,

W. J. FUD, F. S. L. U. 18.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1905.

Mr. Neale, Gen. Treas.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find release of Brothers Frank O. Bovee and Julius Faustman for wife funeral benefit $50 each. In behalf of the brothers and our local union I wish to thank you and your colleagues for the prompt way in which these claims were paid. In just six days

from the time the claims were mailed the bank drafts for $50 each were in my hands, which goes to show that we have live and efficient business men at the head of the grandest labor organization in the country, the U. B. of C. & J. Long may it prosper. Again thanking you.

I am fraternally,
J. D. HOFFMAN, F. S. L. U. 26.

Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1905.
Mr. Frank Duffy, Gen. Sec.:

Sir and Brother—Local Union 1075 requests me to express to you our thanks for the prompt payment of $50 benefit to our president, Newton G. Decker, on the death of his wife. Also for prompt payment of Brother Frank Best's claim in last Auguest. Fraternally yours,

C. B. MACY, R. S. L. U. 1075.

St. Augustine, Fla., Nov. 29, 1905.
Dear Sir and Brother—I am in receipt of check in payment of Clarence Dunn's claim by which the brother was made to feel very happy when I handed it over to him. He can not find words enough to thank the Brotherhood. Yours truly,

W. M. MASTERS, R. S. L. U. 864.

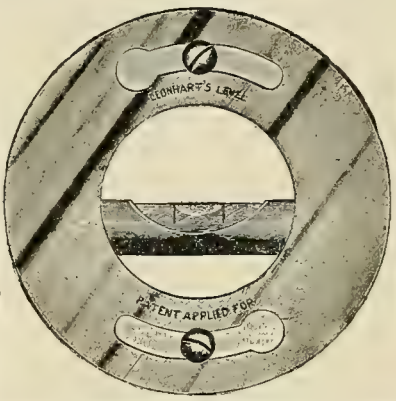
Evansville, Ind., Dec. 18, 1905.
Brother Frank Duffy, Gen. Sec.:

Dear Sir—I am instructed to notify you and the General Office that our Local Union 90 extends a vote of thanks to you and the General Office for the prompt payment of the death claim in the case of Mrs. Josephine Miller, the late wife of Brother W. J. Miller.

Yours fraternally,
H. A. HAZEN, R. S. L. U. 90.

Leonhart's Straight Edge Level

PLUMBING PARTITIONS. For setting Door Jambs and Partitions.



Heaviest Leveler Invented.

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FACTORIES: COLUMBUS, OHIO AUBURN, N. Y.

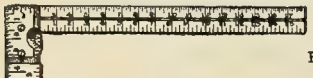


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

This cut shows the Square closed.

Up-to-Date, the Eclipse Adjustable Folding Square

In placing this square before the public, we feel that we are fulfilling a long felt want and something that is needed in every carpenter's kit. The square is designed to meet the wants of those desiring a more convenient tool than the ordinary carpenter's square. Information supplied by

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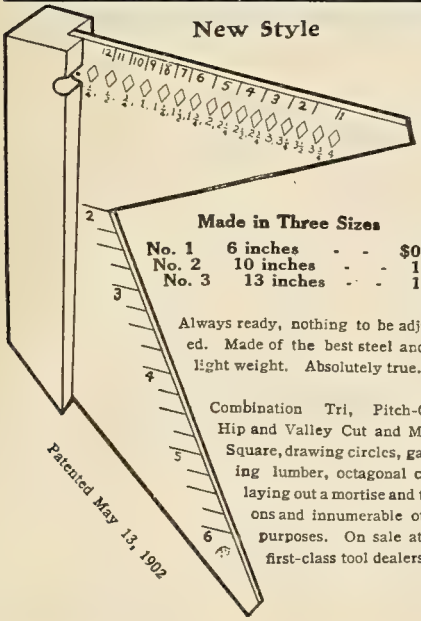
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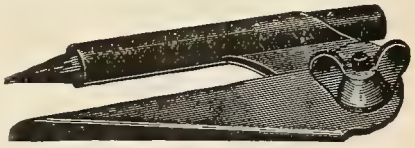
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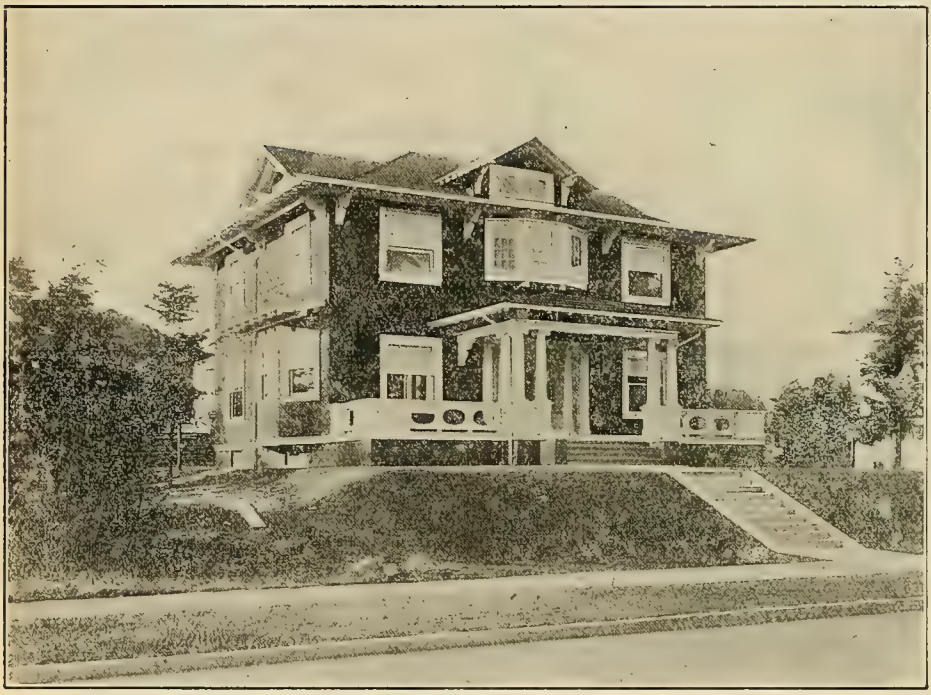
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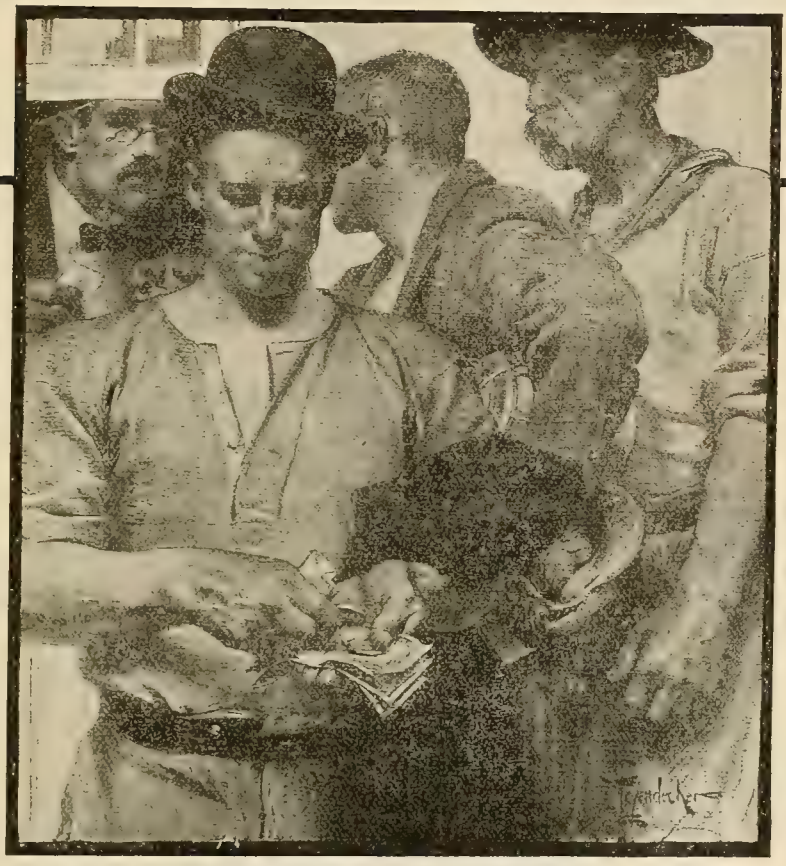
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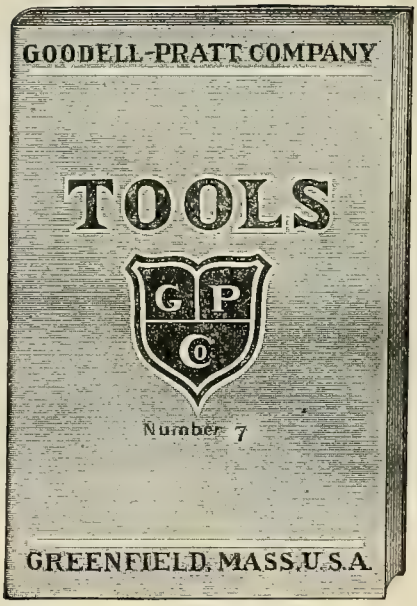
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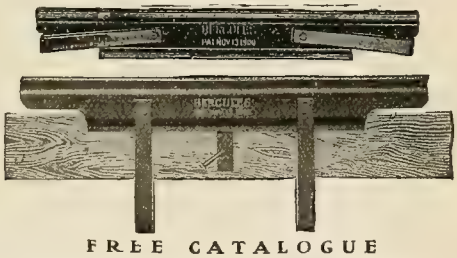
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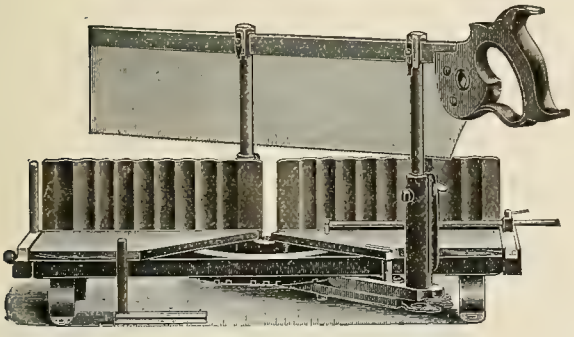


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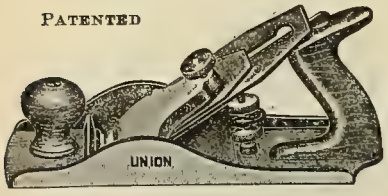
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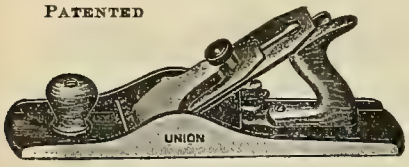
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No. X4 Iron Smooth Plane

The cutter is raised or lowered by a lever. The frog is solid and part of the plane body. It cannot give. The adjustment lever may be locked in place by two brass nuts, making the most rigid plane made.

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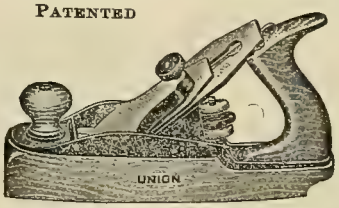
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It is NEW, it is WELL MADE, and is liked by all who have used it.

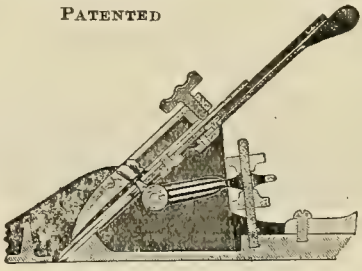
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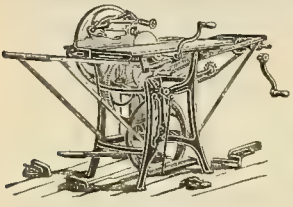
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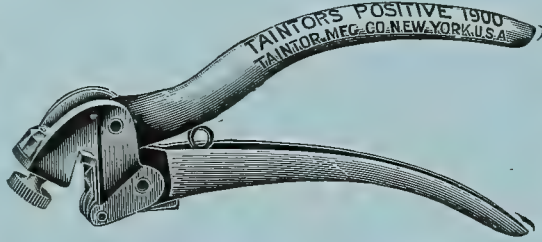
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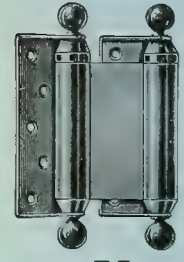
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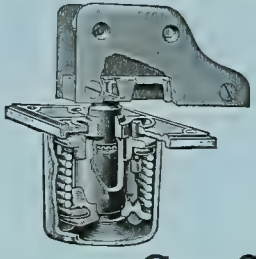
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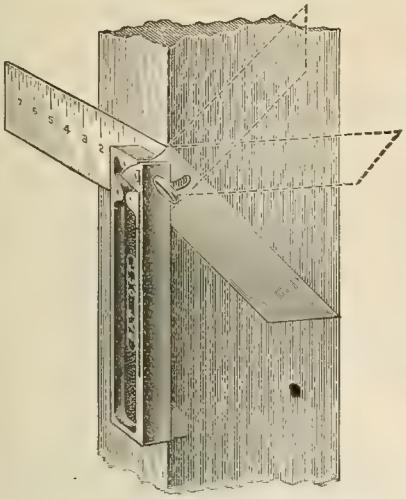
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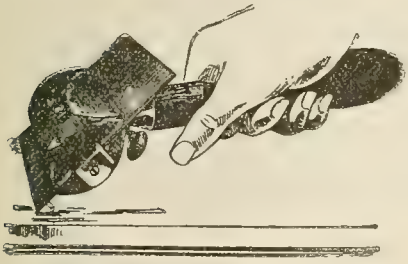
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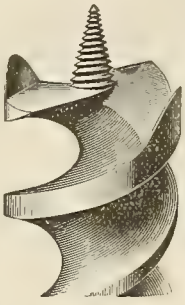
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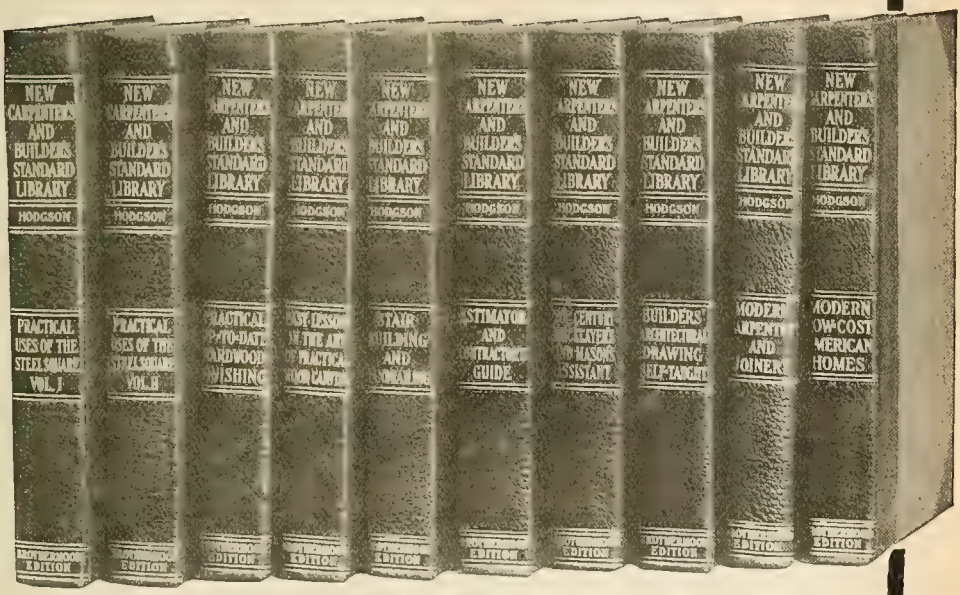
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The Real Treasures

They Are the Homely and Simple Things in Life

By LEIGH MITCHELL HODGES

LIFE is such a play in so many ways! It displays so many different actors in so many roles, and it varies so as to plot and plan and motive that the relationship between it and the mimic stage is close and interesting.

And there is so much "make believe" about it that one cannot be blamed for mistaking the artificial for the real. And yet behind its scenes and all the acting that is done on its broad stage there exists a whole other world of reality, wherein "THINGS ARE WHAT THEY SEEM," and which is the same in any light or when seen from any side. It is the world of our own simple being and loving and having. It is the treasure house of all that is best and most worth having.

The real treasures of life are locked up in ourselves. The key to them is in our own keeping. We can if we choose sail off and search in strange places for something to take their place; but I fear we will always come back empty.

The real treasures of life are not the great happenings, the high events, the costly jewels and the splendid things in the sight of man. These, as a rule, are like the scenery on the stage—they look well, and are good from only one side. On the other side they are propped up and daubed with paint and held in place by hand driven spikes. Thus the frowning fortress on the summit of the majestic crag is easily taken down and carried away by two men, who set up in its place a beautiful castle. How often are our fears just such frowning fortresses for our enemies, and our imagined joys as flimsy and insecure as this castle!

The real treasures of life are the homely things—I would rather write it homely, so as to emphasize the "home." I know we are, for the most part, dissatisfied with the lot we have, and somewhat discouraged over our prospects; or, more properly speaking, our lack of prospects, and a bit envious of the success or comfort of some one else, and fairly sure that we have to put up with just a little more than nearly any one else; but if we would only count our own treasures as carefully as we count those that we think belong to others—we never know—I imagine we would have less complaining to do.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

(By Alexander Law.)



THE coming of the new year will witness a titanic conflict between forces represented by the International Typographical Union, and what is known as the United Typothetae of America. The cause, the eight-hour day. In its last analysis the issue is the ever-recurring one, the right of the many or the few, to rule.

By casting one's eye over the sea to Russia and other European countries a new object lesson presents itself; it would be well for those who are opposing the forces of liberty and democracy to heed. The day of the divine right of kings and kaisers, the insurance knaves and captains of industry, whose main industry is to deprive others of what justly belongs to them, has gone the way of King George's period. Christian gentlemen of the stripe of Baer & Co. and the slave holders boast to some day call the roll of their slaves from the fort of Bunker Hill.

The right of the many to rule is as sound industrially as it is politically, and those who oppose it in the present will share the fate of those in the past who denied freedom to the colonies and liberty to the slave.

There are indications of another coal strike and another tie-up in the building trades of New York, due to the same desire of the few to rule.

With an organization as the American Federation of Labor, and the various state federations, committed to the eight-hour day, the right of the national organizations to regulate the industrial affairs of their constituents, it should be a simple matter to meet and defeat on economical and political battlefields the barnacles on the ship of progress and rid the community of those who, through their cupidity and stupidity, are obstructing the course of the nation upward and onward.

As far as the masses of the people are concerned there is only one issue—whether the exploiters of the people or the people will rule. Those who believe in the prophecy, "Every man will sit under his own vine and fig tree," know it is the devine purpose that the people will yet rule.

In the meantime it will be simply impossible to have industrial peace or to avert conflicts between the few that rule and the many that are striving for liberty and inherent rights.

When those employed in any profession, trade or calling, through their accredited representatives, make the rules and regulations under which they are willing to work, no other authority should be recognized. And when we elect men to executive positions as mayor, governors of states and president of the United States, who have the same interests as the many and defend them against the encroachments of the few, if needful, the police of cities, the military of states and the armed forces of the nation may be used to emphasize the Declaration of Independence which declares, "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and to realize the Lincoln idea of a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

The earth was not given by the Creator, nor was its land, its coal, iron and other mines placed here for the aggrandizement of those who, through superior cunning and contempt for the needs and rights of others, monopolize its bounties and add insult to injury by denying the rest of God's creatures anything but the burden their rapacity imposes on the rest of mankind.

With the recognition of the right of organized labor to regulate its own industrial affairs, the eight-hour day in operation through the railroad system of the country, all labor will then work to the eight-hour level. The union label on products used by city, state and nation, will eliminate the evils of child labor, bring about twentieth century conditions for both employer and employe, improve the

masses socially, industrially and politically, and bring about conditions conducive to peace and contentment that we will never attain until decisive measures are taken politically and otherwise. The exploiters of the people will then be dealt with as Washington in '76 and Lincoln in '61 dealt with our oppressors and swept aside the same influence that in those days and generation, inspired by tyranny and greed, sought to stay the progress of what Wm. Seward once styled "the strong giant of the West," whose mission to the world is to show to what undreamed-of heights humanity may rise when men will reap the fruit of their own toil and the opportunity be opened to all to partake of the bountiful provisions the Father has made for all.

THE CARPENTER AND HIS WAGES.

(By H. B. Moyer.)



HAVE you ever stopped to consider the rate of wages received by the other building trades? This is a subject that deserves earnest consideration. The average pay of the carpenters for eight hours is about $3.50. Now let us consider the average wages received by some of the other crafts employed on building work. The bricklayer receives on an average $5.20 $5.20 for eight hours, the term of apprenticeship being about four years.

The stonemason receives similar wages, and it requires about the same length of time to become a journeyman. The structural iron worker receives an average of $4 for eight hours and the term of apprenticeship is eighteen months. The plumber receives an average of $4 for eight hours, and it requires from three to four years to learn his trade.

I might mention scores of other trades in which higher wages are paid than in the carpenter trade, and which require less time to master, but it is unnecessary. Suffice it to say that the carpenter is paid less wages than any other of the skilled crafts engaged in building work.

Is it because the work of the carpenter requires less skill than that required by other crafts? The answer must emphatically be in the negative.

The work of the carpenter is of such a nature that it requires the highest degree of skill and knowledge. In support of this contention I need but mention the fact that a man requires years of practical experience to use that most wonderful tool—the "steel square"—in an intelligent manner. In fact the carpenter learns new uses for the "square" every day of his life. There are rules and mathematical problems by the score which must needs be studied and solved by the man who would become proficient in the use of same; and this is only one tool of fifty or more that he must be perfectly familiar with.

What other trade requires a man to learn the use of any where near as many tools as the carpenter trade does?

Another point we must consider is the fact that a carpenter must furnish his own tools; he must stand all cost in breakage, loss by theft, fire, etc. When it is considered that carpenter tools are rather expensive, you will note that cost is no small item.

Of course some of the other trades require that the craftsmen furnish their tools, but no other trade requires the number that the carpenter does; neither are they so expensive.

The structural iron worker, for instance, must supply himself with a pocket rule and he is ready for business—other tools he needs are furnished by the boss.

The carpenter must carry his own tools to his place of work, or hire a wagon to have them hauled there. A large tool-box is a very cumbersome article if it is well filled.

The Carpenter

A bricklayer or mason puts his tools in a canvas bag and throws it over his shoulder when he moves to another job. A tool box is not so easily handled as that, however.

Another point worth mentioning is the amount of profit derived by the contractor for the carpenter's labor, in comparison with the amount he received from the labor of the other building tradesmen.

This is a hard question to handle in an intelligent manner, and in such a way that the argument will be convincing. The contractors are not given to handing out information on this subject, therefore we must judge as best we can from our own reasoning and experience.

It is very reasonable to suppose that the contractor receives as much for the labor of a carpenter as he does from any other craftsman.

In other words, he receives as much in proportion for carpenter or wood work as he does for iron, steel, stone or brick work. And yet the Builders' League, Master Builders' Association and other capitalistic organizations are continually digging up excuses for fighting the carpenter who, if he received his just due, would at least be paid as much as any other craftsman on the building.

Whose fault is it that he does not get his proper share? Who should he blame? Why, no one but himself!

The carpenter in the past has been too easy going, but he is awake now and is going to assert his rights.

In my arguments I do not mean to show that other trades are receiving too much, but that the carpenter is not getting enough.

A MODEL BUSINESS AGENT'S OFFICE.

(By Lydia Anferoth.)



HAVING been requested by several members of the local organization to give a description in the columns of this journal of the workings of the business agent's office of the Memphis, Tenn., district of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, I wish to say on this subject:

The office was started about four years ago. My father, being a member and always deeply interested in all matters pertaining to unionism, offered my services to the organization as manager of that institution. In the beginning I was paid but a small salary. One of our first steps in the first year, was to send out calendars to the business men of the city, giving address as well as telephone number of our office. We also sent out 1,000 circulars, each month, for the purpose of refreshing the memory of our clients and to let them know that we were still in business. It is one of the good features of the office that we secure a great number of small jobs from merchants.

The merchants themselves are pleased with this arrangement as it saves them a great deal of bother.

The instances where members secured employment through this office from merchants and other business people, during the year just closed, amounted to 1,200.

After the first year, the office having proved a decided success, the wages of the manager were increased. I occupied my position a little over two years, when Miss Lanning was elected to succeed me and served one term. At the expiration of that time Mrs. Moore, widow of late Brother Moore, a member of Local Union 219, who lost his life in an accident, was elected and also served one term, and at the beginning of the second half of 1905 I was again elected.

The salary now paid the manager is very fair and as the office is at present a well-paying institution it will undoubtedly be a permanent one.

I also wish to state that I have never had any trouble in the office. The members

treat me with the greatest respect and the merchants are very courteous when calling or 'phoning for needed help.

Another point worth mentioning is the assistance rendered other trades by this office. Frequently we receive calls asking for a painter, plasterer or men of some other craft, and as it helps us as well as others and serves to make the institution more useful and popular, we are only too glad to oblige them in this respect.

In conclusion I desire to say a few words to those of my own sex in regard to the views gathered by me during my connection with a labor organization. The wives and daughters of members should take an active interest in unionism. By doing so they can be of material assistance to their husbands and fathers in the furtherance of its cause, its objects and aims and the upholding of its principles. They should insist on the union label when purchasing goods and only patronize business people who are in sympathy with the labor movement.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

(By Milton W. Nicholson.)

THE question of foreign immigration is of vital importance to this country, and it is high time that the American people were giving it special attention. America has always been noted for her liberal ideas with respect to those who seek homes under her flag, but there is no reason why we should let down the bars to all classes of people. The effects of foreign immigration on our institutions and our industries are so plain that he who runs may read.

Statistics show that during the year of 1905 up to June 30 there came to the United States one million and twenty-six thousand alien immigrants. Some came with good intentions, but the great majority came either to escape the justice of their own country, or through the strenuous efforts of the transportation agents.

A vital question is, "What are we going to do with so many, and of such a class of people? Our cities are crowded to the limit with men seeking employment; our criminal courts are crowded with a people who are a bill of expense to our commonwealth; our schools are crowded with illiterate children who are taking appropriation and attention from those of our own boys and girls who are seeking an education.

This is not so much an objection as the fact that but a very small per cent. of the men ever become naturalized, permanent citizens; they are only scavengers to our country.

There is one phase of this all-important question which should be brought before the public at this particular time, viz., the effect of this foreign influx upon our own laboring class of people. Indiscreet men on every hand condemn our labor organizations as a detriment to our industries, but never utter a word with respect to the injustice and imposition of our industrial leaders, upon our laborers.

I am heartily in favor, not only of these organizations, but do not hesitate to say that if our government sees fit to allow such a flood of cheap laborers to interfere with our welfare it is time we should "organize and unite" in order to protect our own interests.

When these foreigners come to our shores they are mostly penniless and, of course, must seek a living and will work for whatever they can get. Those of their number who have a little more tact and natural ability to organize and control men put the others to work at a very low figure and keep them in employment for a certain per cent. of their earnings. When they have succeeded in routing our own men out of employment, and in a few years by living more like brutes than human beings, have accumulated a small fortune they are ready to return to their own country. They not only cheat our laborers out of an honest living, but take our money out of the country.

Such is the case, not only with the laborers, but skilled workmen often have a preference over the American mechanics because they seek the lowest scale of

wages till they gain a foothold; then they flock to the front and crowd out those of our men who are seeking to gain a mastery over their line of work and at the same time make an honest living for themselves and family. It is true that such does not affect our wage scale materially in a direct way, but it does affect our trades by overloading our capacity; and since all lines of industry are kept alive and vigorous by the laws of supply and demand, an oversupply of tradesmen makes a poor demand for mechanical skill. Then, when our own mechanics call a halt and cause a strike, the cry goes up, if our own men do not want work at our prices we will put those to work who do.

We cannot blame the foreigners alone for this condition of affairs, neither can we blame the "bosses" if men are willing to work, it being a business transaction such as we have in many other lines of work, but there is a loophole somewhere, and it appears a reasonable conclusion that it is in our "immigration laws." It is a natural consequence that if the bars are left down which leads to a better and sweeter pasture the cow will soon seek it. Likewise if the way is clear which leads to a richer and more liberal government, the foreigners will seek it.

The only way to amend our immigration laws is for the business men and tradesmen to unite in their common interests and demand a restriction.

Our President in his message made the statement, "We cannot have too much immigration of the right sort and we should have none of the wrong sort." We long to see such sentiment put into active force, not for the good of our laboring people alone, but for the general welfare of our people.

We do not wish to exclude any man from becoming a citizen of our land, if he comes with the proper qualifications for good citizenship; but if our government hopes to raise the standard of our laboring people it must raise the standard of good citizenship.

TRADE UNION PHILOSOPHY.

(By Wm. J. Shields.)



O you know?

That introducing an applicant into the union will do more good than all the kicking you can do in ten years?

That nothing is easier than fault-finding, no talent, no self-denial, no assurance, no care are required to set up in the grumbling business?

That those who are moved by a genuine desire to do good have little time for murmuring and complaint?

That a full attendance of members at each regular meeting adds much to the prosperity of the union?

That if the members would keep posted in regard to the workings of the union they would be better satisfied?

That the stability, usefulness and growth of a union depends greatly upon the proper management of its affairs?

That the man is a fool who pays dues into a union and then stands on a street corner and denounces it.

That the member who assumes an attitude of indifference and says that "officers and business agents are paid to do the work of the union, let them do it," is destroying unconsciously the very foundation principle of the union, co-operation?

That his attitude of don't care results in forcing the employment of more paid men, and therefore increases the cost of management, and he helps pay the bills.

That a union is first what its members make it, no more, no less; if it is lifeless, it is because the members do not make it lively and interesting. You are one of the union; what are you doing to put life and interest into its meetings?

That working men are in a great measure responsible for the position they occupy? Too many of them, to their discredit be it said, would rather pull an angel down than help a mortal up.

That the time is here when we should cease to sympathize with that dog-in-the-manger policy which is always sowing the seed of discord, suspecting motives and belittling efforts?

That this great individual struggle is evolving not only a bigger, broader man, but also a bigger and broader conception of individual freedom and individual rights?

That a failure to see our shortcomings is in a great part responsible for our troubles and slowness of growth, also a retarding factor to our progress?

That we need more of the brotherly feelings, more of the pulling together, more of the concentration of mind force, a cementing of these qualities will lead to a realization of our hopes for enlarged opportunities to labor and to live?

ORGANIZATION IS THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

(By Frank Duffy.)

EVERY man who works for a living must understand by this time, whether he wants to admit it or not, that as an individual—isolated and alone—he is but a small factor, and a very small one at that, in any dispute that may arise between his employer and himself. If he attempts to open his mouth in self defense he is immediately discharged and left to hunt for work elsewhere. His only alternative is to accept the terms offered him or starve; but when such a man is surrounded by hundreds of his fellow workmen ready and willing to help him gain better conditions, he feels that he is somebody, that he is prepared for any conflict or contest that may come and that victory will be his. "Organization" gives a man spirit, grit, backbone, manliness, and independence. It rubs off the coarse edges, develops and broadens his judgment, dispels his prejudice, banishes his selfishness, and makes him a better man and better citizen. Besides all this, it gives him a sense of security and manhood in the presence of his boss that would otherwise be lacking. There is no "organization" that pays as good "dividends" on money invested as labor organizations. It cannot be said that they are high-priced. As a rule, they cost but little, and in return give innumerable benefits. They increase wages, shorten the hours of toil, enter into agreements for the protection of their members, fight against iniquitous and unjust laws, defend the woman wageworker and the child slave, nurse their sick, bury their dead and take care of the widows and orphans left behind. With these "advantages" and "inducements" before them we cannot understand why men "hesitate" to belong to the organization of their craft. You who are outside the pale of organized labor take heed. You can come in now, if you will, but the day is drawing near when you cannot get in under any condition. You will then be too late. You know as well as we do that organized labor is ever moving onward. Its ranks are combining, consolidating and solidifying every day and as they draw closer and closer together and become more united, they may shut you out all together. It may be too late when victory is won to ask the unions to open their doors to "laggards," "go-easys," "stay-aways" and "don't-cares." Come now and join with us while you yet have the chance. Look around you and you will find that "organization is the order of the day." Then why should not the wage-worker be wide-awake to his own interests? If it is good for the employers to organize, it must be equally good for the employes to organize. Look at things calmly and without prejudice and I am safe to say you will openly admit that you have fooled yourselves long enough. Be honest with yourselves and you will be honest with others. Join the union of your craft or calling now while yet you have time, and you will have taken your first step in the right direction, for which you will never be sorry.

THE JUSTNESS OF THE TRADE-UNION MOVEMENT.

(By J. O. Carson.)



HE justness of the trade-union movement: What a variance of opinion, manifold duties, complex questions, perplexing situations and serious thoughts are entwined around and woven through the simple heading of this article.

The trade union movement is slow and hesitating at times, yet it is certain and unerring in the end, making its way through the darkness to the light, and through ignorance to education.

It uplifts, strengthens and ennobles the thoughts and deeds of all men; in many cases it makes converts of those who do not wish it, but who in the end gratefully acknowledge and proclaim its many advantages and blessings.

Truth and sincerity are the flames by which it is guided; fair wages and reasonable hours are the purposes it strives for, hopes for and will achieve; it seeks to build up the home character of man and protects the good name of fair woman.

In time all humankind will acknowledge its good works, its sacrifices and ennobling deeds; all the people will recognize its worth, its intrinsic value, either as individuals or corporations, because it is right, because it is just, because it is beneficial and because in human law it is an indisputable fact that the bad perishes and the good lives.

It ennobles, enriches and infuses new life,
It is there to the fore in all honorable strife;
It seeks, through a campaign of education,
To better conditions for the American Nation.

SELFISH MAN.

(By a Member.)



ELFISHNESS predominates in man to such an extent that ethical laws are cast aside when conflicting with desire.

Therefore, the using of such terms as "brotherly love," "duty to one another," and other phrases are both unbecoming and hypocritical when attempting to bring the unorganized into the ranks.

Everyone who joins a union of his trade does so guided by and with a desire to protect and further his own material interests. If a wideawake fellow he ought to realize that in benefiting himself he must indirectly benefit others.

The trade-unionist should be credited with being intelligently selfish, while those who ignore the benefits offered, and refuse to shoulder their share of the burden which the present industrial system forces upon the toiler, must be termed ignorantly selfish, and in that category must remain so until their brain cells become sufficiently developed to permit of their seeing the hopelessness of their position and the grand possibilities offered by united action.

That those who join trade unions do not entirely divest themselves of that condition which in this article is attributed to the unorganized is ably demonstrated in the action taken on the question of increasing the per capita tax.

It is extremely disgusting and discouraging to learn that men who have joined a union to benefit themselves, through their ignorance wilfully destroy the assured permanency of the benefits which enticed them into the organization by voting against a proposition for their own good.

To credit a negative voter with intelligence would be to stamp him a traitor, for the most simple-minded of men know that an organization the size of the Brotherhood can not be run on the same basis of per capita tax as can a smaller one, which is the case at present.

Therefore, brothers, do not feel sore because a fellow-member fears not to tread on your toes in voicing his sentiments, but awaken and hereafter refrain from allowing selfishness to deprive yourself and helpless others of the protection we all desire.

THE PROGRESS OF LABOR.

Smoldering through the broken gaps of a
forest's thousand stately trees,
That, proud and lofty, rear their plumed heads
like ancient grandees,
The autumn sunset tarries at the bars of a
gray and silent road—
Disdaining its narrow shadow—and melts the
wondering fields beyond into gold.

Unkempt, uncouth, unmindful of being in the
midst of the lovely scene
God gave to earth for an hour, lest it forget
the truth of the great unseen,
The weary serfs, toiling there on the lands of
Edwin, the warrior thane—
Think of little but the ring of castle bells, for
work to cease again.

Edwin away in distant lands, fighting for
war's ephemeral glory,
A medal of gold, the smile of a despot king,
and bayoneted throats all gory;
While there on his wide, well-kept estate, near
the shore of the peaceful sea—
His hundred feudal slaves are tilling the soil
to fill his granary.

Hark! At last the bell rings clear and loud,
a paean for the laborer's rest;
Faster, faster the iron peals—they run to the
castle moat—is this joy or distress?
The heavy, oaken door, with resounding clang,
the sentinel opens wide—
"What want ye here, ye fools? I'd lash thee,
but time's too pressing, your lord's come
home," he cried.

Tonight as the orange and saffron clouds with
the soft-flung veil of the city's smoke
are blurred,
The clear, strong cry of numberless whistles
send out their firm, commanding word.
The sounding hammers on rising buildings stop
short at the sound of the gong,
And the man on the bench lays down his tools
as he hums some sweet old song.

And now while the softly yellowed skies sink
gently down in the arms of night,
A happy vigorous man—like a million more in
their manly, honest might—
Goes laughing down the wide and populous,
busy and brilliant thoroughfare,
A man of the people! and the brother of him
he has left care-worn in his office chair.

And who with the weight of many trying problems, half-anxiously there at his desk
Sits watching the smiling man just passing, and going home with mind unvexed.
He thinks of the wife and rosy children who greet him in his cottage warmth and glow.
And both men thank God, tonight, that master and slave are things of long ago.

LULU L. BAKER.

THE MOTHERLOOK.

"As one whom his mother comforteth."—Isa.53 :13.

You take the finest woman, with th' roses in
her cheeks,
An' all th' birds a-singin' in her voice each
time she speaks;
Her hair all black an' gleamin' or a glowin'
mass o' gold—
An' still th' tale o' beauty isn't more th'n half-
way told.
There ain't a word that tells it; all description
it defies—
The motherlook that lingers in a happy
woman's eyes.

A woman's eyes will sparkle in her innocence
and fun,
Or snap a warnin' message to th' ones she
wants to shun.
In pleasure or in anger there is always han'-
someness,
But still there is a beauty that was surely
made to bless—
A beauty that grows sweeter, an' that all but
glorifies—
Th' motherlook that sometimes comes into a
woman's eyes.

It ain't a smile exactly—yet it's brimmin' full
o' joy,
An' meltin' into sunshine when she bends above
her boy
Or girl when it's a-sleepin', with its dreams
told in its face;
She smoothes its hair, and pets it as she lif's
it to its place.
It leads all th' expressions, whether grave, or
gay, or wise—
Th' motherlook that glimmers in a lovin'
woman's eyes.

There ain't a picture of it. If there was they'd
have to paint
A picture of a woman mostly angel an' some
saint,
An' make it still be human—an' they'd have
to blend the whole.
There ain't a picture of it, for no one can
paint a soul.
No one can paint the glory comin' straight
from paradise—
The motherlook that lingers in a happy
woman's eyes.

—Chicago Daily Tribune.



The Union Carpenter, the Future Carpenter, and their Favorite Journal, at home.

Drawn by H. B. Moyer.

Editorial

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1906.

There was an interesting gathering of trades unionists at Openshaw, England, a few months ago when three lodges of the General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners effected a consolidation into one union called the East Manchester Lodge. In an address delivered by the president-elect of the combined lodge he spoke of the hardships and struggles of the early pioneers, who could only meet together under pain of imprisonment. Yet it was, he said, to those old men they all owed the privileges they enjoyed today, a debt that could only be paid by carrying on the cause they so nobly fought for, keeping alert to see that the law lords did not take from them what they had won, always keeping sight of the new and powerful weapon that was to their hand. "Our grand old union (the first in the field in our trade)," proceeded the speaker, "was one of the very oldest, being established as a national movement in 1827, and which had also the honor to be the first to condemn piecework." Tracing trades unionism back to its earlier days, he pointed out that the first trade union that they heard of in this country was the journeymen saddlers, which was formed for the express purpose of raising their wages, and in 1396 the masters invoked the aid of parliament to crush these people, the men asserting that they had had a fraternity of their own "time out of mind," whilst the masters declared it to be only thirteen years old.

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In these times of comparative prosperity, and while building industry is flourishing in most all parts of the country, there are yet some localities reporting trade extremely dull and numbers of men idle. It is a significant fact, indeed, that in most all these localities, men are only partly or poorly organized, wages low and hours of labor nine, ten and even more per day. Here the necessity of shortening the hours of labor is more apparent than ever. If the men would only organize or the non-union men join hands with the union brothers, no doubt a reduction of hours could be obtained and thus work provided for all. The reduction of hours would at the same time have a tendency of increasing the purchasing power of the working population in these localities and a general revival of business would be the result.

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Under the caption, "Builders Going Too Far," the Waterbury (Conn.) Telegraph recently printed a copy of a card which the members of the Master Builders' Association of Waterbury are trying to introduce for the purpose of obtaining the pedigree and of knowing the nationality and native language of every applicant before he can work for them. The card is a similar one as the so-called "Identification Card" inaugurated by the Merchant Tailors' National Protective Association, mentioned in our December issue, and a reminder of the reference card

which the master builders of Waterbury undertook to force on the carpenters of that city a few years ago; a scheme which was indignantly repelled by our brothers in Waterbury and withdrawn by the builders after a strike of a few weeks.

The present card is much larger than the old card, which contained only the workman's name, the name of the craft for the employer to fill out and some space to add remarks.

This new card contains the following:

"Employes' record.
"Name Department
"Address.....Change of address

"Wages commenced. Charged to—
"Date.
"Rate.
"Authority.
"Department.

"Quit. Discharged. Re-employed.
"Date.
"Reason.
"Authority.

"For position of—
"Last employed by—
"How long? Wage?
"Relatives in our employ.
"Address of friends or relatives.
"Nationality. Speaks.
"Union-Non-Union. Age.
"Married. Single.
"Number dependent for support.
"Remarks."

While the old card was to be given to the workman when leaving an employer to present it to another one before being permitted to work, it appears that the new card, after the applicant has answered all the questions it contains, is transmitted to the general organizer, T. B. Beecher, at the Interstate Association headquarters at Bridgeport, Conn., and there placed on file.

Up to December 24, when the Waterbury Telegram gave publicity to the new scheme by printing a copy of the new card, the workmen were unaware of these transactions, but now that they have become informed of the object of the employer in asking them all sorts of impertinent questions when applying for work, we cannot believe that any union man, or any man not entirely devoid of self-respect, will humiliate himself by answering them. On this subject the Waterbury Telegram, an independent paper, but not a pronounced labor paper, has this to say:

"It hardly seems possible, in this day and time, that any self-respecting man, whether his sympathy was with the union or not, would condescend to such a debasing step as to give his pedigree and the best that is in him for a meager day's pay. This is not what is called the free and inherent right of the individual to work nor the proper interpretation of the open shop. Not by any means. The members of the Interstate Builders' Association must be in sorry straits when they are compelled to resort to such a gross infringement upon the rights and privileges of workingmen."

It is not very likely that after their experience of two years ago the union—or fair—contractors, some of whom are members of the Builders' Association, and some of whom are independent bosses, will make any attempt to have our members answer the questions on the card or to have anything to do with the new scheme. They generally admit that they have had trouble enough and want to live in peace with our men. What the unfair bosses will do in this matter will depend largely on the action of the non-union men. We hope this new scheme will open their eyes and convince them that their rights as free men and citizens can only be protected by the organization of the craft—our U. B.

Emblem Rings and Pins.

Members or local unions desiring gold emblem pins, gold rings, gold watch fobs, etc., should apply to the General Office, which supplies these articles at a most reasonable and exceptionally low rate, and orders for same will be promptly executed.

This is our price list:

Rolled gold pins or buttons	$0.25 each
Solid gold pins or buttons	1.00 each
Watch charms, rolled gold	1.25 each
Watch charms, solid gold	7.50 each
Cuff buttons, rolled gold	.50 per pair
Cuff buttons, solid gold	2.00 per pair
Emblem rings, rolled gold	1.50 each
Emblem rings, solid gold	5.00 each
Business Agents' badges, German silver	3.50 each

IN ORDERING these goods be sure to STATE DISTINCTLY whether you want ROLLED GOLD or SOLID GOLD.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office
State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street, Denison, Tex.

General Executive Board
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. A. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

P. H. McCARTHY, Clunie Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of General President Wm. D. Huber.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 1, 1906.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

The past three months have, indeed, been busy ones for your General President, as well as the other general officers. Many locals have desired my presence at their meetings, so many, in fact, that I was unable to respond in many instances on account of the great amount of work before me, of conferences being held in many of the towns and cities requiring my presence. Our organization is surely and steadily going ahead, and with our membership increasing each month we are bound to be a greater organization in the future than we have been in the past. The carpenters have at last awoke to the fact that through this United Brotherhood there is something to look forward to that is worth getting. Better conditions for our craft are what they are working for, and the many agreements already made for the coming year is evidence of their success. Conditions have improved in many instances, and we, as well as the employers, are beginning to realize that it is better to arrange matters amicably and by arbitration than to resort to the strike and lockout to settle disputes. The outlook for gaining the demands still in abeyance is certainly good, and in every place I have visited I have found a more thorough and better understanding of the principles governing our policy among both employers and employes. Hence, I look forward to the coming of spring for but little trouble in getting the reasonable demands being made in the different cities granted. Work is plentiful and the prospect for the future is bright.

In October I visited Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and had an interview with our lawyer relative to the contempt of court case into which the injunction suit of four years' standing has developed, and I must give credit to our men, as well as to the other trades in that city for the determined stand they have taken in this fight which, backed up and working hand in hand with all the other trades, I don't believe they can lose.

From Wilkes-Barre I went to Reading at the invitation of our men there, and found the local in fine shape. Their business agent is apparently made of the proper stuff to lead the movement to success. We had an enjoyable evening at the banquet, and all left for home feeling that it was an evening well spent. Leaving Reading, I next proceeded to Philadelphia, Pa., where an endeavor was made to get the Associated Carpenters into the U. B. A proposition had already been drawn up by the committees from both sides, which,

however, in its entirety not meeting with my approval, some of its provisions were changed, which was agreeable to both sides, and I have since received an application for charter from a part of that association.

I also went to Newark while East, as per your instruction, to settle the controversy in that city. The matter was adjusted, the D. C. reorganized, and our members are now working harmoniously together as far as I know. It took some time to accomplish this, but as our efforts were not in vain, we may well be satisfied with the result.

After settling the main points in dispute in Newark as far as I could, as well as some minor matters in New York and nearby localities, I returned to the General Office, where I found a telegram awaiting me from Brother Guerin, First Vice-President of the U. B., informing me that he could not attend the A. F. of L. convention owing to the fact that the injunction suit in which he was involved would be tried during the session of the convention, which made it necessary for him to remain in the city of Rochester, N. Y., and asking me to take his place as a delegate to the Pittsburg convention of the A. F. of L. After due consideration, I finally decided to serve in this capacity. For your consideration and information I present herewith a part of the proceedings of that convention in so far as it pertains to this U. B. The convention adopted the following resolution submitted by the delegates of the U. B. and the delegates of the A. W. W. I. U.:

We, the undersigned delegates to the Pittsburg convention of the American Federation of Labor, respectively representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, recognizing that the representatives of both organizations are limited in power by the positive declarations of both the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Wood Workers, the first named insisting that amalgamation must be a condition upon which any conference or agreement can be had, the Amalgamated Wood Workers having as emphatically declared that its integrity and entity must be maintained, and yet recognizing that the claim of neither organization can be successfully put into operation without first conferring, and being desirous of arriving at more amicable relations between both organizations for the purpose of protecting and promoting the interests of the members of the crafts involved, agree to recommend the following to our respective organizations:

First. That a temporary trade agreement be entered into by the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the General Council of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union to cover all men working in mills and factories.

Second. That pending these negotiations the officers of both organizations immediately notify all local unions under their respective jurisdictions to cease hostilities.

Third. That duly selected representatives of both organizations shall meet at Indianapolis, Ind., on January 25, 1906, and there and then endeavor to arrive at such a mutual trade agreement, understanding or amalgamation as may by them be deemed of the best possible interests of the trades and crafts.

It is the request of the undersigned that President Gompers participate in the conference, not as an arbitrator, but in an advisory capacity.

For the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

JAMES F. GRIMES,
WILLIAM B. MACFARLANE,
WM. D. HUBER,
FRANK DUFFY.

For Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union:

D. D. MULCAHY,
RICH. BRAUNSCHWEIG,
THOS. I. KIDD,
EDWARD W. MILLER.

Witness: SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

This proposition was received unanimously by the convention, but before adopting the same we insisted on the Wood Workers withdrawing Resolution No. 161, calling for a revocation of our charter, and reading as follows:

Whereas, At a session of the General Council of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America, held in Chicago on November 7, 1905, protests against the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for failing to carry out the instructions of the San Francisco convention relative to the revocation of the charter of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America were received from numerous wood workers' local unions; and,

Whereas, The said General Council gave the Wood Workers' delegates to this convention specific instructions to ask from it a compliance with the instructions of the San Francisco convention; and,

Whereas, Every decision rendered in connection with the controversy between the two organizations given by the conventions and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the decision of the arbitrator, favored the Amalgamated Wood Workers; and,

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters has studiously avoided complying with the aforementioned decisions; therefore

Resolved, That the charter of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be suspended until it complies with the Downey award.

The Wood Workers were now perfectly willing to withdraw this resolution, and it was then accepted and adopted without a dissenting voice or vote.

Delegates Swartz, Yarnell and Zaring could not see their way clear to sign the proposition as worded, claiming that it was not specific enough to their way of thinking. However, we did all that we thought and believed would be for the best interests of our organization.

While in Pittsburg attending the convention I visited the District Council or some local almost every night, and I must say for our Pittsburg members that they are a class of men about as wideawake as I have ever come in contact with, always looking for the interests of their local organization, as well as the U. B. in general. While in Pittsburg I went to Steubenville, O., one night in company with Brothers Duffy, Yarnell and William Mahon, and addressed a mass meeting. We had a large attendance. The remarks made were well appreciated, and I trust our visit will be an incentive to our members to work harder than ever for the betterment of their conditions.

As to the action of our convention at Milwaukee relative to the Rock Island arsenal, I can state that the two committees have been some months gathering the proper information for submission to Gen. Crozier, chief of ordnance, Washington, D. C. I ordered them to go to Washington and do what they could, and following is their report:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1905.

To Wm. D. Huber, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—In accordance with your orders, the undersigned committee came to Washington, D. C., to place before the proper officials of the War Department a request for an increase of wages for carpenters employed by the government in the arsenal located at Rock Island, Ill.

In a previous audience which your committee had with Brig.-Gen. Crozier some months ago on another matter concerning the employment of carpenters at Rock Island, your committee contended that the wages paid carpenters by private contractors in the vicinity of the arsenal was greater than that paid by the government to its employes.

Brig.-Gen. Crozier at that time assured your committee that if we could demonstrate to his satisfaction that such was the case, he would correct the matter by raising the wage scale for carpenters employed at the arsenal.

Since our previous visit you have, as General President, secured some affidavits from employing contractors in such cities adjacent to Rock Island as would seem sufficient to make a proper case when presented to the War Department, which cities are submitted as follows: Davenport, Ia., Moline, Ill., Kansas City, Mo., Council Bluffs, Ia., Cedar Rapids, Ia., Des Moines, Ia., Burlington, Ia., Sterling, Ill., Fort Dodge, Ia., Oskaloosa, Ia., Ottumwa, Ia., and Dubuque, Ia.

The minimum wage for carpenters in the arsenal is 28 1-8 cents per hour, while the minimum wage paid by the contractors named in our affidavits, in the twelve cities mentioned, runs from 26 to 42 cents per hour, with a general average of 34 cents, which general average is about 6 cents more than the average wage paid by the government.

Your committee failed to get an audience promptly with Brig.-Gen. Crozier, who was away from Washington for some days. Today, however, we were received at his office, submitted our papers and affidavits, made such statements and claims as were necessary, and presented the matter as thoroughly as possible.

It is but fair to say that our reception by the Brigadier-General was most courteous and cordial, being granted all the time necessary to submit our case in our own way.

At the conclusion of our statements Gen. Crozier promised to take the matter up as soon as possible with Maj. Blount, commandant of the government arsenal, and again asserted to your committee that the policy of his department was and would be to treat the employes therein equally as well as outside employers insofar as hours and wages were concerned.

It may be a matter for information for those who read this report to know that the carpenters of Galveston, Tex., some years ago had similar claims before the War Department because of a condition

that compelled them to work more hours per day and for less wages than obtained with local contractors and employers, and when pressed and properly presented to the Secretary of War, the matter was adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES F. GRIMES,
D. R. WHITE,
THOS. NEALE,
Committee.

Returning to headquarters from the A. F. of L. convention, I found a number of communications and invitations awaiting me from different cities in the South, asking me to set dates for my visit to the respective localities, some already having set the dates for that purpose. Consequently I left the General Office on December 5 for Memphis, Tenn., where I was joined by Brother James Kirby of the S. B. T. A. and by Organizer J. W. Adams. We had a successful meeting. I found this city one of the best organized of those I visited while on this trip. They certainly showed us all the courtesies due us, and I appreciate the same very much.

From Memphis I went to Little Rock. The local there has grown to one of good size in the last few months. Leaving Little Rock, we went to Hot Springs, where a meeting had been arranged to be held in the city hall. The attendance was large and the meeting was an interesting one indeed. They are considering ways and means to build a hall of their own. They have already bought the lots and will in the near future own a structure which will be a monument to our members in that city as well as the general organization.

From Hot Springs I returned to Memphis, where another meeting was arranged for the members only. Owing to the fact that I had to go to Nashville that night, it was necessary for me to cut my remarks short, but Brothers Adams and Kirby took up the balance of the evening with interesting talks.

In Nashville I found our men not in the condition I would have liked and rather expected to see them. They seem to lack the interest in unionism and the interest they ought to have in themselves. However, after talking with them at the meeting, as well as on some of the jobs, I believe they will be in better condition in the spring.

Chattanooga was the next stop where, although it was a very bad, stormy night, we had a very successful meeting. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity and the meeting proved to be a very interesting one. Our members here will make an effort to secure better conditions in the spring, and no doubt will realize their ambition without much trouble. I interviewed a number of the employers the next day; they seemed to admit that the carpenters in that city are underpaid.

Birmingham was the next city to welcome us. When we got off the train we found a committee of about thirty awaiting our arrival at the depot, who escorted us to the hotel and introduced us to some of that Southern hospitality immediately. The brothers had arranged for a series of meetings prior to our arrival, in which I took part, addressing them all, and I look for great things to be done in that district in the near future. They have many obstacles to overcome that we do not have in the North, but with good judgment and intelligent action they are bound to make progress. Birmingham will certainly be the leading city of the South, as much Northern capital is being invested there, and the prospect for work in the future, from what I could learn, is certainly good. The experience our boys have had in that city in the past will certainly avail them to advantage in the future. By united action they will certainly better their conditions without much trouble. We were treated with the utmost courtesy there, as well as in all the other cities we visited. I enjoyed my vist to each place and saw for myself the conditions as they exist, which I hope will be of use to me in the future guidance of the destinies of our organization in those localities.

As you are aware, a number of injunction suits have been standing against our organization in different localities, notably St. Louis, and decisions in some of these have been rendered since my last report to your honorable body. There is in St. Louis an organization connected with the Manufacturers' Association of which D. M. Parry is the head, known as the Millmen's Association. For the past two years their principal endeavor has been to destroy our organization in St.

Louis, and to accomplish this they have resorted to the black list, the open shop, and a system of preventing contractors desiring union-made material from securing same. Detectives have been employed and all kinds of suits instituted in the courts.

On April 21, 1904, the Wm. G. Frye Mfg. Co., Chas. A. Olcott Planing Mill Co., Fox Bros. Mfg. Co. and the Lohse Patent Door Company filed a joint petition and complaint against the U. B. seeking to collect $10,000.00 damages, and to have the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America adjudged and decreed an illegal organization, and to have said organization forever enjoined and debarred from exercising any of the functions thereof, and that said U. B. be dissolved. A full account of this case has no doubt been read by the members of the Board in the December Carpenter. The importance of this victory can not be underestimated.

However, we have not been so successful in the injunction suit brought by the Huttig Sash and Door Company of St. Louis. In this case the master in chancery, by one of the unfairest decisions in the history of the country, ruled against us, but the matter is being carried to a higher court on points raised by our attorneys, and we trust that in this court we will get justice.

It may not be amiss to give you some figures in regard to our growth, from which you can see for yourselves the progress we are making. During the last three months forty-two charters have been issued, and our membership is increasing at the rate of about 1,000 per month. I trust this steady growth will continue until our organization is what we desire to see it—the best and most perfectly organized craft in the world.

Our organizers have been doing good work for the last three months, and especially among the mill men. At the request of the Boston District Council, I sent Brother Fuelle into that city for the purpose of organizing the mills, he being able to speak both the German and English languages. His reports show that he has, during his short stay in Boston, organized twenty-five mills and secured for the men employed in them the eight-hour day. Through the work of Organizers Kelly and Weyrich and the Pittsburg district council we have been successful in organizing two of the largest and best firms in the country, the Matthews Bros.' mill of the City of Milwaukee and the Roehr Company of Bucyrus, O. The former firm employs between five and six hundred men. The wages of their men have been increased and the hours shortened from ten to nine per day. With the Roehr company we have secured an agreement lasting for a period of one year, whereby the minimum scale has been increased to thirty cents per hour for journeymen. The wages of other employes in the mill, who were not eligible to membership in our organization were also increased 10 per cent. and the hours of labor in the factory reduced to nine per day. I am proud of the results our organizers have brought to this organization for the last two months. With your assistance and the efforts put forth by the organizers many factional fights have been setlted and our U. B. at the present time has less contention than at any time in its past history, and we must give credit to those who have contributed to the bringing about of this state of affairs.

As we are now entering upon a new year, and it is my ambition to make it the banner year of our organization, we desire the universal assistance of not only the General Officers but of the officers and members of each and every local union and district council, and we trust that they will constitute themselves a committee of one to go out into the outlying districts of their respective localities and preach to the non-union men the benefits to be derived from affiliation with an organization such as ours. With a little effort on the part of every one our organization, inside of six months, can be increased numerically to at least a quarter of a million, and with a standing army of this magnitude we would be in a position to impress the employers to such an extent that one-half of the strikes now occuring for the enforcement of our reasonable demands could be averted and settlements secured in a peaceable manner without re-

sorting to past methods. We trust this will be done.

Wishing you all a happy and prosperous New Year, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. D. HUBER,

General President, U. B. of C. & J. of A.

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Important Notice.

The General Office has made a new departure in the adoption of a "voucher check" system, in the payment of death and disability claims. The release formula heretofore in use had to be filled out and signed by the F. S. of the local union as well as by the beneficiary or administrator of legal heirs, upon receipt of check in payment of benefit. It had to be returned to the General Office, there to be kept on file as evidence of receipt of benefit and settlement of claim.

The old system of releasing the General Office for payment of benefit on a separate sheet has been found very unsatisfactory and has been a source of great annoyance to us. In many instances the local unions retained the release formula, believing that they were the proper party to hold it as a receipt for payment of claim. In some instances the formula had to be forwarded abroad for the heirs to sign and was never returned; in others it went astray in the mail and was never recovered.

To avoid this inconvenience and annoyance in the future the General Office has adopted this new form of "voucher check" which combines both check and release. This check must be filled out completely and correctly in all blank spaces and the seal of the local union must be attached before it is negotiable at any bank.

After the reverse, or release side of check has been filled out and the seal of the local union affixed, the check, or draft, is to be handed over to the beneficiary, beneficiaries or administrator of legal heirs, as the case may require, and they to present it to the bank as a whole for payment.

After this transaction the local union has nothing further to do with the check, draft or release.

This new form of "voucher check" will greatly simplify the transactions necessary to secure payment of any claim; it will materially benefit our general organization and prove a boon to the General Office in keeping our records correct.

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Localities Where Trade Is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Portland, Ore.	Gulfport, Miss.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Ft. Smith, Ark.
Burlington, Ia.	Waterbury, Conn.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Bradentown, Fla.
Louisville, Ky.	Washington, Pa.
Owosso, Mich.	Williamsport, Pa.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Santa Rosa, Cal.
Erie, Pa.	Pueblo, Col.
Miami, Fla.	New Orleans, La.
Nashville, Tenn.	Gainesville, Fla.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Detroit, Mich.

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Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Merkel, Tex.	Jerseyville, Ill.
Horton, Kan.	Vega Baja, Porto Rico.
Ft. Smith, Ark.	Monessen, Pa.
Somerville, Tex.	Crooksville, O.
Methuen, Mass.	Brownwood, Tex.
Maynard, Mass.	Duluth, Minn.
Manhattan, Nev.	Denver, Col.
Beckemeyer, Ill.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Redwing, Minn.	Batavia, N. Y.
Walterboro, S. C.	

Total, 19 Local Unions.

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Expulsions.

H. Verner of Local Union 1319, Albuquerque, N. M., has been expelled by the local union for dishonesty .

J. T. Heath, a member of Local Union 427, Omaha, Neb., has been expelled for stealing tools from brother workmen.

In localities where there is not a branch of the Structural Building Trades Alliance members should see to it that their union take steps immediately to form one. For instructions and information wire or write to Wm. J. Spencer, P. O. Box 7, Dayton, O.

Stand up for your conviction, but respect the opinion of your fellow-member who may disagree with you; developments will show who was in the right and who was in the wrong.

Don't wait to organize until the time is opportune for making a demand for better conditions. Organize and build up a strong union; you are then midway on the road to success and you may gain your demands, hands down.

What Our Organizers Are Doing

Wm. J. Shields.

Between this time and the time of my last report I have distributed my service in three different states—Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The conditions as found in places visited represent improvements in sympathy toward the union and the union's work. Building business is good, considering the season of the year, and the prospects ahead are satisfying. Upon invitation I visited Newport, R. I., and found our men in excellent spirit. There are still a few of the doubting ones scattered throughout this community, and with a view of getting them to mend their ways a smoke talk was arranged to which they were all invited. Well, they didn't all show up, but some of them were there, and the committee in charge gave them a pleasant and profitable evening. Our membership in this city (the summer home of the millionaire class) should and would have better conditions if it were not for these retarding characters. The unions have in the past accomplished the task of keeping in the front ranks as far as conditions go, and with a proper movement a higher notch could be gained the coming spring. The ambition of the Newport boys is showing itself in this direction.

I participated in an installation meeting of Local 859 of Providence. This union is known as the French local, and judging by the splendid showing made on this occasion, and their ability of handling the meeting, it was apparent to the stranger that the work of caring for the interests as represented in the Providence D. C. is looked on by this membership as a sacred trust. It is their desire and intent to be second to no other union in this jurisdiction in the work of protecting trade conditions. The committee in charge provided an interesting program, which was acceptable to all. Delegations from some of the other locals of the city were present; also Brother Carney, B. A., who assisted in the platform work of the evening. Malden local was visited and I found them in a flourishing condition and feeling safe in the matter of securing the trade conditions, as awarded by Judge Wentworth, by the coming spring. The interests of this membership are centered in this accomplishment.

Brookline local also extended an invition to the Malden brothers to share with them the pleasure of an installation occasion, to which they responded. The meeting proved a success and all present had a good time, the only regrets being that more were not present to enjoy the good things of the occasion. The membership of this local is in a very satisfactory condition owing to the efficient management and putting in operation the new trade conditions without any personal sacrifice on the part of the membership.

I called on our Roxbury local. It is apparent to the visitor that this membership is beginning to feel like top notchers. They have a larger membership than ever before in the history of the local, traceable largely to the efficient work of their B. A., Brother Devine. A deep interest is possessed by the individuals comprising this union to force its membership into second place among the unions that constitute the Boston and vicinity D. C.

I also visited the Hyde Park and the Norfolk D. C. and was pleased to learn that this district is engaged in a movement looking to an increased wage to 41 cents per hour, double time for overtime and several other improvements. This district has an almost perfect organization and through its power and influence they expect to obtain improved conditions without any opposition from the employers.

Manchester (N. H.) locals on January 1

established the eight-hour day; twenty-two employers agreeing to the new condition, with seven or eight bosses in opposition. This latter bunch attempted to disrupt the movement through a meeting held offering inducement to the eight-hour employers to swing back to the nine-hour column. Two agreed to make this change, but by prompt action on our part we held them in line and the situation remains as above stated.

We in this movement are experiencing a similar procedure to that which we encountered in the establishing of the nine-hour workday. It took six long months to win out in that particular. The present movement with the splendid start already made should and will be fully settled by the coming spring if the responsibility of said settlement is assumed by the members individually. Winning out in Manchester means the establishing of a similar condition in several other New Hampshire cities and towns.

I have touched on the principal matters of the month's work and wherever I have been I have found a good interest and a live determination that the work may result in enlarged profit to all of those who use our tools for their livelihood.

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N. Arcand.

Since the publication of my last report I was out only twice for organization purposes. During this interval things have kept on, very quiet, on account of the religious and civic festivals, and the unfavorable season.

I have been called to Grand Mere on December 23, 1905. In this place the only source of industrial activity is a big pulp mill, which gives work to most of the members of our local. In the time of its foundation the people were much prejudiced against unionism and thought that it could only be a cause of abuses and grievances; but since the calm and steady improvement of our organization they have come to better feelings toward us, and even lately they had the opportunity of judging for the best, between us and the patronizing class. The Master Butchers and Bakers, after having formed a combination, had decided to notify their customers that they would no longer sell on credit and that a penalty of $25 would be imposed on any of their members for non-observance of this regulation. As the pulp mill pays its men only twice a month, this unfair measure highly excited the poor people. Our local was the first to protest and at a meeting called for that purpose they all joined in and mingled their voices with those of our men, howling down those who unjustly refused them bread and meat.

I have this week organized a mass meeting which will be held in Lachine on January 23 in order to again build up the old Local 1356.

The Montreal D. C. has lately elected Brother Joseph Ainey as permanent secretary. Judging from his record of the past the district will highly profit by his intelligent work.

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E. J. Dyer.

I regret to have so little to report this week. We have experienced a sudden let-up in the work here during the past week, so have about twenty-five idle men now—the most we have ever had at any time. However, there are but few complaints. Expression of satisfaction of a successful season are heard on all sides.

I am pleased to report our membership of Local Union 343, Winnipeg, Canada, on December 30, had risen up to 374 in good standing. I also succeeded in displacing a non-union gang on an apartment house during their temporary absence while waiting for the plaster to dry. I have a foreman and three men on now. I could have sent three more tomorrow, but only one turned up at the office last night, as we were blessed with one of those old-time blizzards for which this country is noted. However, I hope to fill the places tomorrow. I have scored another coup over the scabs. Another firm who are installing the machinery in a large flour mill here, and have a very large amount of millright work, have tired of the gang that tried to do the work. I succeeded in getting a job for twenty union men and will see that the other twenty go. I might say this is a "Yankee" firm and not as hard to approach as I thought. We have completed arrangements for a joint smoker on the 5th of February. We invited the A. S. to take part, they now

carrying the working card. As they have agreed to be good, we will have to be good also. I have been successful in my efforts to have a business agent out next spring, and expect to see one in the field about March 1, or thereabouts, and fully expect to see the city of Winnipeg under control. I hear numbers say they intend to join just as soon as work opens up in the spring.

I am pleased at the way the members are working for the cause; they seem to have taken a new lease of life. It used to be that we lost during the winter what we gained during the summer. I always made it a point to keep them informed that we were stronger now than two or three months ago, and all are now filled with hope and encouragement. I hope they will keep up the good work.

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P. Carlin.

To my regret sickness in my family and other causes have, for the last few months, prevented me from sending any report to our valuable journal, The Carpenter.

In Dubuque, to which locality I was sent by the G. P. some time ago, I finished my work by visiting the D. C. and consulting with them as to the necessity of the affiliated local unions taking a more active part in the labors of that body, particularly to see what could be done for the betterment of the present condition of shop and mill men in that city, which is a deplorable one, indeed.

Returning to Minneapolis, I canvassed the mills and factories, and a charter having arrived for the new local union in Redwing, Minn., I went there to effect its installation. This local union is made up of good material, with nearly every carpenter in town in its fold. We succeeded in selecting a good set of officers and I gave the boys all possible encouragement in their endeavor to properly and solidly build up their organization.

From Redwing I proceeded to Faribault, Minn., where I also installed a new local union, which is in the same favorable position as that of Redwing, and intends to make a demand for the eight-hour day in the spring.

I visited Canon Falls, Minn., where I found trade very dull and most carpenters working in outlying towns. I hope to organize a local in Canon Falls later on.

In company with Business Agent Friesen of St. Paul, I proceeded to East St. Paul with a view of establishing a new local union, which could well be maintained there. There are many large buildings going up and they have great stockyards in this place, but our St. Paul local union raising objections against the organizing of a local union in East St. Paul, I desisted from sending for a charter at that time. Going to Lake Mintauka, I called on every carpenter I could reach and met several members, but could not get enough men together to warrant sending for a charter.

I visited Northfield, where a large job was in progress under the foremanship of a member of L. U. 7, Minneapolis. I succeeded in thoroughly unionizing the job. From there I went to Monkato, finding our local union in bad shape. Organized in 1902, they have never put forth any effort for the improvement of trade conditions, and as a result members had become discouraged and were about to quit the union. I called an open meeting and personally called on each boss, inviting him to attend. We had a very good meeting and secured some applications. The local now seems to have become inspired with new life.

I next visted Owatona, Minn., but as the meeting of our local union did not take place for some days, I did not stay. As per instruction, I went to Duluth to audit the books of Local Union 361. On my way there I stopped at Little Falls, where I met with many carpenters who, however, all agreed that the time was inopportune for the organizing of a local union.

At Duluth all the books of Local Union 361 were handed over to me, which, upon examination, I found to be correct and all the money deposited in bank. The members preferring the charges against the local's treasurer have later on become inmates of an insane asylum.

In Duluth we have a very good organization and an able set of officers. There having been some trouble in connection with the S. B. T. A. of that city, and the carpenters refusing to affiliate with that body, I consulted with the delegates of the other trades, they agreeing to appoint a commit-

tee of one from each trade for a revision of the by-laws of that body. Visiting Superior, Wis., I found our local union in good working order and taking great interest in the furtherance of the good cause.

Returning to Duluth, I visited the dock and shipyards. Here the men were working ten hours per day for any old wages. The D. C. realizing the necessity of organizing them, they gave their consent to an effort being made in that direction, I immediately went to work and instituted a local union of dock and shipyard carpenters in Duluth.

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M. C. Hughes.

Since my last report I have spent considerable of time in Denver, Col., in the auditing of the books of Local Union 55 of that city, as per instructions from the G. P.

Arriving in the middle of Octoebr, I attended the meeting of said L. U. held on the 16th, which decided that their books be audited as far back as to January 1, 1902, and that all members be notified that all due cards and due books for 1902 and up to date be turned into my hands for comparison with the finance books of the local union. I received 480 1902 and 1903 cards, 385 1904 cards and 645 1905 due books. I found that one of the day books was missing and a substitute made from ledgers, warrants and treasurer's books. I also discovered a great many erroneous entries and a large amount of shortage. I thereupon called on the financial officers to appear before the committee and straighten out matters. The ex-treasurer, after appearing four times, refused to appear again and I preferred charges against him, on which he is now being tried by the committee. The other officers involved in the shortage have promised to square up, except one of them, who is out of town and could not be located.

While at Denver I received a letter from the president of Local Union 1340, Ft. Collins, asking me to advise them in their fight against the open shop and a sliding scale of wages. I arrived there on December 14 and found a good bunch of union men standing pat in this fight with the contractors. In company with Brother Nettleton, the local's president, I canvassed most all jobs in town. On our round we found a few members from outside locals not being equipped with clearance card and paying no attention to the local union or its members. I gave them to understand that they must secure clearance papers, properly filled out, or stand the consequences.

Complying with instructions received from the G. P., I then went to Cheyenne, Wyo., arriving there on December 18. Assisted by Brother Hasting, the V. P. of Local Union 469, I visited Ft. Russel, where considerable of government work was in progress. Betts & Keef, the government contractors, who control a large portion of the work, were fighting the local union and trying to import non-union men, and by this means to break up the local organization. The members of Local Union 469 deserve credit for their concerted and determined stand taken in this controversy; they would have won this strike long ago had their efforts in this direction not been frustrated by so-called union men that came from other localities and took their places on this job. I found several of U. B. and also A. S. of C. members on the works. I preferred charges against them and they were fined for violation of trade rules.

I desire to say a few words in behalf of Local Union 528, Denver, Colo. This local, which is in a very good condition, has made a demand for eight hours; its membership is growing rapidly and they have a good, live business agent. Brother Johns, the president of the B. T. C., has made arrangements for a meeting with the mill owners and contractors of Denver, and so far everything points towards a favorable settlement of the differences.

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R. Fuelle.

Since my arrival here in Boston, to the delight of the old members, we have added over 300 new ones to shop and mill men Local Union 1410. And since January 1 up to date twenty-six shops and mills have granted the eight-hour day without reduction in wages. Furthermore, within the last two weeks our label is being put to practical use in four mills, and already its usefulness is apparent and is recognized by contractors and the membership. It will be but a matter of a short time

when the demand for the privilege of using the U. B. label will have become general among the mill owners. Even at this time many of them are willing to employ union men exclusively in order to have the use of the label, which is our only salvation in our endeavor to maintain or establish the closed shop. This is especially so in the eastern part of Massachusetts.

I visited the local unions of Brookline, Dorchester, Winthrop, Sommerville and Arlington, being heartily welcomed in each locality by the membership. Good speakers addressed these meetings, the objects of our organization were fairly and thoroughly discussed and all were well satisfied with the result. At the Arlington meeting several of the contractors were present, participating in the discussion, and in their remarks expressed themselves in complimentary terms of our U. B.

We are now making extensive preparations for the enforcement of and to secure the smooth operation of the new wage scale in the outlying districts. With the prevalence of the present good feeling among our membership I have no doubt that we will accomplish our object.

The mill situation in Boston will require my keenest lookout and closest attention for some time. The few unfair bosses who are bitterly opposed to dealings with the union, have recently been trying to get their men to sign an individual agreement, so as to render the organization powerless at a time when the assertion of its power is most needed. But our scouts have discovered the perpetrators of the scheme and we have applied the brakes and nipped the scheme in the bud.

To the Business Men of Sioux Falls.

An address of the Sioux Falls, S. D., Trades and Labor Assembly. Published by request of Local Union 783:

"We address to you this communication with the belief that if you are not a member of the Citizens' Alliance you have been solicited to become such. As we understand the proposition it is an organization fostered by large manufacturing interests throughout the country with a view to reducing wages of the working people to the lowest level, an institution that will go down to history as Parryism—it may be called Postism, for short, engineered by one Mr. Post, Parry's lieutenant, as recent events before the public mind, and all evidence together, thus far, go to show, that this great Post is one of the most dangerous men before the American people today; his bosom heaves for gore; he is an inciter of riots; his tongue and his pen drip stuff too vile to listen to; he has nothing but loathsome language for those who differ with him.

"Let us see about him. We first find him at Los Angeles, Cal., carrying on his nefarious work; boycotting everything and everybody to such an extent as to almost paralyze all business there. Finally he was forced to go.

"Next he landed in his own town—Battle Creek, Mich. There this great semblance of man started afresh in his abominable work by calling the business men together and inciting them to help boycott all the working people in that town.

"The result was that factories shut down all over the city, even Battle Creek's great sanitarium became affected; patients became scarce; the working man moved elsewhere for work; business was paralyzed to such an extent that over one-half of the business community had to pack up and go. This did Mr. Post.

"Where do we find him now? Writing articles very often for the daily paper at the rate of $20,000 per issue. Who pays for this?

"According to Post's way of writing every working man in the United States is a murderer or an anarchist. Now, Mr. Businessman, will you have such a man for your associate?

"All business men must recognize the fact that it is owing to the good wages paid in this city that we are fairly prosperous. From the time that the working people began to organize in Sioux Falls, business became better. Do not be deluded with the idea that wages would be as good if there were no organizations, or that business would be as good if wages were half what they are now. Good wages paid have far more to do with our prosperity than we imagine. This city is supported in the main by wage workers. Cut in half their earnings and you cut in half the trade of the average business man.

"We are not saying to you that the labor unions are not infallible. They have made

some mistakes, and so have you, Mr. Businessman; but we are doing all we can to work in harmony with the public and at the same time secure a recompense for our toil that will enable us to support our families in comfort.

"Please ask this question of yourself, and answer it to yourself in a fair and square manner. 'Am I so anxious to support this Citizens' Alliance that I am willing to sacrifice one-half of my business?'

"It is all very well to talk of 'freedom of contract,' 'American citizenship,' etc., but do not delude yourself with the belief that Post or Parry can do that which will get us down to soup-house wages and you still have just as much business as you have now.

"We kindly request that you consider this carefully. We do not think this alliance is a good thing for you, or for us. We have the indisputable evidence that it is not a good thing for the business people of Sioux Falls.

"We believe the working people and business men of this city should be working in harmony together for the good of all. We should patronize our home merchants that have built their homes with us, and assist in the embellishment of our Queen City.

"On the other hand, our men of affairs and our business men in general, should bear in mind that the working men of this city have some rights that you must show respect to: First, in letting your job work either to home jobbers or outsiders, insist upon your contract that home laborers shall be employed in all cases. Shun the floaters all you possibly can, for they take away their earnings to spend elsewhere.

"You do this, Mr. Businessman, and you will notice at once the change for a better feeling toward you from the home laborer. We have all the evidence at hand that we have here in Sioux Falls all the capable home workmen that will be required.

"Again if the laborer is underpaid and employed only part of the time, and a family to provide for, he will surely have to buy the necessities of life in the cheapest market, and the conditions heretofore mentioned compel him to invest in unfair goods.

"Very respectfully,

"SIOUX FALLS TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY."

A Change of the Weather.

When the weather is fair
And no storm clouds of care
Have threatened our neighbor and friend—
When he's well clothed and fed,
Without trouble ahead,
And we are not asked to lend—
We tell him with pride
How we'd gladly divide
Even our last crust of bread!
 But a change of the weather
 And misfortune together
Make us forget what we said.

For him comes a day
When with debts to pay,
 Our friend finds his money spent;
We note with sorrow
He wants to borrow,
 But we couldn't spare a cent!
His burden of care
We would gladly share,
 But we're busy getting pelf,
We are bound to get rich,
Though he dies in the ditch,
 If he can not help himself.

We get wealth to keep,
But talk is so cheap,
 We squander a vast amount,
Before we have found
When troubles abound
 It is deeds, not words, that count;
The promises fine,
Like false diamonds shine,
 Till we know they are all untrue—
And what we profess,
In self-righteousness,
 We never intend to do.

Our brother is dead
And vain tears are shed
 By those who have paid no heed
To the pain and woe
That have hurt him so,
 Through the time he lived in need;
He will never know,
Of the grief we show
 When at last it is too late;
If words had been deeds
To relieve his needs,
 Then kinder had been his fate.

Yes, the talk is good,
But the brotherhood
 That lives in a kindly deed
Waits not to weep
O'er a man's last sleep,
 But relieves his living need;
For a kindly act
Is a generous fact
 If it dries another's tears,
And a noble deed
Shall scatter the seed
 That blossom to bless the years.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Kirkwood, Ga.

Correspondence

No. 6292 the Winning Ticket.

Editor The Carpenter:

On January 19, 1906, Local Union 6 of United Garment Workers held a drawing for a fine suit of clothes made to measure. As a great many of local unions of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners supported us by buying tickets and would certainly like to know the result, you would oblige us by publishing the same in your valuable journal.

Mr. J. S. Reitz, 1907 North street, Harrisburg, Pa., the possessor of ticket No. 6292, is the winner of the suit.

Thanking all your local unions for the financial assistance rendered us and thanking you for your favor, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

ALEX. GORDON.

416 W. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.

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Let Us Put Our Treasury on a War Footing.

Editor The Carpenter:

I notice in the January issue of our Journal the article by Brother Frank Duffy, "An Empty Treasury is Dangerous." Brother Duffy certainly drove the nail home that time.

Very few local unions pause to consider what an empty treasury means. They do not realize that we are not only handicapped by it, but in no position to enforce our demands on the bosses.

I for one would like to see the General Office levy a monthly assessment of 50 cents per member for twelve months to build up a good treasury and put it on a solid war footing to meet the demands for help that come rushing in every spring.

No doubt, the General Office is ever anxious and would render financial assistance to local unions whenever applied for, but with an empty treasury how can it?

I would like to hear from some of the "boys" on this subject. Let us make an earnest effort to get a full treasury both at headquarters and at home. Accumulate funds and guard them well, for the time is coming when our treasury will be called upon for its share in the fight.

Fraternally yours,

J. F. TRUEX, F. S. L. U. 450.

Ogden, Utah.

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From Augusta, Me.

Editor The Carpenter:

The enclosed circular letter, which was issued by the financial secretary of Local 914 of this city and distributed among its members, may be of some interest to your readers if you think it worthy of space in your columns. It shows some of the benefits that organization has been to the craft in this locality, and what is true of this locality is true of all localities where unionism prevails. J. F. S.

—Circular.—

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 914:

Brothers—Did you ever consider what our union has done for you, and how little is the cost? Let us consider the facts.

Before the time of unions we were working an average of seven months in a year, or 182 ten-hour days. Through our efforts we have shortened these 182 days two hours per day, which means making the season 364 hours, or 45½ days longer; 45½ days at $2.50 per day means $113.75. Again, we have increased the wages of these 182 days 25 cents per day, and this means a gain of $44.50. This makes an average total increase of $158.25.

Now what is the cost of all this? Seventy-seven and a half per cent. of our members pay $6 per year, and 22½ per cent. pay $3.60 per year for dues. This is an average of $5.47 per year. We have had in our four years' existence four death assessments of $1 each, or an average of $1 per year. This makes a total average cost of $6.47 per year. This leaves us an average net gain of $151.78 per member for each year's work.

Did I hear someone say that he has not realized that benefit? If you have not it is not the fault of the union. Many have realized even more than this. You have had the opportunity, and if you will put your shoulder to the wheel and help the cause along you will realize even more.

Ought not every member take pride in this record of four years? Ought not every member to be so enthusiastic in the matter that he would attend all meetings, and have a word of encouragement for his fellow-workman? Don't let a few willing members do all the work, but go to the meeting yourself, and all take part. There will always be something doing if you are there and will help do it. J. F. S.

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A Warning From White Plains, N. Y.

Editor The Carpenter:

Will you kindly insert the following in onr monthly journal and oblige Local Union 53.

Members of local unions throughout the United States and Canada are warned not to place any confidence in the advertisements for men by Charles F. Brown, builder, of White Plains, N. Y., who is advertising broadcast for carpenters to come here. On their arrival he puts them to work, keeping them a week or two and then lays them off to make room for newcomers, likewise misled by his decoy advertisements.

Quite a number of carpenters, union and non-union, have lately come to this city in response to Brown's ads. We have been fortunate enough to secure employment for them and getting them to join our union. But there are plenty of men here now and naturally our union feels that we must look out for our home men first. As a consequence, carpenters coming here on the strength of ads such as Browns are liable to get themselves in a bad position for the rest of the winter.

If members of the U. B. or others, would only communicate with the local unions in the localities where they are called by these want ads., and inquire whether or not it is advisable for them to respond to the call, they would often avoid disappointment and save themselves, as well as the local unions, from loss of time and a great deal of trouble.

This Charles F. Brown was the builder we had to fight hardest to bring to terms, but at last he was compelled to sign our agreement, though even now it is hard to keep him straight and he seems determined to crawl out if possible. However, he will not escape the vigilance of our business agent, who is all the time on the watch for his tricks, and has so far downed him every time.

Fraternally,

W. N. MABEE, R. S. L. U. 53.

White Plains, N. Y.

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A Thriving Local Union.

Editor The Carpenter:

I send you this report of Local Union 302, Huntington, W. Va., for the year 1905, just closed, kindly publish same in The Carpenter.

During the past year we have initiated 104 members. Receipts were $1,545.50, expenses $1,404.88, a portion of this amount having been paid out for sick benefit. Our officers receive a salary of $1.00 per meeting night, and their work and energy is persevering and appreciated by the members. On some evenings we serve refreshments, the hall being packed on these occasions and a jollier crowd you never met.

Our president for the current year, L. H. Suddith, is an old organizer of the mine workers and also our business agent. He gives us an interesting talk most every meeting and we get so hungry listening that if he keeps it up we will need refreshments every meeting night. We have made a demand upon our contractors for a raise in wages, viz.: 30 cents an hour minimum, to take effect on April 1 this year.

A considerable amount of building operations will be started next season, and while there is no scarcity of men to do the work there is a demand for good mechanics, but a poor show for non-union men. Of the latter we have quite a number here, but their work is so unsatisfactory that they don't do us much injury. We keep them in the outskirts of the city building fences and coal houses. All the good jobs are unionized. We are in fact the largest union in the city and still growing rapidly. We won't stand defeat

in any of our undertakings. We have adopted a permit, or working-card system; it works like magic. A newcomer or a non-union man starting to work on jobs controlled by us, if he is not able to join the union at once, we charge him 50 cents for a permit card. If he sends in his application in three weeks, the amount of $1.50 is deducted from his initiation fee; if he does not, he keeps on paying 50 cents per week, although this has as yet not occurred, they all joining within the three weeks' limit or leaving the city. Hoping you are as proud of this report as we are, I remain, Yours fraternally,

S. A. MAUPIN, R. S., L. U. 302.

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From Barrie, Ont., Can.

Editor The Carpenter:

As it is very seldom that we see anything in the journal from Ontario, and nothing has ever appeared from Local Union 1749, I thought it my duty to let the members of our U. B. know that we have a very progressive local union in Barrie.

While our membership is not very large we have a large percentage of the carpenters in our town in our organization, and with some new members joining at every meeting night we hope soon to have practically the entire craft with us.

Trade is dull at present as it always is during winter, but prospects are bright for a good spring and summer season.

As yet we have not made any demands on the contractors for shorter hours or higher wages (and there is ample room for improvement on these lines), but have contented ourselves with a steady and wholesome growth of our union and a gain of influence, believing in the old saying: "Creep before you walk."

However, I think our creeping days are over as I believe our local union will make a move for better conditions in the near future.

On the evening of January 3 we held an open meeting in our hall, and considering the inclemency of the weather, we had a very good attendance. Many non-union carpenters were present. The meeting was addressed by general organizer Macfarlane, to whom we feel very much indebted for the able manner in which he expounded the principles and advantages of unionism as well as for the practical suggestions he placed before us, which, if carried out, will benefit us greatly.

We are certain that Bro. Macfarlane's visit here has done much to advance our cause. May he be permitted to visit us more often in the future.

Yours fraternally,

EDW. BLAIN, R. S., L. U. 1749.

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From Haverhill, Mass.

Editor The Carpenter:

As the brotherhood at large has not heard from Local Union 82 for a number of years, you will kindly permit me to use a little space in our journal and let the brothers know that we are still alive and doing business at the old stand. Local Union 82 is at present in a very flourishing condition. It has upward of ninety of the carpenters in the city in its fold and has a hustling business agent in the person of Brother George W. Merrill, one of our oldest and ablest members who is ardently and zealously working for the completion of our organization. We feel assured that when the busy season opens up in the spring we will be in a position to say, every carpenter in the city is a member of the union. We are still working under the old scale of $2.50 per day minimum for eight hours work which, being entirely inadequate in the face of the present increased cost of living, certainly needs elevation to a standard more commensurate with the prices of necessaries of life. With this object in view we have presented a demand to all the bosses for an advance of 50 cents or $3.00 per day to be paid on and after April 1, 1906. The employers are very favorably inclined toward the union, they have all signified a willingness to pay the increased rate and we expect them to agree to our new scale without causing us any trouble. We have also an apprentice system in operation for the last three years, which has proved very satisfactory and successful. Business in this city has been very good all through the season just closing and we feel confident that with the reported increase in new building enterprises, the demand for carpenters will even be greater than heretofore. I do not say this with a view to encourage carpenters to come to this city as a large influx would

undoubtedly have a disastrous effect on trade conditions and work an injury upon ourselves and others. We could perhaps find work for a small number of men, yet, brothers contemplating coming here will do well to ascertain before starting whether or not prevailing conditions warrant their coming. Fraternally yours,

S. K. LAWRENCE, R. S., L. U. 82.

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Why True Union Men Sometimes Become Indifferent.

Editor The Carpenter:

In looking over some back numbers of our journal my attention was attracted by Brother Duffy's article in the October issue in which he asks the question, "Why don't you attend the meetings of your local union regularly?" I have been a member of more than one union, and have seen enough to know why many a true union man sometimes becomes indifferent and careless in regard to union affairs. I have seen union officers, or part of them, neglecting their duties, violating the constitution and by-laws, and when some other officer or member would endeavor to have the union bring the offenders to time, he would encounter the combined opposition of these officers and their friends. Often, after much wrangling, causing considerable of hard feeling, I have even seen the union, by a majority vote, endorse the action of the violators, thereby giving the man who was in the right and trying to have the constitution and by-laws enforced, to understand that they would run the union's affairs as they pleased regardless of constitution and by-laws and wanted none of his meddling.

I have seen such proceedings more than once and seen many of the truest union men neglect the union because they would not stand for such conduct which they were powerless to prevent. Neglect of duty on the part of the officers, is, in the course of time, sure to bring the true union men to the front in an effort to have things righted. And if the union, instead of enforcing its by-laws and the constitution, says by its action, "You reformers go way back and sit down," the true union men are very apt to go, and will not be likely to make another effort.

One of the surest ways to disrupt a union is to allow the by-laws and constitution to be violated, for the time is sure to come when some members will insist on their enforcement and then, whether the union changes its unlawful tactics or not, the result will be a split. Had the union at the outset lived up to the local and national laws and enforced them to the letter without discrimination the membership would have acquiesced without opposition. But if some members are punished for a certain offense and other members, guilty of the same offense, are allowed to escape this discrimination will surely cause non-attendance of meetings and ultimately disruption.

Fraternally yours,

ANDREW COOK, L. U. 1746.

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From Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Editor The Carpenter:

The year just closed has been a fairly prosperous one for Local 322 and its members. A large amount of building was contemplated the first part of 1905, all of which was practically cleaned up the last of the year. The majority of the buildings erected were of the cheaper kind, designed for sale or to rent, and averaging in cost $2,500, a few at an average of $5,000 and still others at a higher cost. One large apartment house cost in the neighborhood of $70,000, and the New York Central Railroad Company put up a round house at a cost of $75,000. This latter building was entirely unfair, not only to our trade, but to the masons and bricklayers, although nearly, if not all of the carpenters were members of the U. B., coming from Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, working ten hours a day for 25 cents per hour and refusing to give their names to our business agent, so that it was impossible to make complaint against these members individually.

However, the D. C.'s of Rochester and Syracuse were appealed to with a request to withdraw their members from this job. Brother John A. Nhare of Syracuse replied that he would do all he could to assist us, but that up to the date of his letter they had been unable to find who, if any, of their members were working there. Brother Adam C. Harold of Rochester replied: "We have allowed our members to work

for the New York Central Railroad Company, as it would be impossible to dictate to that corporation what to pay their employes and what hours they should work,'' and I wondered what the U. B. of C. and J. of A. was organized for, and why it was now in existence, and I wonder if Brother Harold ever read Secs. 83 and 84 of the General Constitution?

Although we were obliged to strike on the 1st of May for a raise of 2½ cents per hour, we were only out three weeks and came out of it little the worse for wear. With the help of some of our general officers who happened to be in the neighborhood at the time we got our demand and a national agreement signed for two years. The agreement was signed in behalf of the U. B. by Wm. D. Huber, Wm. G. Schardt and Wm. B. MacFarlane. With these were Brother P. H. McCarthy of San Francisco, Cal., who had considerable fun at the expense of the members of our Builders' Association.

We have a number of independent contractors in the city, and the majority of these agreed to pay the advance in wages on the 1st of May, and the consequence was these contractors kept a large number of our members at work, and the power development work just across the river made a large demand for carpenters, so that out of a membership of over three hundred we only had about sixty on the strike pay-roll, and as each member working at the trade was assessed 50 cents per day for each day he worked we were able to pay all expenses of the strike including $5 a week strike benefit and came out $10 ahead at the end. Of course, some of the boys lost some in wages, but they were satisfied, and everything has worked satisfactorily since the settlement.

The planing mill men were out five weeks, the mill owners pulling out of the Builders' Exchange and declaring for a ten-hour day and an open shop. The mill men had had a nine-hour day and 27½ cents; they asked for 30 cents. The owners offered to give them 30 cents for a ten-hour day and the open shop, but Brother MacFarlane convinced them of the ''evil of their ways,'' and they finally came to terms, and the mill men are now working nine hours and getting 30 cents an hour, with time and a half for overtime and a closed shop. We paid our mill men $10 a week the last two weeks of their strike.

There will be fewer cheap buildings erected in Niagara Falls this year, but the aggregate cost will be much in excess of last year.

The newly elected officers of the local were installed Tuesday night, January 2. The recording secretary, treasurer and conductor were the only officers re-elected. Brother J. P. Bell, who has been financial secretary since July, 1902, and who has been a faithful, honest, hard-working officer, refused to be renominated, and immediately after the installation of his successor resigned his membership to go into the contracting business. It is with regret that we part with Brother Bell, but wish him unbounded success in his new undertaking.

Brother H. C. Berry, our new president, is the right man in the right place, and if Local 322 don't make a creditable showing in the next six months it will not be his fault.

Wishing the general officers and the entire membership a very happy and prosperous New Year.

Yours fraternally,

W. J. SWEET, R. S. 322.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Through one of our representatives we recently came into possession of a bogus U. B. emblem pin (in white enamel) formerly worn by a brother in St. Louis, Mo. For this pin, purchased from a jewelry firm in St. Louis, we are informed, the brother paid $1.00, while the genuine article can be had from the General Office for one quarter the amount (25 cents) by any local union or member ordering not less than one-half dozen. It is regrettable, indeed, that in spite of our warning some months ago against the bogus pins and similar articles sold by two St. Louis firms, we are informed that a large number of brothers have been purchasing and are wearing the counterfeit pin. This is a waste of money and at the same time a violation of Sec. 60 of our General Constitution. Members should purchase pins and like articles from no other concern but the General Office.

News Notes from Local Unions

Newport, R. I.—Work is scarce here at present and business in general not very rushing. Many of our members are out of town and the rest manage to keep fairly busy.

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Stockton, Cal.—Work in the building line is almost at a standstill at the present time and many of our members are idle with no prospect of a general resumption of work before the first of March or April.

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Greenwood, Miss.—Trade is exceedingly dull in this locality and no improvement in sight whatever. We, therefore, would advise all transient brothers to shun Greenwood for the next four months, or until spring trade opens up.

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Jacksonville, Fla.—The lockout here is still on, our efforts at arbitration having been repelled by the contractors. Carpenters will please take notice of the fact and stay away from Jacksonville until peace and harmony have been restored and our difficulty adjusted.

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Jacksonville, Ill.—We would respectfully request all carpenters to stay away from this city at this time. Work is very slack and will remain so until later in the spring. Some of the contractors have advertised for men, not because they need any, but because they think to use them for their selfish purposes. Three-fourths of our members are idle and we have more men here now than necessary to supply all demands.

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Sharon, Pa.—At regular intervals the daily papers of this vicinity contain articles booming Sharon, Pa., and vicinity. Such articles are inspired by real estate agents to induce people to buy real estate. These articles deceive many of our craft who come here only to find that this is a good place to stay away from. There is very little work here at present and very little in prospect.

Pensacola, Fla.—We have organized a branch of the Structural Building Trades Alliance with carpenters' locals, bricklayers, painters, plasterers and a newly organized union of hod-carriers that has forwarded funds to headquarters for a charter.

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Cleveland, O.—Local Union 11 of this city mourns the loss of Brother James C. Larwill, one of its most devoted and earnest members in the cause of unionism. He served the local union as a delegate to our general convention and filled with honor the position of first general vice-president of the U. B.

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Wichita, Kan.—Our local union is in splendid shape; having had a very prosperous year, we have quadrupled our membership. Having made a demand for higher wages, we would call upon brother carpenters to remain away from this city until the difference has been satisfactorily adjusted.

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Billings, Mont.—Owing to expected trouble with one of our leading contractors, Mr. Geo. D. Brown, who has been declared unfair by Local Union 1172, we would request all union carpenters to assist us in our difficulty by staying away from this locality pending a settlement of our trouble.

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Worcester, Mass.—We have an unfair contractor here who wholly ignores the union as to hours and wages and the employment of union men, and we regret to say that he has been able to obtain men to work for him under these unfair conditions. As we may be provoked to a conflict with the contractors' association on account of this obnoxious employer, we desire to notify brother carpenters that Worcester is not in need of men and will not be for some time. Stay away!

Edmonton, Alta, Can.—With a view to give an early warning to transient carpenters we desire to let them know, that this city has more carpenters and joiners than necessary to cope with all the work next spring. We do this to save them from trouble and expense which they would surely incur by coming here.

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Newton, Waltham and Watertown, Mass.—Since last October we have taken in forty-eight members in the Millmen's Local Union. On last meeting night we initiated ten and had a very interesting time. Things are looking very prosperous in our district and all are looking for an improvement of conditions in the spring.

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Westfield, N. J.—Our local union is progressing nicely; during the ten months after February 1, 1905, we have almost doubled our membership. We have now at last a good union town and plenty of work. The working hours are eight per day and carpenter wages $3 per day minimum, with good prospect for a raise on May 1.

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Durham, N. C.—Local Union 1331 is in a healthy condition. We have now fifty-three members in good standing, most all of whom are willing and ready to take up the fight for unionism and its principles at any time. Wages, however, are not what they should be, and while trade is booming we have plenty of men here to do the work. We are proud of Richmond, Va. They are surely ahead. The men there are working eight hours, the minimum wage is $2.75 per day.

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Corinth, Miss.—Local Union 1320 is progressing nicely. We have organized nearly a year ago and, though we have not succeeded in getting all the men of the craft in this place to join our organization, we hope to have them in our fold and to co-operate with us in the promotion of our common interests ere long. Owing to inclemency of weather, trade is rather dull at this time and we have plenty of men here to do the work. However, prospects for an early revival of trade and plenty of work for the remainder of the year are fairly good.

Gainesville, Fla.—All carpenters are requested to stay away from this place this winter and spring. There is an effort being made by the employers to flood the town with idle men and thereby demoralize the trade. We have an abundance of men to do all the work here. Pay no attention to newspaper yarns of a boom or men wanted in Gainesville, Fla.

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Minneapolis, Minn.—There is a probability of a complication to arise here on the 1st of April, when we expect our new minimum scale of 40 cents per hour to take effect. Our present wages being 37½ cents per hour, we are asking for an advance of 2½ cents per hour. All carpenters are warned not to come to this city pending the adjustment of the differences.

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Ft. Collins, Col.—Local Union 1340 is prospering. We recently initiated twenty new members in one month and our membership is fast approaching the hundred mark. We have about 85 per cent of the carpenters in town now in line. The contractors' game of listing the men has been a total failure. All union men are busy, some of them being paid even above the scale, which is 37½ cents an hour. Having been successful in our efforts last spring to establish the eight hours, this is our standard working time. Work is plentiful at present and every one is pushing while it lasts.

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Geneva, N. Y.—Business is good in this vicinity; our city has been growing rapidly in these prosperous times and as a result our membership of between sixty and seventy has no complaint to make. We have one or two non-union contractors to contend with, but they don't do us any great harm. They will doubtlessly in time realize that they have been unduly prejudiced against union labor and perceive the difference in the class of work turned out by their non-union and by union men, and the idle hours they have to put up with will set them thinking. After having passed a most pleasant fall we find the outlook for the coming season very promising. We have presented our new wage scale to the contractors to take effect on May 1, 1906, and so far we have not learned of any disapproval of same on their part. Still we would

ask all brother carpenters contemplating coming here to postpone the journey until after May 1; we will at that time give notice in our journal of existing trade conditions in our locality.

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Santa Rosa, Cal.—Having been provoked to conflict by the Citizens' Alliance, our men are all out on strike and many of them are taking out clearance cards to go to other localities. The contest over the open shop proposition is very bitter and no satisfactory settlement in sight. Under these circumstances traveling brothers will readily see that Santa Rosa is a good place to remain away from at this time, and we would urgently request them to wend their way to other quarters.

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Pana, Ill.—Local Union 648 is in a flourishing condition although work is rather scarce. We are at peace with the world and all our neighbors, are out of debt and have a little "nest egg" for an emergency. Most all the carpenters in Pana (with two or three exceptions), belong to the union, and all the fights we have to make are sprung upon us by miners, who, when they have a "day off" will persist in slipping out and stealing a job from us. It is reported by the lumber dealers here that the outlook for the coming season is the best they have ever seen. We hope it to be so!

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Peterborough, Ont., Can.—The attendance at the last semi-annual meeting of Local Union 672 was large and representative, and a lively interest was manifested in the proceedings. As is generally conceded, the Carpenters' and Joiners' Brotherhood is one of the most closely united of the societies of this character in all things pertaining to organized labor. In addition to the close bond of sympathy which obtains mutually between the individual members the union has been in the past most generous in its relations with other bodies of a kindred character, having extended, whenever necessary, a financial assistance which has been productive of most beneficial results. After the usual routine business the auditor's report was presented. Financially, the year has been a most gratifying one.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—Those who attended the second number on the Forum program at the New Rochelle theater, on Sunday, December 31, were amply rewarded by an intelligent and enlightening debate on the question: "Are Strikes, Boycotts and Union Domination Legitimate Weapons of Industrial Strife?" by Herbert N. Casson, for labor's side, and James A. Emery, secretary of the Citizens' Industrial Association for the negative.

Both sides gave strong expositions of the dominating theories and principles of its contention.

Herbert N. Casson in defense of strikes and boycotts, said that the unions were only following the example of President Roosevelt in his "big stick" policy.

"If any one can produce better weapons," he said, "let them come forward."

Mr. Casson attacked the argument that the open shop gave opportunity for working men to improve their condition by demonstrating their efficiency over fellow-laborers. He asked what was the benefit to working men as a class that certain smart individuals had been able to climb to the top of the ladder. Such men, he said, generally kicked the ladder down, so that none of their fellow workers could get up.

"These men are the ones," he said, "who, when their wives get old, trade them off for actresses and build magnificent palaces on Riverside drive and equip their empty-headed sons with strings of automobiles.

"The trades unions have no Andy Hamiltons to look out for their interests at Albany. They have no Houses of Mirth. They do not own the senators from this State. They have no railroad passes to give to legislators. They can't let their friends in on the ground floor when the house is about to collapse. The only remedy they have is the strike, and when men strike they grasp a blade without a handle, which cuts themselves as well as their opponents. The strike is serious business. No labor union strikes just for fun."

It was an American institution, he declared, used by the founders of the Republic. The Boston Tea Party was a big strike and boycott combined. Sam Parks, he said, was better than men like McCall

and McCurdy, who kept pushing down the men who had helped them, the policyholders.

"I have no doubt," he added, "that the Big Three in life insurance, since the recent disclosures, would give millions if they only had reputations to compare with the Big Three of the labor world, Gompers, Mitchell and Duncan. James A. Emery of California, secretary of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, the national organization of open-shop employers, said that no sane man would deny the right of working men to strike, provided they violated no contract. It was as unfair to the business world, he declared, to compare McCall and McCurdy with the employers of labor generally as it would be to call Sam Parks the prototype of labor.

"There has not been a strike of any magnitude," he continued, "which has not been accompanied by violence. I have here the report of the commission appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate the conditions in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, which is approved by John Mitchell himself. What does it show? Why that 1,180 cases of assault grew out of this strike. In Chicago 726 men were found guilty of violence in the teamsters' strike and paid $11,000 fines in the municipal courts. Point to me where any union has punished or expelled a member guilty of such lawlessness and then I will believe that the unions don't countenance violence."

"There were more people killed playing football last year than in all the strikes." Mr. Casson retorted. "You might as well blame George Washington for the accidents which happen on the Fourth of July as the labor leaders for the lives lost in strikes."

The strike, according to his figures had cost the working men an average of three cents a month, while it had paid immense dividends.

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Beware of Him.

J. T. Heath, formerly a member of Local Union 427, Omaha, Neb., having been expelled for stealing tools from brother workmen, all local unions and members are warned not to have any dealings with him. He is 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs about 186 or 190 pounds, has dark brown hair, heavy sandy mustache, fair complexion, nationality Scotch. Beware of him.

Information Wanted.

John McCready, a member of Local Union 187, Geneva, N. Y., disappeared on Nov. 20th, 1905, and since then has not been heard from. He is five feet ten and a half inches in hight, weighs about 180 pounds, slightly grayish brown hair, stooped shoulders, has flesh-colored mole on right cheek, wore derby hat and coat when he left home, walks with a peculiar swing of the shoulders and arms and is seldom very talkative. Any one sending the undersigned secretary any clew to his whereabouts will confer a great favor on L. U. 187 and greatly oblige Brother McCready's esteemed family.

M. NESBITT, R. S., L. U. 187.
106 Lewis st., Geneva, N. Y.

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Chas. Beaver, a carpenter, who was a member of Local Union 36, Oakland, Cal., and left for Los Angeles on November 11, 1905, has disappeared from that city on the 19th of the same month and not been heard from since. He is thirty-seven years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, weighs about 161 pounds, has brown hair, light mustache, blue eyes and a refined appearance. Should anyone know where he is located, please communicate with MRS. CHAS. T. BEAVER.
422 Tell St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Samuel Knox, at one time a member of Local Union No. 3, Wheeling, W. Va., and later a member of a local union in Covington, Ky., is sought for by the former union. Samuel Knox lost his wife by death at Martins Ferry, O., in the early part of February, 1905, and received funeral benefit from headquarters. Any information as to his whereabouts or his address would be appreciated by Local Union No. 3.

A. L. BAUER, F. S. L. U. No. 3.
1619 Jacob St., Wheeling, W. Va.

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Carl Schimmer, a carpenter by trade, 65 years of age, and a native of Germany, eight years a builder and contractor in San Diego, Cal., is eagerly sought for by his son on account of death having occurred in his family. Anyone who can locate Carl Schimmer will greatly oblige his relatives by communicating with the undersigned.

WM. SCHIMMER,
821 Bristol St., Saginaw, Mich.

Look Out for Him.

Tamaroo, Ill.—Charles Miller, a member of local union of this place has absconded and deserted his wife, leaving her without any means of support and bills unpaid. He is about 30 years of age, five feet six inches in height, weight about 140 pounds, dark hair and has a large scar on left side of neck. Last heard from in Springfield, Mo., where he cashed a forged check. Look out for him!

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Surprise Their Ex-President.

At the regular meeting of Local Union No. 265, Hackensack, N. J., held January 11, their new officers were installed. The surprise of the evening came when Conductor Ike Storms sprung a trap upon ex-President May by taking him from the meeting room to the banquet hall on a pretext while some particular business was going on inside. He then escorted the ex-president back to the meeting room and introduced him to President Harry C. Beaven, who in a few well-chosen remarks in behalf of L. U. 265, thanked Brother May for his five years' services as president and on behalf of the individual members (who had contributed) presented him with a handsome purse.

The ex-president was at his wit's end at being so completely surprised and outdone by his brothers. After a few remarks in acceptance of the purse, all adjourned to the banquet hall to enjoy the fine lunch which the committee had prepared. Here another surprise awaited every member who participated. The spread was something out of the ordinary and reflects great credit for the committee. The boys certainly did enjoy the Boston baked beans, cake, coffee and ham sandwiches, especially those made by Brother G. W. Goetchins, who says he chopped the ham with his own sausage grinder.

After all had fully satisfied the inner man, Conductor Storms passed around the cigars when speeches were in order. And from the remarks of all it was positive evidence that Local Union No. 265, Hackensack, N. J., can justly boast of having the most social intercourse among its members, the finest meeting room and as good entertainments as there are held in northern New Jersey. They welcome all visiting brothers whenever traveling in this jurisdiction.

Hanging a Door.

The hanging of a door is a comparatively simple task, and yet it does not seem to ever have been mastered to any great extent into the future behavior of the door, for if there is any other one thing about a house that gives more trouble than the doors, it has not yet been discovered.—American Carpenter and Builder.

Wednesday, June 13, will be the big day of the Meriden, Conn., Centennial and Old Home Week, to be held from June 10 to 16, 1906, as on that day, in addition to other events on the program, the Central Labor Union is to hold an immense labor demonstration and the state encampment of the G. A. R. will open its two days' session. Both these events mean large parades in addition to the other attractions.

The labor demonstration will be under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, which now has a large committee actively at work arranging the details. Last October the State Federation of Labor accepted an invitation to take part in the celebration, and it is expected that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will be the principal speaker. Labor men of prominence from all sections will attend. A parade, sports and an immense picnic at Terrace Garden is now being arranged for. The success of the plan is already assured.

The principal speaker at the observances on the opening day, Sunday, June 10, is to be the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, who has sent his acceptance. There will be other speakers of national reputation on that day and at the exercises on other days.

Isolated, individually, we are at the mercy of the employing class, but collectively, well organized, we are an invulnerable force and can compel the employers to respect all our rights.

Agitation is life to a labor organization. Want of agitation is stagnation and death to the local unions.

Trade Notes

Movements for Better Conditions.

Joint District Council, Hudson County, N. J.—We will demand from all bosses in this district an advance in wages from $3.75 to $4 per day, beginning the second Monday in May, 1906.

Local Union 757, South Manchester, Conn.—By over a two-thirds majority our meeting, held on Jan. 5th, voted to demand the eight-hour day with same pay as at present and we have so notified all contractors.

Local Union 574, Middletown, N. Y.—We are making an effort to secure the eight-hour work day on April 1, the eight hours being almost universal in this State. We trust that our efforts will be crowned with success.

District Council, Columbus, O.—Our demand this spring will be an increase of 2½ cents per hour, a raise from $3.00 per day of 8 hours' work to 40 cents minimum per hour, or $3.20 per day, to take effect on May 1.

Local Union 330, Roselle, N. J.—All the local unions in surrounding cities and towns have enjoyed the Saturday half holiday for some time past, we are determined to secure this privilege, and have made a demand to that effect.

Local Union 154, Kewanee, Ill.—This local union, at the last regular meeting, unanimously voted to demand a raise in our scale from thirty-five cents to thirty-seven and one-half cents per hour, the working hours to be eight hours per day as before.

District Council, Birmingham, Ala.—Our working rules, recently adopted, specify that our minimum wage shall be 40 cents an hour on and after July 1, 1906. We have served notice of this change in our rules to our employers. Our present wages being 35 cents an hour, the raise demanded is 5 cents an hour.

District Council, East St. Louis, Ill.—The carpenters and millmen of this city are making an effort to have carpenter wages increased from 47½ to 55 cents per hour and to obtain the Saturday half holiday; also an advance in wages of millmen of 5 cents per hour.

Local Unions 722, De Pue, Ill.—The sliding scale in vogue here being a constant source of dissatisfaction among our men and the rate of wages being inadequate, we are demanding a minimum rate of 40 cents per hour. Present wages are 30 and 35 cents per hour.

Local Union 201, Wichita, Kan.—We have asked for a 50-cent advance or raise of wages from $2.50 to $3 per day of eight hours, to take effect on the 1st of April. The coming season promising to be a busy one, we do not anticipate any difficulty accruing from our demand.

Local Union 587, Coatesville, Pa.—At a recent regular meeting held by this local union it was decided that we demand a raise of wages from $2.70 to $3 per day. The contractors cannot very well stand any suspension of work at this time; hence we expect to win out hands down.

Local Union 1319, Albuquerque, N. M.—We are meeting with a great deal of trouble in our endeavor to maintain the strictly union shop, especially as Mr. Hayden, contractor and builder, insists on us working with non-union men, and as a result ten of our men in his employ have struck work.

Local Union 814, Wyandotte, Mich.—For the past two years we have worked nine hours per day except on Saturday, when we worked but five hours, making a total of fifty hours per week. We are now agitating for the eight-hour day. As the adoption of this system would eliminate the Saturday half holiday, against which the contractors fought hard two years ago, but now do not want to relinquish, the outcome of our movement is rather problematical.

Local Union 1016, Rome, N. Y.—Eight hours and a raise of 25 cents per day is this local union's issue, and the contractors have been notified to that effect. We think that we can get our demands granted without any trouble. The raise demanded will make our minimum rate $2.50 per day.

Local Union 472, Ashland, Ky.—A sliding scale being in vogue here, and our members keenly feeling the necessity of establishing a minimum rate for their labor, we have adopted 30 cents per hour as our minimum scale, to take effect ninety days after date of notification of employers.

Local Union 651, Jackson, Mich.—It is the sense of this local union that the time has arrived to take a decided stand for the inauguration of the eight-hour work day. Accordingly the reduction of hours from nine to eight per day after May 1 is the main feature of the articles of agreement submitted to the contracting carpenters.

District Council, Wilmington Del. and Vicinity.—With the approval of this body Local Union 626 has informed the master builders that on and after April 30 their minimum scale for outside carpenters will be 40 cents an hour for eight hours work. Their present minimum rate is 35 cents; the eight-hour day is in force here for the past two years.

Local Union 1323, Clifton Forge, Va.—The antiquated system of ten hours' work per day is still adhered to in this locality and our wages are running at the low rate of $2.00 per day. In order to be more in keeping with conditions prevailing elsewhere, we have now decided to make a stand for nine hours and an increase of wages of 25 cents per day.

District Council, Troy, N. Y., and Vicinity.—This year's agreement submitted by this body to the manufacturing mill-owners provides that between April 1, 1906, and April 1, 1907, the working hours be nine per day, wages to remain the same. That the U. B. label be applied to all mill work; that the working card be enforced and union conditions be strictly observed.

Local Union 300, Austin, Tex.—Our minimum scale of wages being $2.50 per day, and this rate having been the same for the last ten years, while the prices of all means of subsistence having considerably been increased within that period, we have passed a resolution calling for a raise of wages to 35 cents an hour, to take effect on April 1, 1906.

District Council, Buffalo, N. Y.—Our agreement with the Master Carpenters' Association having become void on January 1, this year, we have decided to make a stand for the closed shop and embodied provisions to that effect in our proposed new agreement, which we have submitted to the employers, and which we expect to to take effect on May 1.

District Council, Duluth and Superior, Minn.—The unions affiliated with this body are demanding an advance of wages from 37½ cents to 40 cents an hour, to take effect on May 1. We do not anticipate any trouble in obtaining this raise; still we would advise traveling brothers not to come to this vicinity in search of work until this matter has been adjusted.

Local Union 1699, Manchester, N. H.—We have a small strike or rather lockout on hand, as a result of our efforts to establish the eight-hour work day. With the exception of four or five small contractors the rest of them have adopted the shorter work day; one of the former, however, when paying off his men on January 13, told them that they must continue working nine hours or stay at home, which they did, all but four out of thirty. We are hopeful of bringing the unfair employer to terms shortly.

Local Union 1181, Piedmont, W. Va.—At a meeting of this local union, held on December 5, 1905, it was decided that on and after May 1, 1906, all union carpenters will work but nine hours a day, nine hours to constitute a day's work after that date and that we demand the same wages we are now receiving for ten hours, and time and one-half for all overtime. We have notified all contractors and builders of this decision in order that they may make their estimates on contract work accordingly.

Local Union 904, Jacksonville, Ill.—By a vote of seventy-seven, and no dissenting voice, this local union has voted to make a demand upon the contractors for a raise of wages from 31¾ to 33¾ cents per hour. As we have but few non-union men in town, prospects for success are fair. Our working hours are eight per day.

Local Union 90, Evansville, Ind.—The last week in December, 1905, we mailed a copy of our revised trade rules to each contractor, thus notifying them of our demand for an advance of wages of from $2.80 per day to 40 cents an hour, or $3.20 per day of eight hours' work. Most of our members believe that we will have an easy go and win out, avoiding any clash.

District Council, Greater New York—We are making extensive preparation for a movement to secure an increase in wages of 50 cents per day in the boroughs of Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens and Richmond. Conditions during the past year have been better in Greater New York than ever known, and we do not expect much trouble in enforcing our demand in these boroughs.

Local Union 1405, Red Banks, N. J.—While the wage question is practically settled here, and every man belonging to this local union receiving the increase of 25 cents per day, we have another job on our hands which will come due on March 1. On and after that date we will not allow any union carpenter to work with non-union men, which means the establishment of the closed, or strictly union shop. We do not anticipate much trouble in forcing the issue, but we must nevertheless call on all brothers to keep away from this locality until our ambitions have been realized. Migrating carpenters will please shun Red Banks, N. J., until further notice.

District Council, Hamilton County, O.—A series of agreements between the mill owners and their employes has been drawn up by the council and submitted to the mill owners. The agreement provides for a nine-hour day, or fifty-four hours per week in the mills, the minimum rate of wages specified for the various branches of mill work ranging from 35 to 25 cents per hour. Present wages paid are 22½ cents minimum per hour. The agreement, to be in operation between May 1, 1906, and May 1, 1907, also provides that any mill hand going outside to work must comply with the working rules of the Hamilton County D. C. Prospects for gaining the demand are favorable; however, it is premature at this time to determine whether or not the issue will lead to any complication.

District Council, Indianapolis, Ind.—The local unions comprising this district have entered into a movement for the inauguration of the Saturday half holiday and the increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, to take effect on May 1. Our present wages are $3 per day minimum. The employers have been notified of our action and prospects for getting our demand granted without much trouble are good.

Local Union 1492, Hendersonville, N. C.—There was not a single dissenting voice among the thirty members present at the meeting when our local union discussed and adopted a resolution that we make a demand for the nine-hour day with eight hours on Saturday, to take force on April 1. The resolution has been published in our county papers. As our demand is so modest, timely and just, we are looking forward for success.

District Council, Richmond, Va.—On May 1, 1905, we enforced the working card system, and on August 1, 1905, we held out and obtained the eight-hour day. We now demand recognition of our union or the strictly union shop, which has become necessary in order to maintain the eight-hour work day system. On January 1, 1906, three contractors, fair to us up to that time, declared for the nine hours, and as a result forty of our men are out on strike.

Local Union 517, Portland, Me.—Since September last we have held meetings with our contractors for the purpose of coming to an understanding as to an increase of wages and a reduction of hours without any satisfactory result, the contractors having offered a compromise by which only

first-class men would be benefited and the reduction of working hours put off until December 1, 1906. Our present scale is nine hours per day and $2.50 per day minimum. We have now notified the contractors that we demand eight hours and an advance of 25 cents per day after April 1, 1906. There has been no change in wages or hours for the last sixteen years.

Local Union 183, Peoria, Ill.—This local union on December 7, 1905, having voted to make a demand upon the contractors for an increase of our minimum scale from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour, to be paid to all journeymen carpenters on and after May 1, we have notified the bosses to that effect. Of the sixty-six contractors in this city fifty-four employ union labor and twelve are unfair; we have over four-fifths of the carpenters here in the union.

Local Union 1224, Emporia, Kas.—In order to protect the eight-hour system in operation here and to repel any eventual attempt at its violation by employers or employes, as early as in November we passed a resolution declaring that as the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri has recognized the constitutionality of the eight-hour workday, we shall demand that eight hours constitute a day's work on and after February 1, 1906. This resolution has been sent to each and every contractor and we expect to work eight hours next month.

United Carpenters' Council, Vancouver, B. C.—In accordance with resolutions adopted by the members of the A. S. of C. and the U. B. of C. and J. of A. under the jurisdiction of this council, we have presented a copy of our joint trade rules to the employers. These rules do not call for any change in daily working hours—which are eight per day—except on Saturday, when no work shall be permitted in the afternoon unless it be to save life or property. As to wages we demand 45 cents an hour, and as our present wages are $3.20 per day, this would be an increase of 60 cents per week of forty-four hours, the agreement to take effect on April 1, 1906.

Local Unions 359, 1051, 1073 and 1509, Philadelphia, Pa.—These local unions, composed of shop and mill men, have held several joint meetings and concluded that they are entitled to a raise of wages and other advantages. They demand that after May 1 the minimum rate of wages in shops and mills be 30 cents an hour; that nine hours be a day's work as before on the first five days of the week, but that on Saturday five hours constitute a day's work, and that only repairing of machinery be permitted on Saturday afternoon. They also demand the usual consideration for overtime; that men sent outside to work be governed by carpenter rules; that the business agent be permitted to visit the shops and mills, etc., etc.

Local Union 311, Joplin, Mo.—Our amended by-laws, a copy of which has been presented to the contractors, call for a minimum rate of $3.20 per day instead of $3.00, the rate paid at present. The new scale to remain in force from April 1, 1906 to April 1, 1907. Having a contract with the majority of the building trades whereby their members are pledged not to work with any non-union men, we anticipate no trouble in obtaining the increase of 20 cents per day. This place is being boomed and boosted by speculators, and with every effort they put forth in this respect our rent and the prices of other commodities are increased to an extent that they now are above city prices. Joplin, Mo., is a good place for carpenters to give a wide berth at this time for various reasons. We would request carpenters to at least stay away pending a settlement of our difficulty.

Local Union 519, E. Rutherford, N. J.—Our employers have been presented with a copy of our new trade rules to be in operation for one year, from April 1, 1906, to April 1, 1907. The new rules do not provide for any change in the rate of wages or working hours, the former to remain forty-one cents an hour and the latter eight hours per day, except Saturdays, when a half holiday is to be observed as before. The changes, or additions, to our rules consist of regulations as to rates to be paid for overtime and work on Sundays and holidays. They provide that the business agent be

not interfered with when visiting the jobs, that carpenters are not allowed to work with non-union men of crafts affiliated with the B. T. C., and contain other regulations as to points of minor importance.

Successful Trade Movements.

Haywards, Cal.—The contractors have presented us with a New Year's gift in the adoption of the eight-hour system. Eight hours a day is now the rule here for 1906.

Miami, Fla.—Our demand for 40 cents per hour for journeymen and 30 cents per hour for apprentices has been acceded to by the contractors without any trouble, and the new scale is in operation since January 1 this year. Prospects for the coming season are good.

West Palm Beach, Fla.—We have been successful in our movement for the establishment of the eight-hour workday. On January 2 all went to work under the new rule without the least opposition from any of the contractors. Our little union is progressing very satisfactorily.

Japanese Immigration in 1905.

During 1905, 11,021 Japanese and 4,929 Koreans came into the United States, against 14,382 Japanese and 1,906 Koreans in 1904, a decrease of 348. The decrease of Japanese immigration has been attributed to the war, but it is a peculiar fact that the most noticeable decrease has taken place since the inauguration of the agitation for exclusion, but be that as it may, the increase of the number of Koreans offsets the decrease of Japanese, and we may rest assured that the decrease is only temporary. So far as can be learned Japanese immigration is likely to be diverted, for a time at least, to the northern ports. Mr. Kozaki, a gentleman of ability and means having expressed his intention to establish a large Japanese industrial colony on the sound, where by all accounts the Jap is more highly appreciated than he is in California.

The idea has been too long general in San Francisco that the Japanese coming here are of the laboring class. It is time that our minds were divested of that error. During the past year there were 280 professional men among them, forty-four of whom were actors, thirty-six clergymen, twenty engineers (civil), seventy-four officials, twenty-one doctors, twenty sculptors, thirty-seven teachers. There were also 358 skilled laborers, such as thirty-three carpenters, eighty-four clerks, fifty-seven seamen, thirty-six sailors, twenty-five wookworkers and so on. Among the miscellaneous occupations we find fourteen bankers, 380 farmers (not laborers), sixty hotel keepers, twenty-eight manufacturers, 777 merchants and retailers and 5,883 farm laborers; in fact every occupation has its representatives.

During 1905 there were 238 Japanese debarred from landing because of being paupers, and 285 others denied admission because they were afflicted with a loathsome disease (trachoma). From the same source (Report of 1905) we learn that the law-abiding, industrious, docile, "little brown man" has a fair representation in our pauper, insane and criminal institutions, which shows that he is rapidly becoming civilized. The figures show sixty-three paupers, forty-two insane and 124 criminals. Of the latter, ninety-six were confined for grave and twenty-eight for minor offenses; forty-six of them are in for life.

Among the Japanese coming during 1905 there were 4,287 illiterates—not able to read or write—and among the Koreans 1,925. Of the Japanese 1,515 had been in the United States before, so had eighteen of the Koreans. It is not necessary to comment on the facts submitted—they speak in thunder tones for themselves, but the results attending the importation of vast hordes of Japanese farm laborers recall the lines of an English poet:

Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade—
A breath can make them, as a breath hath made,
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.

And the American residents of California towns are today sustaining the brunt of an invasion, which, if unchecked, will lead to a repetition of history so briefly summed up by Goldsmith from what he had seen in his native land.

JAPANESE AND KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The monthly due to the U. B. are payable in advance, for the current month at least. Keep your dues paid always a month ahead; this insures prompt settlement of benefit claims should the emergency arrive.

Craft Problems

For the Apprentice.

(By Milton Logan.)

In my last, I mentioned the introduction by our local union of a system of instruction in which we make use of the blackboard. We think the system should be introduced into every local union. We are trying to improve our local and raise our standing as carpenters, realizing that

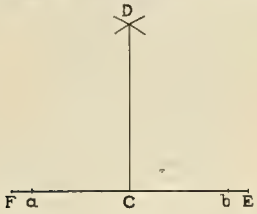


Fig. 1

no man can become an all-round mechanic simply by acquiring the use of tools, but he must acquire a pretty thorough knowledge of drawing and the elements of practical geometry. This is indispensable and absolutely necessary in order to lay out the work accurately. We have by far too many carpenters who seem to need a guide; some one to lead the

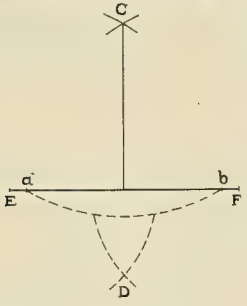


Fig. 2

way and take the responsibility, and they will make the chips. These fellows nearly all want to be classed as mechanics on pay day. Now this class of men we want to help. We want to strengthen the weak-kneed, if we are so unfortunate as to have any of them. They will brace up and be a source of strength to the union.

But let the young carpenter not depend too much on "catching on" as a way of acquiring the necessary information; if you do you will come out as the boy who neglected to get his lessons at school. In my own experience of over forty years as a carpenter, I have had but very little free information that has been of value to me, but the information I have acquired, al-

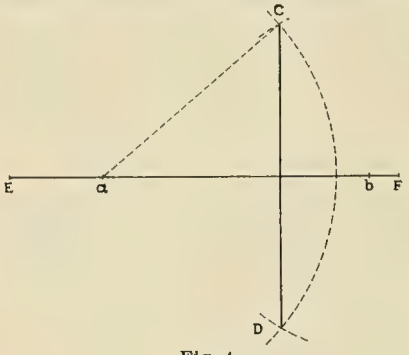


Fig. 4

though small in amount, has cost me something but has served me well at times, and I do not see how I could do without it. Still there was so much more that I ought to know that I almost wish I were 21 instead of 65. I think I would improve the time

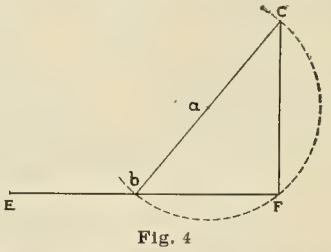


Fig. 4

better, and at my age might hope to be a pretty fair all-round mechanic

I would advise every apprentice to learn the trade thoroughly; take lessons in drawing, learn to be a good close joiner, learn to make drawings, then you can read them. When I was serving my apprenticeship, about 1859-61, we planed all of the finishing lumber, made all mouldings, sash and panel doors by hand; we worked about from sun to sun and in winter evenings the apprentice pulled the match planes for the

boss, matching oak or ash flooring, until 8 or 9 o'clock p. m. My wages were $5.00 per month, boarding and washing included. The other apprentice drew $2.50 per month. My boss was one of the best carpenters of his day; this was very much to my advanage, as it is to any apprentice.

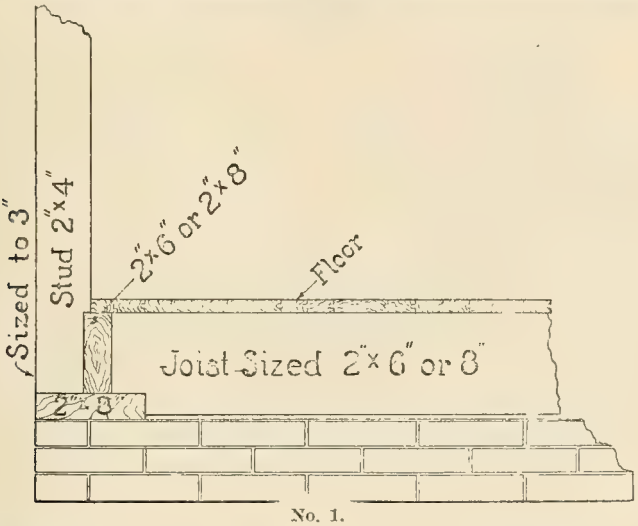
We are now drawing up a code for the use of our examining board to use in the examination of candidates, thus giving him an opportunity to tell and demonstrate a little of what he knows of carpentering and joinery, realizing that a handy laborer does not add much strength to a carpenters' union. Here are a few simple problems in practical geometry designed for the apprentice. He should take the necessary instruments and draw them so he will become familiar with them. Later on we may have something a little more difficult.

Fig. 1. From a given point in a given straight line, to erect a perpendicular to that line: Let EE be the given straight line and C the given point; take any two equal distances Ca and Cb on each side of the point C; from the points a and b with any equal radii greater than Ca or Cb, describe arc, cutting each other in D; draw D C and it is the required perpendicular.

Fig. 2. To let fall a perpendicular from a given point to a given straight line let C be the given point and E F the given straight line: From the point C describe an arc, cutting E F at a and b with any equal radii greater than the half of a b; describe arc, cutting each other at D; draw C D the required perpendicular.

Fig. 3. When the point is at or near the end of the line let C be the given point, E F the given line in E F; take any point a, and with the radius D C describe an arc C D; take any other point, b, in E F, and with the distance b C describe an arc, cutting the arc C D at C and D; draw C D for the required perpendicular.

Fig. 4. To draw a perpendicular from a point at the end of a line: Let E F be the given straight line and F the given point; take any point, a, above the line and with the radius aC describe an arc C F b, cutting E F at b; draw b a C, then draw C F for the required perpendicular.



No. 1.

Foundations.

Editor The Carpenter:

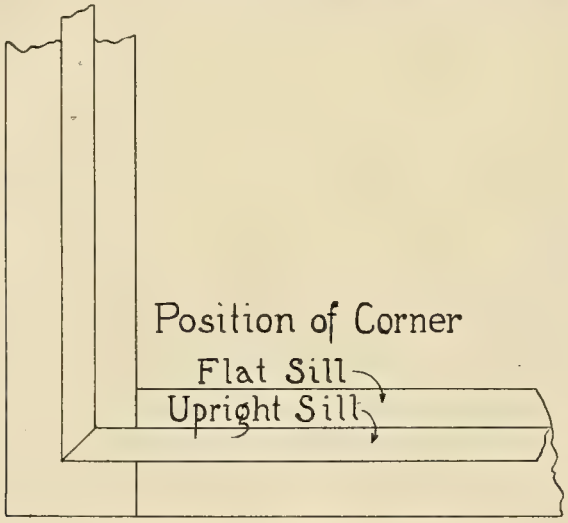
The most interesting part of The Carpenter to me being the draftings and diagrams for construction, I was especially interested in Brother Stoddard's description of foundations, most all of which I myself have used. But I enclose you a diagram of one I make use of when I have the "say." I think it the best in the line of "pig trough" sills I know of.

As can be seen by the diagram, the flat sill is 2x8 inches, and the corners can be mitered or left square, as it may suit the constructionist. I prefer the square corners, for, as can be seen by the diagram No. 2, when the upright sills join at the corners they form a "bridle" and effect-

ually tie the lower sills together. The upright sill may be 2x6 or 2x8 inches, as it may suit the builders, but the joist must be sized to conform with it, whichever it may be.

The studding is also sized to three inches (the distance the upright sill is spaced from the outside of the flat sill), and care should be taken that this shoulder, or nosing, rests solidly upon the upright sill, as therein lies a great deal of the strength of the foundation. If they do not fit snugly they should be keyed, or "shimmed" until they do.

As can be seen by the diagram (No. 1), this leaves a portion of the sill that is



No. 2.

not covered, so that when the flooring is laid it lips over this portion of the sill, thereby making it not only "mouse tight," but almost air tight. The joists are laid in place and spiked through the upper sill, and the studding can be treated the same way, making, in my judgment, one of the strongest and most compact foundations I ever seen. As this is the first time I have "introduced" our order to the readers of The Carpenter, I hope you will pardon my presumption, and if my little communication can be of any enlightenment to some brother carpenter, I shall feel that my time has been well employed.

J. F. ALEXANDER, L. U. 648.
Pana, Ill.

Carpenters' Squares.

The large steel squares used by carpenters are such a common tool that perhaps few knew when and where they were first made, and how they came to be used, or even give the matter a thought. The making of them is a great industry now, but when the last century came in there was not one in use.

The inventor was a poor Vermont blacksmith, Silas Howes, who lived in South Shaftsbury.

One dull, rainy day a peddler of tinware called at his shop to have the blacksmith fasten a shoe on his horse. These peddlers traveled up and down the country calling at every farm house buying everything in the way of barter. This one had a number of wornout steel saws that he had picked up in various places. Howes bargained for them, shoeing the peddler's horse and receiving the saws in payment, and each thought he had an excellent trade.

His idea was to polish and weld two saws together, at right angles, and thus make a rule or measure superior to anything then in use. After a few attempts he succeeded in making a square, marked it off into inches and fractions of inches and found that it answered every purpose that he intended it for.

In the course of a few weeks he made

quite a number during his spare hours. These he sent out by the peddlers, who found every carpenter eager to buy one. Soon he found orders coming in faster than he could supply the demand. One of his steel "squares" would sell for $5 or $6, which was five times as much as it cost him.

He applied for, and obtained, a patent on his invention, so that no one else could deprive him of the profit it gave him. It was just after the war of 1812, and money was scarce and difficult to get. But he worked early and late, and as he earned money he bought iron and hired men to help him. In a few years he was able to erect a large factory and put in machinery for the making of squares, which by this time had found their way all over the country and had made their inventor famous.

Such was the small beginning of a large and important industry. People came miles to see the wonderful forges, the showers of sparks flying from beneath the heavy hammers, and listen to the din of the thousand workmen.

Silas Howes lived to be a millionaire and he did a great deal of good with his money. Squares are still made on the spot where the first one was made more than ninety-five years ago.—Congregationalist.

When might is right, right, based on natural laws goes begging for recognition.

Framing a "Hog-Eye" Dormer.

(By W. C. B. Randolph.)

To lay out what most carpenters call a "hog-eye" window, a plan is here suggested that will be easily understood, quickly drawn and put up. If a full-sized detail is given, which, of course, would show the exact shape and size of the crown mold, it should be used as a pattern for the first pair of rafters, its size determining the rise and run of the first pair of rafters, and the drawing be made from that. But in the absence of this detail, the carpenter will be expected to make it himself, which he will find a very simple task according to this plan.

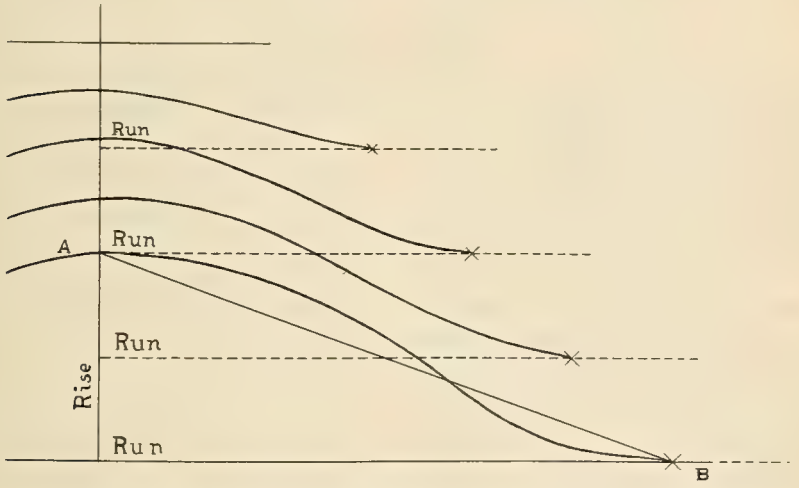


Fig. 1.

First draw straight lines as in Figs. 1 and 2, with the proportions desired. Continue down indefinitely the line marked "rise," Fig. 1. Place one foot of the dividers on this line and strike a segment that will bisect the line AB. Now reverse the dividers, putting the pencil-point where curve meets straight line and draw the reverse curve, making a compound curve from A to B, where the curve again meets the straight or level line across the roof. Then measure on your drawing the run and rise of the next pair of rafters, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and connect again, which will give the straight length of the second pair of rafters.

The first curved rafter, which is to be

used to get all others, is centered with straight line of second rafter so that the curves pass through the extreme ends of

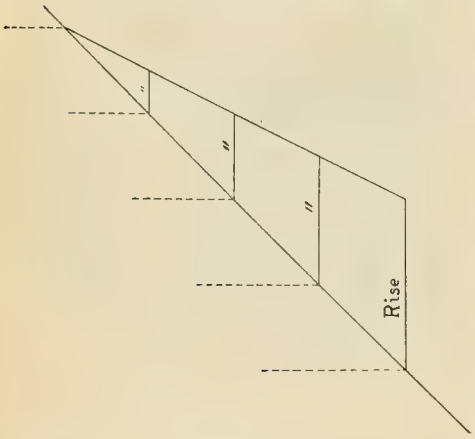


Fig. 2

straight line, with each end of pattern projecting over whatever it will.

Repeat this operation for all the other sizes of rafters and you have a roof with very easy easements, requiring no patching on the roof to receive the shingles.

New Utility Found for Sawdust.

A promising process for the manufacture of alcohol from sawdust has been devised by Prof. Alexander Classen of the Aix-la-Chapelle Technical High School. In place of liquid sulphuric acid Prof. Classen uses gaseous sulphurous acid, which is readily driven off by the application of moderate heat, leaving the treated wood practically free from any substances liable to prevent fermentation of the sugar contained therein.

The experimental plant comprises the acid apparatus, in which the solution of sulphurous acid gas in water is prepared and the gas escaping from the boiler or digester reabsorbed in the water; the revolving boiler, or digester, similar in construction to those used in making chemical pulp, and an exhaustive battery consisting of a series of tanks through which water is passed and where the sugar produced in the digestor is washed out. The sugar produced by the mixture of sulphurous acid gas and water with sawdust, of which about 85 per cent. is fermentable, remains in the sawdust, which is then introduced into the exhaust tank, where the sugar is washed out.

To produce thorough contact of the sawdust with the sulphurous acid gas the digester contains a revolving iron drum, lined with lead, round which is a steam jacket for heating. The drum is nearly filled with sawdust, to which is added acid solution equal to about one-third of it in weight. The steam in the jacket raises the contents of the digester to a temperature of about 295 degrees Fahrenheit and the gas on being driven out of the water into the wood is made to act directly on the cellulose, converting it into sugar.

This process lasts three hours, during which the pressure within the digester, due to the expansion of the gas, rises to 100 pounds or more per square inch. The sulphurous acid gas and steam are then blown off into absorbing tanks in the acid room, where 75 to 80 per cent. of the gas is saved for further use. The cover is next removed and the digester is emptied of its contents, which now resemble ground coffee.

The exhaustion vats, into which the contents of the digester are emptied, are so interconnected by pipes and valves and also with the pump that the contents of any one tub can be emptied into another. When the contents have been treated with ten washings the vat is emptied and refilled with fresh sawdust. Before emptying fresh water is supplied and, after refilling, the strong sugar solution is admitted; four hundred and fifty to five hundred pounds of sugar are thus obtained from a long ton of dry sawdust.

The solution from the exhaust battery is pumped into a receiving tank, there to be neutralized with carbonate of lime. From this neutralizing tank the solution is pumped into a fermenting vat, where yeast is added. Fermentation commences in a very short time, and on completion the product passes to the still condensers installed in the still room. This part of the process is in no wise different from that usually employed in distilleries. The result is that about fifty gallons of crude alcohol, or twenty-five gallons of absolute alcohol, are obtained from a long ton of sawdust.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Warum wir die kämpfenden Arbeiter Rußlands unterstützen sollten.

Wir haben die jüngsten Vorgänge in Rußland, den heroischen Befreiungskampf unserer russischen Brüder, bisher in den Spalten dieses Journals unerwähnt gelassen, aus dem einfachen, aber gewiß einleuchtenden Grunde, weil sich ein Monatsblatt mit der Berichterstattung über Tagesereignisse nicht gut befassen kann und weil die Tages- und besonders die tägliche und wöchentliche Arbeiterpresse über die gewaltigen Anstrengungen der Arbeiter Rußlands, ihr Sklavenjoch abzuschütteln, ausgiebigst berichtet hat.

Wir wollen auch jetzt nicht versuchen, die ökonomische und politische Lage unserer Brüder in Rußland, oder die scheußliche Zarenwirthschaft zu schildern. Wir erachten es aber als unsere Pflicht, soweit unser Einfluß reicht, das Interesse und die Sympathie der Arbeiter Amerikas für unsere kämpfenden Brüder in Rußland wachzurufen; darauf hinzuweisen, daß die Interessen der Arbeiter Amerikas, mehr denn die Interessen der Arbeiter irgend eines anderen Landes, mit diesen Kämpfen verknüpft sind: daß wir mithin hier in Amerika die größte Ursache haben den Erfolg der Arbeiter Rußlands herbeizuwünschen.

Wir zitiren vorerst einige Stellen aus einem Aufrufe des internationalen sozialistischen Bureaus in Brüssel, an die Arbeiter aller Länder, diese zu Sympathie-Kundgebungen, am 22. Januar, dem Jahrestage der Niedermetzelung unbewaffneter, friedlicher Arbeiter in Petersburg, auffordernd. Dieser Aufruf sagt unter anderem:

„Das ganze Reich ist von einer fortdauernden Revolution ergriffen. Ausstände folgen auf Ausstände. Keine Monatsfrist verstreicht ohne neue Anstrengungen, dem Zaren Zugeständnisse zu entreißen, die seinen endgiltigen Sturz vorbereiten und letzteren unvermeidlich machen. Während der dem 22. Januar 1905 folgenden Tage findet ein Ausstand von 600,000 Arbeiter in Polen statt, welcher bald das ganze Reich erfaßt, mit dem Losungsruf: „Tod oder Freiheit!" Kalaieff richtet den Großfürsten Sergius hin. Die Arbeiterklasse verwirft die zaudernden Versuche der Schidlowsky-Kommission und die des Finanzministers Kokowszew. Bauernunruhen brechen aus und Landleute bemächtigen sich der herrschaftlichen Güter, deren Besitzer sich in den Städten verstecken. Die Matrosen des „Potemkin" schließen sich dem Volkskampfe an, und, auf den Schiffen des Zaren hissen sie die Fahne der „Internationale". Soldaten, die täglich zahlreicher werden, weigern sich ihre Brüder niederzuschießen. Das hohe Kommando giebt schändlichsterweise die Mandschurische Armee dem gräßlichsten Elend preis und wagt es nicht sie zurückzurufen. Zum ersten Male treten politische Parteien in die Oeffentlichkeit. Man macht ihnen Versprechungen, man meldet ihnen Konzessionen. Der Zar verkündet seinen „unerschütterlichen Willen" eine National-Versammlung einzuberufen, aber eine berathende Versammlung, nur von Adeligen und Reichen auserwählt, mit Ausschluß der ganzen Arbeiterklasse sowie des „wissenschaftlichen Gesindels". Er läßt die unvergeßlichen Helden der Revolution, so Wassiliew, Gerschkowitch, Casprzak, Krause, Khmelnitsky, Nikoforow sammt ihren Freunden henken. Er läßt Petroff, Titoff, Adamenko, Tschorny, Motscheslover und ihre Genossen der empörten Flotte erschießen. Aber das Blut der Märtyrer ist segensreich. Die fortwährend zunehmende sozialistische Bewegung vereinigt in einem gemeinschaftlichen Kraftaufwand oder durch hinreißende Gewalt, das Proletariat der Städte, das Volk vom Lande, die liberalen Elemente des Bürgerstandes. In allen großen Städten bricht der allgemeine Ausstand los. Die Verbindungswege werden unterbrochen. Rußland wird von der übrigen Welt abgeschnitten. Die Regierung wird durch den Ausstand der Eisenbahnen in das Innere ihres Lebenswerkes getroffen und, nach einigen Tagen unnützen Widerstandes, hat Nikolaus II. mit dem Manifest vom 30. Oktober, festlich seine Niederlage anerkannt, indem er neue Konzessionen verkündete.

„Die revolutionäre Bewegung wird in Rußland triumphiren als eine Arbeiterbewegung oder sie wird nie triumphiren. Jetzt aber, dank der Opferwilligkeit, dank der Hingebung und

dem Heldensinn des Proletariats, ist sie des Triumphes sicher und schon, überall in Europa, erschüttert heftig der unabhelfliche Zusammenbruch des Zarismus alle Stützen der Reaktion in ihrer Grundlage. Aber das Werk ist nicht vollendet. Wenn die Revolution im Gehirn auch verwirklicht ist, so hat sie doch als Thatsache erst nur begonnen." Soweit der Aufruf.

Selbst der engherzigste Arbeiter, dessen Interessennahme nicht über die Grenzen dieses Landes oder seiner eigenen Gewerks-Angelegenheiten hinausgeht, kann den grauenhaften Vorgängen in Rußland und den heroischen Versuchen der russischen Arbeiter, die Ursachen dieser Vorgänge zu beseitigen, nicht gleichgültig gegenüberstehen.

Im Jahre 1898 führten die Vereinigten Staaten Amerikas einen Krieg, angeblich zur Befreiung des kubanischen Volkes aus spanischer Oberherrschaft, thatsächlich aber zur Erweiterung des Ausbeutungsfeldes amerikanischer Kapitalisten und zur Förderung kapitalistischer Interessen überhaupt.

Amerikanische Arbeiter mußten in diesem Kriege ihr Leben opfern, die amerikanischen Arbeiter mußten die Gelder zur Bestreitung der Kriegskosten aufbringen, selbstverständlich indirekt, wie in allen derartigen Fällen, ohne daß die Eroberung Kubas seitens der Vereinigten Staaten den kubanischen Arbeitern die geringste Verbesserung ihrer Lage, noch den amerikanischen Arbeitern irgend welchen Vortheil gebracht hätte.

Ob dieser Krieg gerechtfertigt war oder nicht wollen und können wir hier nicht erörtern, wir behaupten aber daß die Arbeiter Amerikas allen Grund und Ursache haben den gegenwärtigen Vorgängen in Rußland mindestens ebensoviel Interesse und Theilnahme entgegenzubringen als dies im Falle Kubas geschah. Denn, erstens sind es in Rußland fast ausschließlich ihre Brüder, die Arbeiter, die um ihre Menschenrechte kämpfen und zweitens, kann weder von einer kapitalistischen Regierung, wie die Amerikas, noch von einer monarchischen Regierung erwartet werden, daß sie im Falle Rußlands für die Rechte des arbeitenden Volkes in die Schranken tritt, da sie damit zugleich gegen die besitzende und herrschende Klasse, also gegen die Angehörigen ihrer eigenen Klasse Stellung nehmen müßte.

Um so mehr aber ist es die Pflicht der Arbeiter aller Länder und besonders die Pflicht der Arbeiter Amerikas, zur Wahrung ihrer eigenen materiellen Interessen, die kämpfenden russischen Arbeitern mit allen ihnen zu Gebote stehenden Mitteln zu unterstützen.

Die Interessen der Arbeiter aller Länder sind identisch; wenn die Lage der Arbeiter eines gegebenen Landes eine menschenunwürdige ist, so sind die Arbeiter aller anderen Länder dadurch benachtheiligt, und umgekehrt, werden durch Schaffung besserer Zustände in einem Lande, die Arbeiter aller anderen Länder bevortheilt. Es ist dies eine feststehende Thatsache, die gerade die jüngste Geschichte Amerikas und Rußlands recht deutlich demonstrirt.

Wir Arbeiter Amerikas erlassen Proteste über Proteste gegen die Einwanderung und verlangen die Annahme von Gesetzen zur Beschränkung derselben. Und da nun die slavischen Länder, Rußland an der Spitze, in der Einwanderung europäischer Arbeiter in den letzten Jahren das größte Contingent stellt, liegt es doch auf der Hand, daß wir amerikanischen Arbeiter an dem Erfolge unserer russischen Brüder, die es sich zur Aufgabe gemacht haben, bessere Zustände zu schaffen und die Ursachen der massenhaften Auswanderung aus ihrem Heimathslande zu beseitigen, sehr stark interessirt sind.

Andererseits hatte die von der russischen Polizei begünstigte Niedermetzelung der Juden die Auswanderung Tausender derselben nach Amerika und eine bedeutende Zunahme der Einwanderung zur Folge. Da nun die meisten dieser jüdischen Auswanderer Hab und Gut zurücklassen mußten, sind sie gezwungen den einheimischen Arbeitern auf dem Arbeitsmarkte Konkurrenz zu machen, also die schon vorherrschende Konkurrenz, die theilweise eine Begleiterscheinung der massenhaften Einwanderung ist, noch mehr zu verschärfen.

Auch hier können wir nur von den russischen Arbeitern Abhülfe erwarten. Nur der Arbeiterklasse wird es gelingen, nur diese ist dazu berufen Religions- und Rassenhaß auszumerzen, nationale und andere Vorurtheile zu beseitigen.

Ebenso wie die organisirten Arbeiter aller anderen Länder, Amerika nicht ausgeschlossen, weder Religions-, noch nationale oder Rassenunterschiede gelten lassen, so haben auch die organisirten Arbeiter Rußlands das Motto: Alle Arbeiter sind Brüder! auf ihre Fahne geschrieben und es sich zur Aufgabe gemacht, den barbarischen Ausschreitungen entmenschter Horden, dem Produkte der Zarenschaft, ein Ende zu bereiten.

Dies ist ein weiterer Moment der uns zur Unterstützung der kämpfenden russischen Arbeiter anfeuern sollte.

Hierbei müssen wir besonders darauf hinwei-

sen, daß es heute nicht, wie in früheren Jahren, nur die studirende Jugend ist, die im Kampfe steht, sondern daß sich die Arbeiter aller Gewerks- und Berufszweige zur Befreiung aus ökonomischer und politischer Knechtschaft erhoben haben, daß sich die Arbeiter aller größeren Städte und Orte Rußlands organisirt und mächtige Verbände geschaffen haben, zum Schutze und zur Wahrung und Förderung der Interessen ihrer Mitglieder.

In wie weit unsere russischen Brüder erfolgreich sein werden, ist eine Frage die wir der Zukunft überlassen wollen; doch würde ihr Sieg unzweifelhaft der Einwanderung beträchtlichen Abbruch thun und somit den Arbeitern Amerikas sehr zu Gute kommen. Ein jeder von uns sollte sein Möglichstes dazu beitragen, daß dieser Sieg errungen wird.

Der Kommunismus des Mammons.

Die kapitalistische Gesellschaft ist mit sich selbst nicht mehr zufrieden. Sie eilt unter gewaltigen wirthschaftlichen Umwälzungen dem Höhepunkte ihrer Entwicklung entgegen; der Konzentration von Riesenkapitalien zum Zwecke der Monopolisirung der Produktion und des Absatzes. Die Form, in der diese Konzentration vor sich geht, nennt man Trust; sie ist die entwickelte Form der Aktiengesellschaft resp. der Unternehmerkoalition. Der Ausdruck Trust ist amerikanischen Ursprungs; er dient zur Bezeichnung solcher kapitalistischer Vereinigungen, die offenbar der regelrechten Ausbeutung des Publikums dienen. Uebrigens besagt der Ausdruck Syndikat und Kartell (d. h. Unternehmer-Kartell) wesentlich dasselbe.

Der sogenannte „normale" Zustand der kapitalistischen Wirthschaft war seit dem Beginn ihrer Entwicklung der regellose Konkurrenzkampf, in welchem der einzelne wirthschaftlich stärkere Unternehmer den oder die einzelnen schwächeren überwindet. In der „freien Konkurrenz" begreift sich der permanente wirthschaftliche Krieg der Unternehmer gegen einander, und in diesem Kriege gilt es als unzweifelhaftes Recht des Stärkeren, den Schwächeren wirthschaftlich zu ruiniren, ihn zu enteignen. Ueber die Trümmer vernichteter Unternehmer-Existenzen hinweg nimmt die aus der „freien Konkurrenz" resultirende Entwicklung der Riesenkapitalien ihren Weg, unaufhaltsam und immer schneller. In allen Industrieländern sieht man, wie aus dem regellosen Konkorrenzkampfe die Trusts herauskristallisiren. Wer kann sich darüber wundern, daß diese Erscheinung in den hartnäckigsten Anwälten der heutigen gesellschaftlichen Ordnung, bei zahllosen Nutznießern der kapitalistischen Wirthschaft die stärkste Besorgniß erregt? Einige Male schon hat der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten, Roosevelt — so erst kürzlich wieder — über die Gefahren der großen Vermögen gesprochen und die Nothwendigkeit einer energischen Gesetzgebung gegen die „mißbräuchliche Anwendung des Reichthums" betont. Auch die Regierungen anderer großer Industriestaaten haben angefangen, der „Frage des Trusts" ihre Aufmerksamkeit zuzuwenden. Die Erörterung dieser Frage führt ohne Weiteres direkt zu der Frage des Schutzzolls. Wenn es nicht ganz zutreffend sein mag, den Schutzzoll den „Vater des Trusts" zu nennen, so ist doch offensichtlich, daß er die Trustbildung in ganz außerordentlichem Maße begünstigt. Das haben wir speziell auch in Deutschland erfahren. Hier wie anderwärts fällt die Entwicklung des Trusts mit der Schutzzollpolitik zusammen. Wie ist das zu erklären? Folgendermaßen: Der Schutzzoll hat den Zweck, das Ausland vom industriellen Wettbewerb auszuschließen, und er erreicht auch diesen Zweck mehr oder weniger; indem er durch erhebliche Vertheuerung der ausländischen Produkte deren Einfuhr erschwert, verhindert oder wenigstens bedeutend vermindert, gestattet er den inländischen Unternehmern den Konsumenten Monopolpreise zu diktiren. Am meisten Aergerniß erregt hat die Taktik der nationalen Trusts, die darin besteht, daß die Unternehmer des Inlandes ihre Produkte zu einem niedrigeren Preise auf den Weltmarkt bringen, als auf den einheimischen. Das Schlagwort vom „Schutz der nationalen Arbeit" ist eine unerhörte frivole demagogische Lüge; dieser „Schutz" ist in Wirklichkeit nicht anderes, als die willkürliche Verkürzung des einheimischen Konsums und ein dreister Raub der koalisirten Kapitalisten am Volksvermögen. Dabei ist unvermeidlich, daß die Trusts einen unheilvollen demoralisirenden Einfluß auf das staatliche Leben ausüben. In Amerika sind sie längst dazu übergegangen, Politiker zu bestechen und öffentliche Aemter in ihre Abhängigkeit zu bringen, um gegen störende Einflüsse gesichert zu sein. Auch Deutschland hat einen Vorgeschmack von diesem Amerikanismus bekommen.

Aber das Trustwesen beschränkt sich nicht auf den nationalen Rahmen, es wächst immer mehr darüber hinaus. Die großen amerikanischen Kartelle wirken nicht nur indirekt, sondern auch ganz direkt auf alle Welt. Der Petroleumtrust

der Kohlentrust, der Dampfertrust haben das wirthschaftliche Leben der ganzen Erde in Mitleidenschaft gezogen. Gegenüber den konzentrirten Riesenkapitalien sind nicht nur die großen Privatunternehmer, sondern auch die Kapitalistenvereinigungen der schwächeren Länder ohnmächtig und genöthigt, die Waffen zu strecken. Eine Selbsttäuschung ist es heute, von dem Panzer des nationalen Schutzzolles einen genügenden Widerstand gegen den furchtbaren Stoß zu erwarten. Man muß schon damit rechnen, daß das bestehende nationale Protektionssystem binnen Kurzem über den Haufen gerannt wird.

Aber es ist nicht mehr der alte Freihandel, nicht mehr die erneut entfesselte internationale Konkurrenz unabhängiger kapitalistischer Unternehmer, die das Schutzzollsystem ablösen werden, wenigstens wird dessen Sturz nicht mehr eine Sicherung dieser Konkurrenz bedeuten. Man beachte wohl, wohin es die ungeheure Umwälzung im Kapitalismus gebracht hat, die Trusts sind nicht nur Vereinigungen im Unternehmen, sie stellen auch die Vereinheitlichung von Unternehmungen, eine Regelung der Produktion und damit eine fortgeschrittene Vergesellschaftung des Produktionsprozesses dar. Hier trifft das Wort zu: „Es wallet ein Geist des Guten auch im Uebel." So schändlich und gemeinschädlich die wucherische Preistreiberei der Syndikate, und so berechtigt die Empörung darüber auch ist — so liegt die entscheidende Bedeutung des Trustwesens doch in der Thatsache, daß es ein gewaltiger Fortschritt auf dem Wege zur Sozialisirung der Kulturmenschheit ist. Durch die Konzentration der Kapitalien wird die Produktivkraft der Arbeit in ungeheurer Weise gesteigert. Nichts selbstverständlicher, als daß das zu einer Riesenmacht koalirte Kapital darauf Bedacht nimmt, die technische Entwicklung in einer Weise zu fördern, daß sich dagegen die seither unter dem kapitalistischen Wirthschaftssystem vollbrachte, so imposant sie uns erscheint und so großartig sie auch thatsächlich ist, wie ein bescheidenes Anfangsstadium ausnehmen wird. Alle mangelhaften und als den gesteigerten Ansprüchen sich nicht genügend erweisenden Maschinen und Werkzeuge, alle überlebten Produktionsmethoden verschwinden und werden durch bessere ersetzt. Systematisch wird die Leitung der Trusts, die sich der besten technischen und fachlichen Kräfte versichern können, alle alten Formen der Industrie überwinden, um eine Steigerung der Produktivmittel und damit eine Verminderung der Produktionskosten zu erzielen. Eine Menge sozialer Funktionen werden überflüssig und aus dem Wege geräumt, so insbesondere parasitäre Formen des Handels. Und speziell in diesem Punkte trifft die Wirkung der Trusts mit dem sich mehr und mehr in der Arbeiterklasse entwickelnden Bestreben, sich vom Zwischenhandel auf genossenschaftlichem Wege zu emanzipiren, zusammen.

(„Der Grundstein",
Organ der Maurer Deutschlands.)

Striks in Frankreich im Jahre 1904. In Frankreich hat die Strikebewegung im Jahre 1904 gegen 1903 beträchtlich an Umfang zugenommen. Dies ist theils durch Ausstände landwirthschaftlicher Arbeiter zu erklären, anderntheils durch die Kämpfe, welche die Durchführung des Gesetzes, betreffend die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit (in gewissen Betrieben) von 11 auf 10½ Stunden per Tag, im Gefolge hatte. Insgesammt kamen 1028 Striks mit 271,267 Betheiligten vor, gegen 571 Striks mit 123,957 Betheiligten im Jahre 1903. Die Zahl der verlorenen Arbeitstage stieg von 2,4 Millionen auf 3,9 Millionen. Am meisten wurde in beiden Jahren die Textilindustrie mit jedesmal 76,000 Ausständigen betroffen; auf die Transportgewerbe kamen 1904 69,000 Strikende (gegen 11,700 im Jahre 1903), auf die Landwirthschaft u. s. w. 52,000 (gegen gegen 3500), auf die Baugewerbe 14,600 (gegen 5600), auf die Metallgewerbe 14,000 (gegen 9700), auf den Bergbau 8000 (gegen 3800) u. s. w. Die Forderung von Lohnerhöhungen war im letzten Jahre die Ursache von 593 Striks mit 184,891 Betheiligten, während das Verlangen einer kürzeren Arbeitszeit 192 Striks mit 99,732 Betheiligten und die Arbeitsordnungen 144 Striks mit 48,947 Betheiligten im Gefolge hatte. Die Beschäftigung gewisser Personen bot Anlaß zu 250 Striks mit 133,565 Betheiligten. Arbeitsstreitigkeiten, die mehrere Ursachen hatten, sind hiermit ebenso oft gezählt. — Von der Gesammtzahl der Ausständigen hatten

	1903	1904
	in Prozenten	
vollen Erfolg . . .	10,51	19,81
theilweisen Erfolg .	72,39	61,94
keinen Erfolg . . .	17,10	18,25

Der Prozentsatz der erfolglos strikenden Arbeiter war in beiden Jahren nahezu derselbe; dagegen hatte 1904 ein erheblich größerer Theil einen vollständigen Erfolg aufzuweisen als 1903.

(H. F. im „Gewerkschafter".)

Departement Français

Les Conseils de Prud 'homme en Europe.

(Suite.)

Dans les numéros précédents nous avons vu quel grand bien l'institution des Conseils de prud'homme a procuré aux travailleurs de France. A peu de choses près la même institution a rendue les même services en Allemagne et en Autriche-Hongrie. Il nous restrerait, pour compléter provisoirement ces renseiguements, à ajouter un fait, ou plutôt un point spécial, qui renderait les plus grands services à la classe ouvrière des Etats Unis, ou du Canada.

En France, les Conseils de prud'homme ont presque partout une charge de juge de police dans le but de maintenir l'ordre dans les ateliers, fabriques ou chantiers. C'est à dire, que jusqu'à un certain point ils ont mission d'exercer une bonne part des obligations incombant à nos chargés d'affaires (business agents), avec cette notable différence, que chez nous les chambres syndicales sont obligés de payer l'entretien de ces dernièrs, tandis qu'en France ces frais sont supportés par la municipalité. En plus, les patrons seules, qui ont un contrat à cet effet signé avec la chambre syndicale, permettent à nos chargés d'affaires d'exercer leurs fonctions.

Il est facile à comprendre, que si nous avions un système pareil chez nous, on n'oserait plus interdire l'entrée des ateliers à nos inspecteurs. Là, où sous le présent système nos employés n'ont d'autorité que dans les fabriques ou chantiers controllés par l'union, la cour du travail les autoriserait à visiter indifféremment toutes les places, où des travailleurs de tout métier serait occupée. Nos inspecteurs, qui en dehors de nos business agents, ont mission de voir à l'exécution strict des lois ordonnées à l'avantage ou la protection des ouvriers, sont avec très peu d'exceptions, payé par le gouvernement des divers etats, et leur charge est généralement une récompense pour services politiques rendu au parti momentanément au pouvoir.

Avec le systèm des Conseils de prud'homme, ces inspecteurs seraient élus par leurs cammarades, et révoqué aussitôt qu'ils cesseraient de faire leur devoir. Cette révocation serait prononcer par ceux-la même, qui aurait voté pour eux.

Nous nous souvenons que les mineurs de charbon de la Pennsylvanie demandent cette amélioration depuis bon nombre d'années sans pouvoir l'obtenir. Sous le système européen, Mr. Mitchell, président de l'Union des Mineurs, n'aurait pas besoin d'agiter contre la nomination de l'assassin Martin, qui commandait l'assassinat de 23 mineurs, lors de la grève à Lattimer, pas plus que les mineurs auraient constamment besoin à protester contre la nomination des peseurs de charbon dans les mines qui sont bien pour la plu-part, forcé de faire baisser la balance au profit de la compagnie qui les paye.

Nous admettons franchement, que l'institution des Conseils, ou Courts de prud-homme, est simplement une mesure de classe, et nous espérons aussi nettement qu'elle fonctionnera en faveur de cette classe ouvrière, bien entendu, mais nous déclarons cette institutions comme une oeuvre de justice, comme le seul moyen donné au travailleur pauvre, pour obtenir un verdict que la justice capitaliste d'aujourd'hui refuse; soit par mauvaise foi ou parceque la justice de classe possédante est trop couteuse pour les pauvres.

Les partis ouvriers d'Europe aussi bien que celui des Etats Unis, ont institués dans quelques villes des Secrétariats ouvrières, qui certainement sont appelés à rendre de grands services aux ouvriers syndiqués et autres, mais leur but n'est pas aussi exclusivement devoué aux métiers spéciales, tel que les Conseils de prud'homme, et ne souraient que plus ardement approuver

l'introduction de ces derniers dans les coutumes de notre pays. Leur établissement fortifierait largement les unions ouvrières, mettraient les ouvriers organisés plus souvent en contact avec les non-organisés, ce qui permettrait d'activer la propagande parmi ces derniers, et retirerait nos griefs divers avec le patronat, des griffes de nos policiers ordinaires et de nos magistrats corompus, ou de parti pris en faveur de leurs collègues de classe. Ou nous a leurré et berné assez longtemps avec ces comités d'arbitration, établi au seul avantage des patrons, étant composé de leurs amis, en tous les cas des membres de leur classe, qui, lors même qu'ils seraient d'honêtes gens, ne seraient jamais assez impartiaux pour rendre justice à la classe ouvrière dont ils ne sont pas aptes à comprendre ni les sentiments ni les souffrances auquelles est exposée la class des gens qui courbent le dos sous le joug du salariat.

Auant au moyen d'obtenir ces reformes, c'est à dire l'établissement des courts de prud'homme, c'est au chambres syndicales, aux unions ouvrières de les demander aux municipalités ou au gouvernement; tout ce qu'ils auront à faire pour l'obtenir, c'est de faire usage intelligent de leur vote, et il n'est pas de réforme que la classe ouvrières ne saurait obtenir au temps due.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement Syndicale en France.

—Le Procès Antimilitariste.—

Le procès des signataires de l'affiehe antimilitariste est venu devant les assises du département de la Seine. Les inculpés, au nombre de 28, etaient présents au banc des prévenus.

La plupart d'entre eux sont fonctionaires de leurs syndicats et soutiennent que la propagande antimilitariste est intimement liée à la propagande syndicale en raison du rôle joué par l'armée dans les grèves, tonjours au services du capital contre les travailleurs. Deux passages de l'affiche avaient été retenus par l'accusation. Le premier était ainsi conçu:

"Quand on vous demandera de décharger vos fusils sur vos frères de misère, comme cela s'est produit à Chalons, à la Martinique, à Limoges, travailleurs, soldats de demain vous n'hésiterez pas, vous obéirez. Vous tirerez, mais non sur vos camarades, vous tirerez sur les soudards galonnés qui oseront vous donner de pareils ordres."

Voci le second:

Quand on vous enverra à la frontière, défendre le coffre-fort des capitalistes contre d'autres travailleurs, abusés comme vous l'êtes vous mêmes, vous ne manquerez pas. Toute guerre est criminelle. A l'ordre de mobilisation vous réponderez par la gr&ve immédiate et par l'insurection.

"Au 1. mai, 1906, ceux d'entre vos commarades qui luttent contre l'oppression patronale affirmeront leur volonté de ne travailler que huite heurs par jour. En cette circonstance, on vous demandera de noyer dans le sang cet élan d'indépendance et de dignité ouvrières. Mais là encore, conscrits, vous refuserez d'assumer ce rôle de basse police, en proclamant l'édroite solidarité qui vous unit aux manifestants."

Après plusieurs jours de débats, au cours desquels chaque accusé a affirmé que c'était en connaissance de cause qu'il avait signé l'affiche et qu'il en revendi quait hautement toute la responsabilité, après le réquisitoire de l'avocat général et les plaideries des défenseurs, le jury repondit par l'affirmation aux questions qui lui étaient posées, pour la plupart des accusés. En conséquence, deux d'entre eux sont acquittés, 1 est condamné à 4 ans de prison, 3 à 3 ans de la même peine, 1 à 2 ans, 3 à 15 mois, 17 à un an, 1 à 6 mois et tous à cent francs d'amende.

Ce verdict d'une sévérity extraordinaire, est diversement commenté dans les milieux politiques et syndicaux. A part les journaux réactionnaires, tous les autres s'accordent à reconnaitre qu'en créant aussi maladroitement des martyrs, le jury va appeler l'attention du public sur la propagande antimilitariste et lui donner ainsi une nouvelle vigueur. Le procès lui même avec tout son apparat, a été jusqu'à ce jour là la plus belle réclame qu'ait été faite en faveur des idées antimilitaristes.

Un vice de forme ayant été rélevé dans la façon dont furent conduits les débats, les accusés ont appelé de ce jugement devant la cour de cansation qui va vraisemblablement l'annuler et renvoyer l'affaire

(Suite sur page 51.)

DEATH ROLL

LABROCHE, EMIL, of L. U. 460, San Antonio, Tex.

LARWILL, JAMES C., of L. U. 11, Cleveland, O.

CLARK, MRS., wife of H. E. Clark of L. U. 1732, Economy, Pa.

BLAIR, VALENTINE C., of L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa.

WATTS, J. H., of L. U. 549, Indianapolis, Ind.

AMMUNDSON, PETER, of L. U. 774, New York City.

CASSIDY, CALVIN C., of L. U. 1687, Jackson, O.

CHANNELL, George, of L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.

M'CORMICK, MRS., wife of E. G. McCormick of L. U. 508, Marion, Ill.

ADDIE, ROBERT, of L. U. 211, Pittsburg, Pa.

CAVANAGH, SAMUEL, of L. U. 774, New York City.

CRAIG, JNO. P., of L. U. 11, Cleveland, O.

(Suite de la page 50.)

devant un autre tribunal pour être jugée à nouveau. J'aurai donc à vous en reparler prochainement.

—Questions Syndicales.—

Conformément au nouveau réglement qui régit la Bourse du travail de Paris, il a été procédé, ces jours-ci, à la nomination de la commission administrative en appliquant la représentation proportionelle. 53 syndicats seulement, sur 216 inscrits, ont pris part à l'élection. Ils représentaient 21.180 syndiqués. Bien que l'année dernière le nombre des syndiqués ayant assuré cette élection ne se soit élevé qu'à 22.732, la commission nommée n'a pas cru devoir accepter les fonctions qui lui étaient confiées, estimant que le nombre des syndiqués qui la mandatait était insuffisant pour lui donner la force morale don't elle avait besoin et laissant la responsabilité de la situation ainsi creée à ceux qui avaient menée la campagne abstentionniste. L'administration de la Bourse du travail demeure donc entre les mains du préfet, personnage peu tendre pour les travailleurs organisés. Et puisque les syndicats ne peuvent pas encore se passer des libéralitées administratives, c'est au moins une faute de n'avoir pas essayé de tirer du réglement actuel tout ce qu'il était possible de lui faire rendre en attendant mieux. Tout cela par hostilité contre la représentation proportionelle. G. GUENARD.

Paris le 1. janvier, 1906.

The Handiest Tool Yet.

E. C. Atkins & Co., the big saw manufacturers of Indianapolis, have just put on the market a new tool for scraping hardwood floors. The necessity of a perfect implement for this purpose has long been apparent and its arrival will be welcomed by all wood workers having occasion to use a tool of this nature. It is called the Rams Horn Floor Scraper, and we show herewith a picture showing its general construction. The convenience of the tool will be easily seen.

Without going into detail, it embraces the following features:

Elastic blade seat, giving a curved scraping surface.

Operated by pulling instead of pushing.



Two handles, which fit the hand exactly.

Blade easily removed for sharpening.

It runs smoothly and easily, hugs the floor and does not jump.

The tool is already in the hands of the most progressive dealers.

Claims Paid

IN JANUARY, 1906.

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
4287	Fred Krauthaus	10	$200.00
4288	August Johnson	12	200.00
4289	Mrs. Jennie Peterson	22	50.00
4290	Wm. Rohloff	58	50.00
4291	Joseph Lytle	142	50.00
4292	James Florence	349	200.00
4293	Felix Raby	747	50.00
4294	Mrs. Cora A. Schmidt	812	50.00
4295	Theodore Bercier	920	200.00
4296	Wm. Hull	1319	200.00
4297	Thomas B. Willson	167	200.00
4298	Mrs. F. Lauba	181	50.00
4299	Henry A. Armstrong	223	200.00
4300	C. P. Summers	426	200.00
4301	John Lukas	751	200.00
4302	Napoleon Gagnon	1269	200.00
4303	David N. McGinnis	16	200.00
4304	Mrs. Mary Bensel	44	50.00
4305	J. P. Kipp	76	79.75
4306	Ananias Conklin	119	50.00
4307	Henry B. Ritter	122	200.00
4308	Mrs. Ada Kernal	123	50.00
4309	Mrs. Charlotte Keefer	132	50.00
4310	Chas. Hoffman	198	100.00
4311	Christian Huber	258	200.00
4312	Mrs. Emma Eads	352	50.00
4313	Mrs. Josephina Winkler	355	50.00
4314	Anton Haenelt	375	200.00
4315	John E. Holmes	667	200.00
4316	Mrs. Catherine E. Wiltse	668	50.00
4317	David M. Watson	683	50.00
4318	Wilson K. Allington	941	200.00
4319	Gallus Toma	1100	50.00
4320	Mrs. Fannie Green	1316	50.00
4321	M. B. Broadus	1434	50.00
4322	Adam Leisure	1465	50.00
4323	Napoleon Laplante	1699	200.00
4324	Jos. Kortan (dis.)	39	100.00
4325	John Trautner	44	50.00
4326	Mrs. Russia S. Wagner	106	50.00
4327	Fred L. Berges	139	200.00
4328	Tim Connoll	202	200.00
4329	Isaac H. Farrow	362	50.00
4330	Theodore Richter	419	200.00
4331	Irving C. Moore	499	200.00
4332	Joseph F. Bredwell	692	200.00
4333	John S. Bickel	705	200.00
4334	Mrs. Lizzie Kohrs	733	50.00
4335	Geo. W. Hardy	891	200.00
4336	Mrs. Emma Blume	1679	25.00
4337	John Auwetter	238	200.00
4338	Mrs. Catherine Bowden	224	50.00
4339	Mrs. Mamie A. Gross	50	50.00
4340	Mrs. Bertha Fix	335	50.00
4341	Fritz Bauzhaf	464	200.00
4342	August Osterberg	181	200.00
4343	Mrs. Maria Luchtman	674	50.00
4344	Michael McCool	441	200.00
4345	Mrs. Annie Tauschek	849	50.00
4346	George Philip	343	88.50
4347	Mrs. C. Sorensen	62	50.00
4348	George Gregory	62	50.00
4349	John Erickson	62	200.00
4350	Edward Denny	26	200.00
4351	Peter Hansen	91	200.00
4352	Raphael Berrini	262	50.00
4353	Russell Taylor	568	50.00
4354	Geo. C. Hawkins	618	100.00
4355	Charles Rarick	651	50.00
4356	Mrs. Orelia Don Carlos	683	50.00
4357	Jos. A. Bedard	730	50.00
4358	Chas. Wesley Worsham	891	200.00
4359	Geo. W. Koons	162	200.00
4360	Thurston Myhre	423	100.00
4361	Frank W. Brockway	24	$200.00
4362	Adelbert V. Reichard	322	200.00
4363	Mrs. Hanna Nord	360	50.00
4364	Mrs. Emma Garvin	827	50.00
4365	Mrs. Catherine Young	827	50.00
4366	J. R. Ritchie	1517	50.00
4367	Wm. Schneider	1	200.00
4368	Mrs. Nellie Daly	2	50.00
4369	Mrs. Oldesina Lee	7	50.00
4370	Gustave Behake	33	100.00
4371	James C. Bussom	37	50.00
4372	Chas. Deeke	47	200.00
4373	Geo. Channel	184	200.00
4374	Wm. J. Eichenfels	211	200.00
4375	J. R. Wiggins	224	200.00
4376	Mrs. Mary E. Kephart	288	50.00
4377	Mrs. Sarah J. Breniman	288	50.00
4378	Edward G. Story	288	200.00
4379	John H. Colligan	306	200.00
4380	Frank Panuschka	309	200.00
4381	Mrs. Mary A. Ward	362	50.00
4382	Lemuel Ruchman	377	50.00
4383	Emil LaBroche	460	50.00
4384	Mrs. Kate H. Anderson	483	50.00
4385	Mrs. Alice Bailey	494	50.00
4386	Henry Ebert	522	200.00
4387	Geo. G. Leyerle	687	200.00
4388	Mrs. Carra B. Moore	696	50.00
4389	D. H. Blood	743	50.00
4390	Samuel Layton	750	200.00
4391	Samuel J. Cavanagh	774	50.00
4392	Oliver L. Bonnell	880	50.00
4393	Mrs. Susie C. Underwood	1582	50.00
4394	C. C. Casidy	1687	200.00
4395	Mrs. Katherine Kloeppel	6	50.00
4396	Julius Beauchamp	26	200.00
4397	Edward P. McHugh	73	200.00
4398	Mrs. Elizabeth F. Rinfret	286	50.00
4399	Thomas Scott	340	200.00
4400	Ephriam Frantz	359	200.00
4401	Mrs. T. A. VanPelt	690	25.00
4402	Mrs. Mary J. Sadler	1274	50.00
4403	Coleman Foley	1393	200.00
4404	J. W. Woodman	7	200.00
4405	C. F. Noblet (dis.)	136	200.00
4406	Mrs. P. F. Clements	142	50.00
4407	David B. Skillen (dis.)	333	400.00
4408	Fred Reeve	422	50.00
4409	John Windler	497	200.00
4410	Peter Ommundsen	774	200.00
4411	W. T. Jones	1417	178.90
4067	Lorenzo Wehinger (bal.)	497	55.50
4412	Felix Cote	58	200.00
4413	Amos C. Dixon	137	200.00
4414	Mrs. Agnes Ausprung	402	50.00
4415	Mrs. Josephine Stevens	1077	50.00
4416	Wm. H. Benedict	1119	50.00
4417	Ira White	1716	200.00
4418	Lorine Watson	9	200.00
4419	Mrs. B. B. Brandt	210	50.00
4420	James T. Martin	211	50.00
4421	R. Freeland	233	50.00
4422	Mrs. Ellen L. Spencer	432	50.00
4423	Johannes Willer	554	200.00
4424	Jessie M. Brown	1208	100.00
4425	Mrs. M. Forsman	349	50.00
4426	Joseph Kubin	375	200.00
4427	Swan Peterson	426	138.00
4428	J. A. Anderson	415	200.00
4429	Mrs. Elizabeth Walter	613	50.00
4430	James Hamilton	613	200.00
4431	Charles T. Hawkins	746	50.00
4432	Mrs. Juan Pedero Ros	1450	50.00
	Total		$17,840.65

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Toluca, Ill.—Frank McCoy, Box 8.

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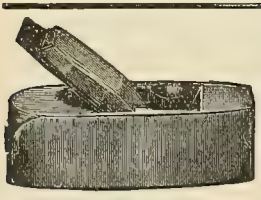
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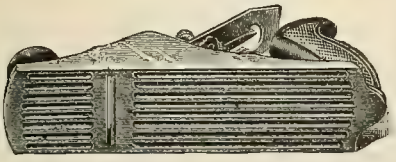
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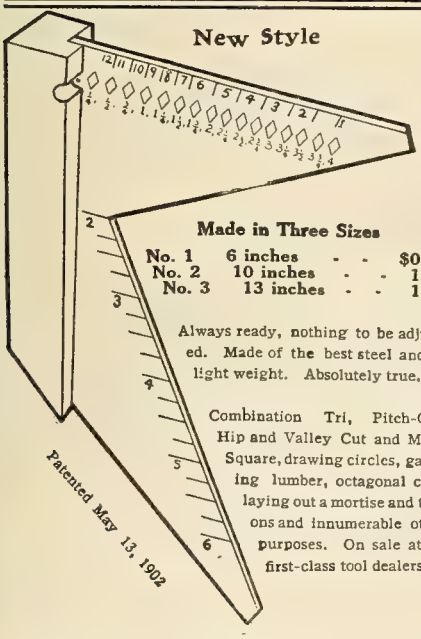
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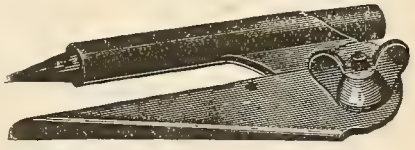
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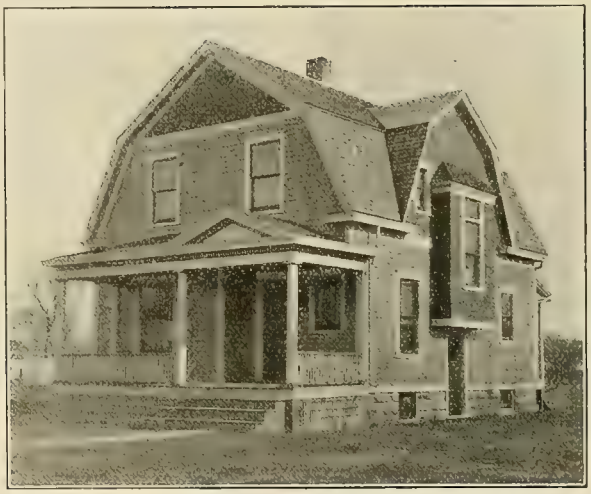
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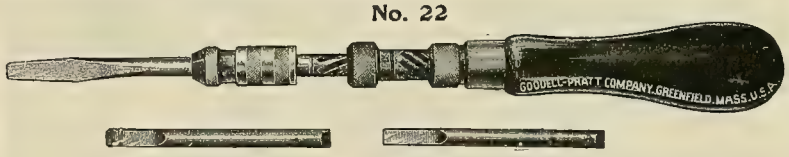
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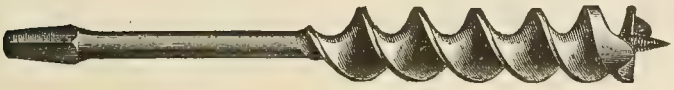
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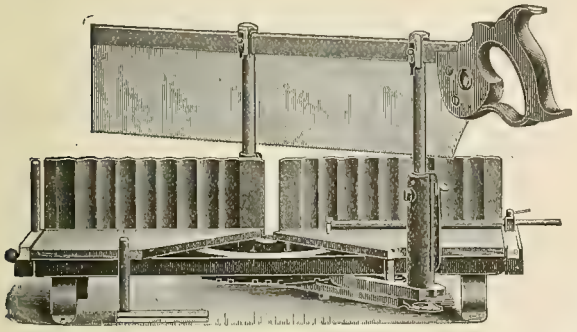


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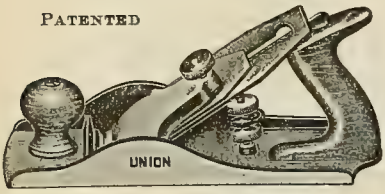
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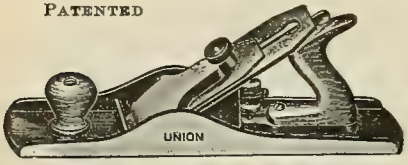
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The cutter is raised or lowered by a lever. The frog is solid and part of the plane body. It cannot give. The adjustment lever may be locked in place by two brass nuts, making the most rigid plane made.

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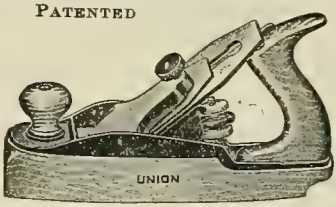
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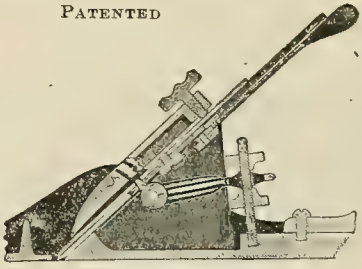
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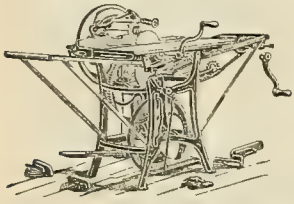
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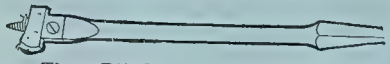
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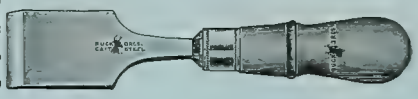
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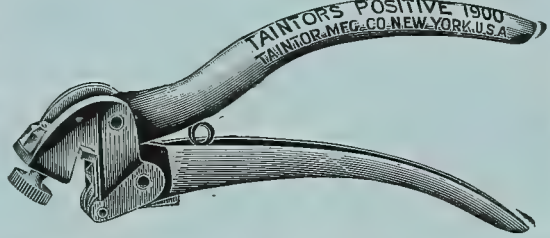
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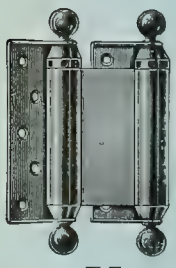
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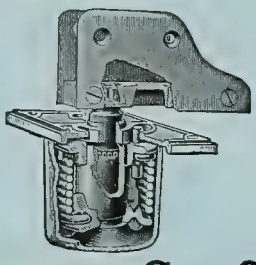
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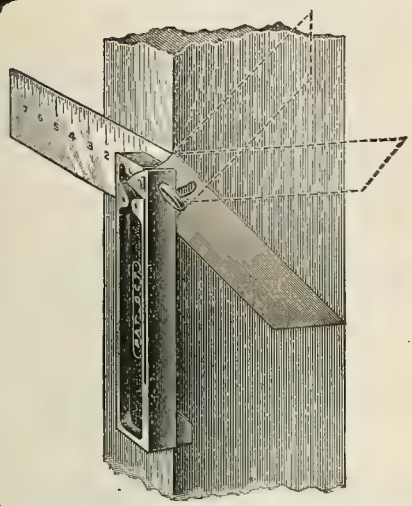
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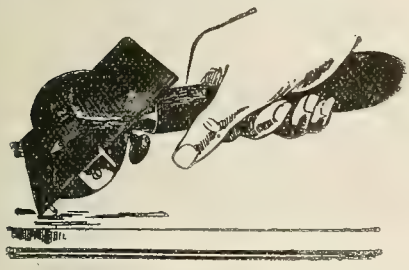
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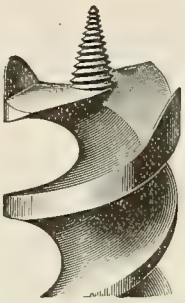
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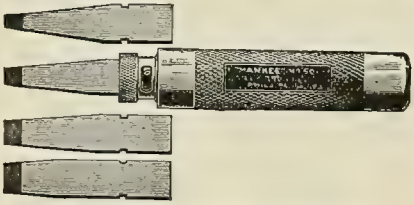
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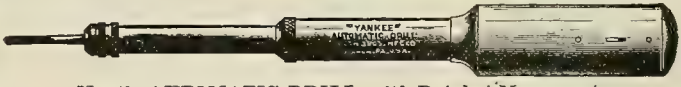


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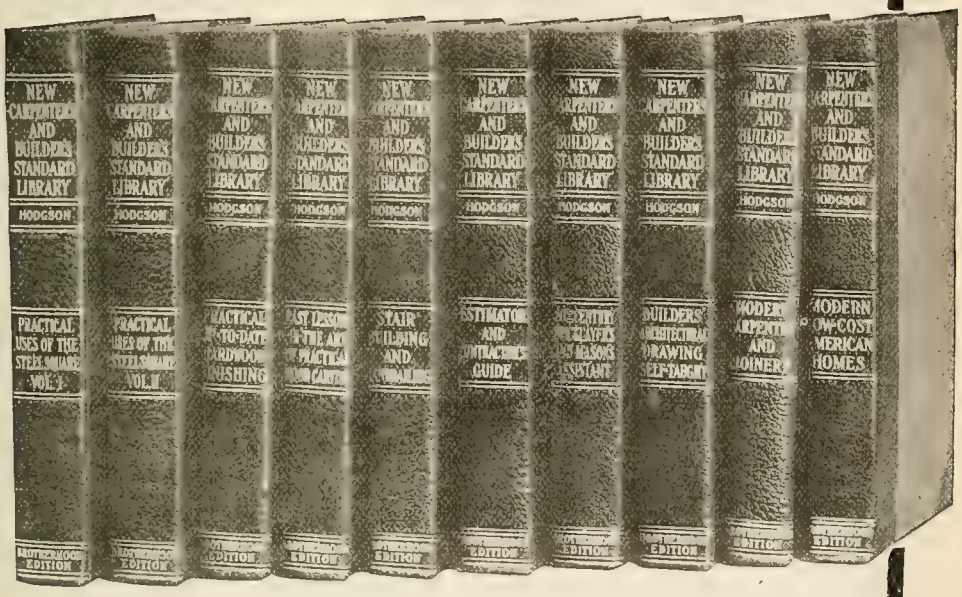
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXVI—No. 3
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1906

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

The Average Man

The average man is the man of the mill,
The man of the valley, or man of the hill,
The man at the throttle, the man at the plow—
The man with the sweat of his toil on his brow,
Who brings into being the dreams of the few,
Who works for himself, and for me and for you.
There is not a purpose, a project or plan
But rests on the strength of the average man.

The growth of a city, the might of a land;
Depend on the fruit of the toil of his hand,
The road, or the wall, or the mill or the mart,
Call daily to him that he furnish his part;
The pride of the great and the hope of the low,
The toil of the tide as it ebbs to and fro,
The reach of the rails and the countries they span
Tell what is the trust in the average man.

The man who, perchance, thinks he labors alone,
The man who stands out between hovel and throne,
The man who gives freely his brain and his brawn
Is the man that the world has been builded upon.
The clang of the hammer, the sweep of the saw,
The flash of the forge—they have strengthened the law,
They have rebuilt the realms that the wars overran,
They have shown us the worth of the average man.

So here's to the average man—to the one
Who has labored unknown on the tasks he has done,
Who has met as they came all the problems of life,
Who has helped us to win in the stress and the strife.
He has bent to his toil, thinking neither of fame
Nor of tribute, nor honor, nor prize, nor acclaim—
In the forefront of progress, since progress began—
Here's health and a hail to the average man!—Chicago Tribune

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

(By John B. Powell.)



ERY recent events have made it clear to the whole labor world that never since the saying, "Stand together, though the heavens fall," was given expression have circumstances arisen when the wage earner faced a struggle which, should he lose it, may mean financial slavery to him. Every man should, therefore, prepare himself intellectually and intelligently to assume his share of responsibility and to go before the public in defense of his cause and the rights and reason inherent in it.

Let this not be understood to charge the laborer with being ignorant, illiterate and unintelligent, but he should look to every source tending to enlighten and make him a power among his fellows and against those opposing him in his rights and privileges, his liberty and freedom as a citizen working physically and mentally at skilled and common labor for his livelihood; and naturally should every craftsman turn to those mediums he has tried and tested and found firm and loyal to him.

This article is for publication in one of such mediums, the undercurrent being to interest all crafts, which are many, and all looking for such news, information and knowledge as specially and particularly prove themselves of interest and value to them.

While all are kindred, each has its own field and is naturally desirous of having a department to itself. Although The Carpenter is a welcome visitor as "a journal for carpenters, stair builders, wood workers, planing mill men and kindred industries," the assumption obtains that it is not and does not pretend to be a literary synopsis nor a digest of the world's most brilliant thoughts. Its effort, however, appears to be to gather the golden grains constantly being dropped by toilers where nutrients germinate, expand and strengthen minds seeking to enlarge their usefulness along lines of skillful trade and construction.

Every writer interested in enlightening and educating up to the highest standard the workingman toward intellectual progress should, by the mind and muscle of his pen, assist in this work of advancement, and none, endeavoring thus to furnish food for thought, will flagellate an editor by charging him with offense or partiality if his blue pencil eliminates useless, senseless words and redundant clauses and expressions.

"Boil it down," notwithstanding it is slangy, is of that class of expressions which are odd, unpolished, but often preferable and apt. Now, what writer or editor will chide himself if he boil down the articles he writes which he finds marred by ludicrous prolixity? Possibly there is in this very instance opportunity, perhaps necessity, for the boiling down process; if so, the editor's blue pencil will be graciously and gracefully commended and thanked if it undertake the work.

No workman has time at his bench or on a building he is erecting to search for rounded periods, polished rhetoric or smooth sentences. If he is desirous, though, of being well informed and capable as a co-educator he will find leisure to scan publications for matter of special interest to him, or, if his mind is already well stored and his eye trained, he will not be slow in discovering uneven lines, weak argument, fulsome assertions and inaccuracies and absurdities. Even if he does search for matter exclusively pertaining to his chosen trade or craft, irresistibly he will have some concern in the affairs of others who, like himself, are earning their livelihood "by the sweat of their brows." His own thought may assist them as theirs may aid him, and not being with them in the person he will endeavor to be present in the spirit to talk to and read of them in the publication that is of interest to both.

What interest can any one possibly have in subjects presented in an unfamiliar language, particularly if he be among a great majority that uses it almost entirely. He can not, consistently, expect his native

tongue to be preferred, and in his perplexity he realizes that while in Rome he must do, act and speak as Romans do. Is it not true, then, that a paper, book, journal or magazine printing part of its matter in this language and another in that weakens its strength as a dispenser of news, information and knowledge? The man perplexed among his fellows is no more benighted than certain readers of such a work. Perhaps this is personally delicate, but delicate as it is, neither man nor paper has a right to serve fish to this one and fowl to that.

If there be a demand for a French, a German or a Polish department is it absurd to call for departments in Welsh, Gaelic, Chinese and Greek? Taking an economical view, any one trade journal might supply trade departments, but it should do so only in the language of the land in which it is printed.

There is no absurdity in journals devoted to union labor and labor unions establishing departments for the home circle, none of which is so benefitted and in need of them as that of the toiler in the shop, the factory and on public and private improvements. Wealth does not roll into such homes as it rolls into those of the capitalist, the millionaire and the extensive manufacturer. The former are never so affluent, and hardly can they ever expect generous entertainment from the capitalistic press; indeed, few of our daily journals have either the courage or the enterprise to impartially furnish reading matter wholly in the interest and for the entertainment of the working man's home circle, hence the latter can only depend on those mediums published exclusively for the labor element.

Not only is the working man, but his wife and children, and, in the general view of shop, factory and trade toilers, working women, to be entertained. Perhaps the wife and the children and the trades woman, complain of a lack of home reading in the journal which the home receives, and insists that instructive articles, short serials, limited stories and a touch of expressive poetry would be delightful entertainment to them.

Well, here's the rub: Is it either right or just that the national body should purchase the tools, materials and grounds and deliver the goods at the nominal cost of membership in the organization? Isn't it time to consider the cost of this broad service, which, it will be admitted, will require trained writers, special correspondents and peculiarly talented editors to gather, prepare and serve such a splendid menu for the mind?

Flattery is never a compliment, but it is only just to say that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have in their officers a brainy corps of mental giants. The productions of the editor show the same vigor that he gives to the secretaryship, but can he be expected to cover the whole field of clerical and editorial work? Is the organization so wealthy that it can send The Carpenter free as water to the home of every member of the Brotherhood? The regret seems to obtain that it can not, the referendum vote virtually so deciding, and as it rests, it is up to the Missourians—the members and their families to show the stage men, the General Officers, how there can be something doing in the way of making The Carpenter a superb trade exponent, a home educator, fireside companion, children's home journal and the ladies' and gentlemen's magazine. This can and will be done if members and their families instruct, through the unions, for the passage of the authority to send The Carpenter to every member at the cost of—here's one to say—fifty cents a year per member. The style, appearance, make-up and material is excellent now, but the book can be made what it ought to be—a higher educator, an abler instructor and a more delightful entertainer—than present circumstances provide, for members and their families as well as a valuable medium for those who believe in advertising their wares in high-class publications.

Three Kinds of Courage.

There's the courage that nerves you in starting to climb
The mount of Success rising sheer,
And when you've slipped back, there's the courage sublime
That keeps you from shedding a tear,
These two kinds of courage, I give you my word,
Are worthy of tribute—but then,
You'll not reach the summit unless you've the third——
The courage of try-it-again!

—ROY FARRELL GREEN.

IN THE INDUSTRIAL AGE.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

SPACE permits but few points on the numerous problems included under our subject, for the "Industrial Age" is a series of problems. These complications are the inevitable result of progress, and it is the business of this generation to solve the problems as they accumulate.

The labor press and labor organizations are bending all the powers of intelligent determination to a right development of the industrial crisis.

Boiled down and condensed, the labor problem is a question of money. All classes and conditions are interested in this question. It is the important problem with many how to acquire enough money to meet the demands of a comfortable livelihood.

With others the chief problem is how to increase profits, cut down wages, and still keep competent employes.

There are two parties to every contract, and both parties must learn the process and solution before a correct result or conclusion can be obtained to the problem.

"Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." If you are a mechanic, be a first-class one, and don't be a "jack-leg."

If you are a capitalist, be a good one. It may mean to be a first-class capitalist you must organize in the interests of monopoly; you must fight the labor unions hard and never be inconsistent by any undue liberality toward those whom you hire.

Though there are "no pockets in a shroud," grasp all the money you can regardless of human need. Be true to your creed. If your path lies among the mountains—climb. If, in the lowlands of sorrow and misfortune, necessity sternly bids you to earn bread by the sweat of your brow, act well your part in the world's work.

Be a sober, decent union man. Be patient and courageous and ever true to principle. If none were down there would be no necessity for uplifting humanity. If all men were equally endowed mentally, and it were possible for all to enjoy a reasonable comfort and prosperity, avarice would not have created the industrial problem, but as progress is responsible for conditions, this generation must meet the emergency with intelligence.

The cherished dreams of life may be the cause of humanity—compulsory education for the masses, free schools and free books—but cherished dreams count for little unless funds furnish the golden kep to their fulfillment.

Thus we see capital and labor must work together in the forward march of civilization.

Whether the real passion of a man's heart is finance or philanthropy, money is necessary to produce desired results.

Fortunately for the prosperity of church and state much tainted money in circulation has escaped attention.

But prominent among the serious evils of the age and affecting all other problems, intemperance is not to be overlooked. It is a vice without one redeeming quality. The habits of intemperance degrades all classes of society and is as vile for one man as another. It is the curse of whatever home it enters.

Its great shadow of sorrow and desolation rests heaviest on the working people. Then side by side with unionism let the masses cultivate and exercise a temperate influence.

The total per cent. of the weekly earnings of labor now spent for drink, if devoted to the improvement of the homes and families of workingmen, would soon accomplish more good than all the organized charities can ever do.

Such a miracle among the masses would do more for the uplifting of humanity than philanthropy and fashionable churches combined.

When workingmen who drink—even moderately—realize that they are paying a high price for their own destruction, temperance will join strength with unionism in the struggle for improved conditions.

Let organization do all the good it may

—let the union label proclaim the good news of clean and wholesome conditions for the toiler everywhere, but let temperance make the poor worthy of better conditions. Let temperance join with unionism to accomplish industrial freedom, and many grave problems will cease to be.

In that good time "graft," monopoly and child labor will find their power reduced to the lowest terms.

Government frauds, mormonism, foreign immigration, race troubles—how bad the country is getting to be!

Problems, problems!

Corrupt politics with their price at the polls and "lobbying in the Senate!

Divorce, too, adds its share to the general confusion. In all our problems a great field of opportunity presents a waiting harvest. Present conditions cry out for improvement.

Amid all the evil there is much good in humanity yet to be redeemed, and the powers of evil must eventually yield to those of good.

A Supreme Being will yet bring order out of chaos.

His purposes will ripen fast, unfolding every hour,
The buds may have a bitter taste, but sweet will be the flower,
Blind unbelief is sure to err, and scan His work in vain—
God is his own interpreter, and He will make it plain.

TO AVERT A CLASH.

(By W. G. Carlisle.)

TWO of the greatest forces in this country are now lining up for a gigantic contest—for a test of power on the part of the coal operators and on the part of the miners to obtain what rightfully belong to them. It is a kind of a conflict the people of this country are all too familiar with. Many times have such contests caused idleness and starvation among the toiling masses and sometimes led to bloodshed and to paralyzation of the business interests of the entire land.

The strike of the miners in Colorado, the teamsters' strike in Chicago, the lockout of the building trades in New York City, the miners' strike in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania in 1902, are events still fresh in the minds of the public.

The laboring people do not want again to undergo the privations and hardships they had to endure while this latter contest was waging, well knowing that such conditions are brought about by the cupidity and insatiable greed of the capitalists.

Now the leaders of the miners declare they are ready for another strike, but add the proviso, "We are willing to meet the operators with an endeavor to bring about an amicable understanding."

In the meantime the fighting spirit of the operators is in the ascendancy, their policy being to harass the progress of the miners' organization, to humiliate the men and lower their wages at this time and at every possible opportunity. They seem to delight in hearing the cries of the hungry, the moans of the wounded, in the havoc they create to the commerce of our country.

Must the nation stand quietly by and tolerate such greediness and pigheadedness? Has the public no right to speech or action? Are the operators' interests the only interests to consider, and are these interests of such a nature that they shall be permitted to paralyze other industries and cause a derangement of business in general?

After the last great coal strike had been waged for many dark months and the militia in the field for some time, after the perpetration of nameless horrors on the struggling miners and their families, President Roosevelt demanded and secured arbitration which resulted in an agreement between the contesting parties and a restoration of peace and order.

Now, the operators appear to grasp the opportunity to kick over the traces that apparently are galling to them. They seem to think the time has come to again show the miners the whip-hand. But I believe they will not have a chance to go as far as that. Their greed and selfish-

ness is so outrageous in the eyes of the American people that I believe their pretension will be put to rout and their aggressiveness and desire to stack up more of the "almighty dollars," resented by public sentiment, in an effective manner.

The time to kill a snake is not after it has sunk its fangs into your flesh. Kill it when it first appears in sight. These coal operators seem to be of the "rattler variety," with a bunch of rattles as big as an elephant's trunk. We are amply forewarned. "Let us act."

The same power by which President Roosevelt secured arbitration in the coal strike of 1902 still obtains and may again be exerted in the pending conflict. Let us hope that mighty influence will be brought to bear on the coal operators, compelling them to listen to reason and dispense justice to the miners.

Every union man should interest himself in this matter; bring it up in his local union and urge the same to adopt a resolution calling for the intercedence of the President of the United States in this conflict, the resolution to be handed over to the local representatives in Congress with a demand to forward it to the President for his consideration and action.

"WHAT HE COULD GET, NOT WHAT HE WAS WORTH."

(By Homo Gene.)

A SHORT time ago I met a small contractor loading some flooring onto a wagon at a lumber yard. Something was said about union labor, and practically the following dialogue took place:

"I believe in being a free man. Free to work for whoever I please, as many hours as I please, and for whatever pay I please. I am an American citizen and believe in having my liberty."

"Good for you," I said. "But has any one ever tried to prevent you from doing all you say? Has any one ever tried to prevent you from living in one room or a garret or cellar, and going hungry half the time, if you so desired?"

"Oh! That's all right; I believe in paying a man all that he is worth, and not an ironclad union scale of wages."

"Very well. Will you tell me what it is worth to put down a square of the flooring you have on that wagon?"

"That depends on—that is—circumstances. Why, it costs more now than it did some years ago, but I can get it done for"—

"But, my dear sir, you have not told me what it is worth. You say you believe in paying a man all that it is worth to nail down your floor; now what is it worth?"

"As I just now said, it costs more now than it did some years ago, and I—I-m, I suppose it is worth more now than it was in those times."

"Ah, now you are getting at the facts in the case. A few years ago there was a poorly organized craft and the wages paid to the best and most skilled mechanic was not what he was worth, but what he could get. Now the craft is so far organized that it can protect the weak, relieve the oppressed, and in a measure care for the unfortunate and hold them from the grasp of unfeeling employers. Thus he is not compelled to set the price of labor by his helplessness. Prices of labor have gone up somewhat and now men come nearer getting what they are worth rather than working for just what they can get when in competition with the helpless and unfortunate."

"Oh! Understand me, I have no objection to the union if it keeps in its proper sphere and does not try to dam up the stream and boost wages away above their normal level, regardless of the laws of political economy. I have two sons who belong to the Carpenters' Union, and, by the way, they won't work for me. But I tell them to go where they can do the best and I will go my way."

"Now, my friend, let's reason a moment on this question. You are a contractor—in a small way. You know about how

much lumber a man can cut and put together in a given time. Now, if you know to a cent what the work will cost you, can you not make your calculations more correctly and safely, and as you bid on a contract is it not a benefit to you to have a fixed scale of wages rather than to depend upon an unknown labor market? Say, tell me before you go, is not the union a real benefit to you, although you have no part in it and are determined to go it alone?''

He started off talking to himself. He had lived so long and he would not now try a change at this late date. I thought as I came home how strange that an intelligent man would separate himself from his own craft and from his own sons in the belief that he was thus standing for liberty and freedom, when the real truth is, he is doing all he can to bind the chains of servitude on himself and his family.

THE TRADE SCHOOL GRADUATE.

(By J. O. Carson.)



AY, Bill, have you noticed the large number of trade school graduates who are coming, riding in ''low-necked **hacks,**'' with a window glass in one eye, looking for positions, mind you, not jobs, as superintendents of construction, or destruction.

Yes, Tom, and it does my soul good—not that I have anything against the boys—to see their blind stare of dense ignorance when told in mechanical lingo to do a certain job.

You know my son Frank, who is carpenter foreman for Jones and Brown? Yes. Well, I gave him a good common school education, and then as it was his desire, I allowed him to go to work at the carpenter trade in a practical manner.

From what he tells me all is not a bed of roses for the trade school graduate, and it is funny those professors don't know that they can only instruct theoretically, not practically. One case in particular Frank told me about.

A young fellow came and asked him for a position. Frank hesitated and the applicant took courage, telling him what he knew; the name of the school he graduated from; how he led his class, etc., etc., and finally wound up by flashing a sheepskin diploma, done up in colors; embossed by a beautiful gold seal with a pink ribbon tied to it, to relieve the other colors, and I presume to make the entire thing harmonize; among the printed matter Frank said it stated, ''If anybody wanted a scientific or technical foreman to hire him.''

Frank gave the lad a trial and, Tom, you should have heard him tell it. Told him to unpack his kit and ease a couple of doors that bound at the top. The lubber unscrewed the hinges and mortised the cuts a shade lower. Didn't know what else to do.

Frank, you know, was always willing to give everybody a fair show; he thought perhaps our friend might be better on blue print work, and as the firm had a nearby cottage ready for roof framing, Frank took him over there. It was an ordinary pitched roof, such a one as any year-and-a-half-apprentice could take care of, but be blessed if the youngster didn't try to mark the rafter by holding it in position from wall plate to ridge pole, and guess the rest.

Trade schools may be all right, Tom, where you have more money than you know what to do with—a time I have never seen—or when you want to keep your boy out of mischief for two or three years, but if you want to make a mechanic of him, allow the lad to rough it through with a contractor who knows his business.

A diploma is also very nice; suitably framed, it is a beautiful and elegant adornment to any room, but a dozen diplomas don't amount to anything if you can't deliver the goods.

Is he still with Frank, did you ask? Yes, but he is mostly carrying in the material now and the other fellows are doing the work.

LABOR AND ITS RELATION TO POLITICS.

(By Thomas F. Kearney.)

KNOWING that the policy of our journal is one opposed to partisan political discussion (which in my opinion is a well defined one), I hope that the politico-economic aspect of this article will be overlooked by the sensitive as dealing only in a general way with the relation of labor to politics, and in no way assuming any interference with the individual political beliefs of our readers.

The aims, hopes and aspirations of labor unions are to make permanent improved living conditions for the wage workers of our country.

The trade union has given to the wage earner more money, more leisure, better living conditions with increased comforts of life, for the reason that workmen have united in the ownership and operation of its government.

When union men find the labor union alone attaining but temporary and transitory results in the solution of the economic problem of a more equal distribution of the production of wealth and leisure, they should not hesitate to set aside all prejudices and associate with the union their united efforts in other directions as a means of making the fight for improved conditions, a fight that shall not be renewed a year hence and won again, but a fight where concessions once obtained may be retained.

To be progressive and to keep in touch with the progress of time and current events, union men must be ready to recognize the tendencies of industrial evolution of necessities and the need of a greater and more united participation in political affairs of both state and nation.

Politics, which we so much detest, is the science of government, and as such we ought to be more interested in it.

Many of the good things workmen receive from the labor union at the expense of hard-fought battles could be secured more peacefully and made more permanent if workmen operated a greater share of the political government under which they live.

The fact that the union appoints from its own ranks the persons most capable of carrying on the struggle for improved conditions is an acknowledged recognition of the intelligence possessed by the rank and file of its members.

The same intelligence ought to convince, direct and actuate workmen to choose from their own ranks men to represent them in the political affairs of the state and nation.

The agitation for the eight-hour law, government by the people instead of an autocracy, sanitary conditions in the homes and workshops of the toilers, control of public utilities, and other needed economic reforms, can become permanently established only by the united political influence of the union, and of the unionists where the union cannot act politically united.

Recently throughout the country unions and union men protested against the political and militant exercise of government as administered by Peabody and Bell in their usurpation of the rights of American citizenship in the State of Colorado.

The passing of resolutions deploring and protesting against the perpetration of a wrong is today a primitive method of redress for unions and union men when other and more modern methods might be applied.

When men can unite in passing resolutions of a political nature, could they not unite also at the ballot box, where their votes would be a more emphatic and respected factor determining the conditions that should or should not exist?

The efforts of the corporate interests of the country to overcome the good that the labor unions have done for the community are directed in the endeavor to secure completely the controlling power of the country's political government, so that they may legislate as unconstitutional the great reforms that had origin in the trade union movement.

The corporations, through their exercise of the control of government, conserve for their own use the wealth and power of the

country which puts them in a position to be able to create a period of prosperity or one of depression, as they see fit.

The non-producers of the wealth of the country receive about 80 per cent. of it for the reason that the government laws, which make the wage earner produce the wealth, are owned and operated by the non-producers. In other words, they govern the government. In every legislature, in every board of aldermen, in Congress, and wherever political activity is needed, there you will find the corporate influences predominating, because political control obtains more quickly and permanently greater results for them than they can attain by industrial organization alone.

New Zealand for the past ten years has been experimenting with unusual and exceptional success in the propagation by the people the administration of economic government.

Previous to that time unjust laws existed, the government was in the hands of the rich monopolists, and not until the workmen of that country united with the small farmers politically did any material change take place in the living conditions of the community.

Since New Zealand unions and workmen united in pursuing a policy of political activity strikes and lockouts have been abolished; industrial disputes are settled by judicial decision in accordance with the arbitration act of that country, in effect since 1894.

Eight hours is the standard day; a half holiday is required each week, which applies to all industries. Even the stores are run on the principle that short hours give greater opportunities for the self-development of the individual and the nation.

The trade unionists of Canada some time ago declared in favor of united political action, and with much success have been promoting their welfare, until today they hold the balance of power in the provincial Parliament.

English trade unionists have entered English politics very aggressively at their last general election; they have sent a much larger number of their members to Parliament.

The reason for this political activity on the part of British trade unionists is to be attributed to the action of the British courts tending to down labor organizations. By a recent decision of the courts the funds of the unions are insecure against attachment for the most trivial offenses that may be committed by the unions.

Previous to the adverse action of the courts British workmen did not take kindly to political action, and it may be said not until the indemnity decision of the courts against the unions in the famous Taff-Vale case was there any real political awakening. As a result of that decision the combination of political workmen has increased from 469,000 to considerably over 1,000,000.

As is quite generally known, members of the British Parliament are not paid any salary, every member being required to pay his own election expenses, but the necessity for political action among the workmen of that country has become so pressing that the labor unions have made provision for the payment of the election expenses and salaries of its candidates.

The politics of a nation offer a wide field for useful efforts and a greater opportunity for the unionists to hold what they have, and to obtain more by a combination of their political and industrial power; hence it is that workmen must direct their attention to placing men of their own class and interests in office who have sympathy with them instead of for them.

In the ranks of labor can be found men who are competent to fill any political office and possessed of as great a power of analytical reasoning as the best of those who now occupy them.

The time will come when the labor leaders and trade unionists in general will be more united in the expression of a conviction that the labor movement is as much a political question as it is an economic one.

Few, if any, will deny but that it is the political manipulation of laws governing the production of the necessaries of life that has made it imperative that labor unions should be established.

The practical sociological experience derived by many of our men through active connection with the labor movement eminently fits them to define a more equitable

solution of the economical and political problems.

As workmen have united in the labor union for a more wide distribution of wealth, so must they inevitably unite politically in voting against every unjust act of repression levied against them by those who wish to do them political wrong, instead of wasting valuable time by resolutions and petitions. Labor's first protection should come from the legislatures which labor elects but has no voice in, and the sooner we realize this more fully the sooner will be usher in the dawn of a new time when each shall be recognized according to the full intent of what "freedom and equality" means.

HIGHER DUES.

(By Frank Duffy.)

THE question of paying "higher dues" to our unions is a matter that seldom comes up for consideration; when it does we take no interest in it, except to table it indefinitely, as we think such a proposition unnecessary and not worthy of discussion. But are we doing right by such actions as this on our part? To me it seems not. We expect the union to do many "things" for us, sometimes "impossible things." We want higher wages, a shorter workday, a half holiday Saturday; we want efficient officers, a business agent to look after our interests and get us a job when out of work. We want all sorts of financial benefits and social features. We want protection in our daily toil and in our home life. Yes, we want more than we can enumerate here. All these things are very good in their way, but to properly carry them out we must have the "funds" on hand. A union that collects only "sufficient dues" to pay hall rent and defray stationery expenses had better never been organized. It is only a mockery, a make-believe and a delusion; in a short time it will be a failure. A union whose members pay "high dues" will have a good meeting hall, a reading room, an efficient staff of officers and financial benefits of all kinds; besides that, it will be held in esteem and respect by all who come in contact with it. It will be classed as a "permanent institution," dispensing "blessings" on all sides. What use is it to call yourself a union man if you begrudge your union the support it should have. You vote for "low dues" and even at that "neglect" to pay them. How can the union do its duty if you fail to do yours. Just consider for a moment what "higher dues" mean. It means that in prosperity you are preparing against the day of adversity, that day that is sure to come to us all. It means that in peace you are preparing for war, not that you want war, but that in case it should come or be forced upon you you will have the "sinews" in your possession. It means a strong and impregnable union. A strong union means "higher wages," "better conditions" and far "less fear of reductions." It means that you will receive financial support in cases of strikes or lockouts, and last but not least, it means that in sickness, distress or disability you will be taken care of. Yes, it means that after you are dead and gone your loved ones left behind will not be forgotten. Do you begrudge paying "higher dues" to your union? Say NO and mean it. From this day forward work with all your might to have your members liberally support your union by paying "higher dues." If you don't do this you will soon be out of business altogether, and that means returning to the ten-hour day and low wages. If you are so careless of your own affairs you will have to take the consequences, but I don't believe you have any inclination, wish or desire to go "backward" instead of "forward." If not, let "higher dues" be your "watchword." Build up a good treasury so that you may be in a position at all times to defend and protect your members.

Editorial

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In conformity with the instructions of the Milwaukee convention, and the action of our membership, as indicated by the referendum vote on the matter, we changed our official journal, The Carpenter, from its old form and make-up to that of its present style, just one year ago this month. It is hardly necessary to say that the change has given complete and entire satisfaction, not only to our members, but to our subscribers, friends and advertisers as well. With satisfaction, we recall the resolution adopted by the G. E. B. commending the general secretary for the very able manner in which he has presented to the members of our U. B. the journal of our organization in its present form. It is a source of gratification to us to know that our journal is a welcome visitor to every local union and District Council under our jurisdiction; not only that, but it is a thrice welcome visitor to the homes of our members as well as to the colleges, universities, libraries and banking institutions of our country. The writings in it are original and up-to-date, and in the majority of instances from the pens of men who push the jack plane for a living. We were told that if we could only keep up the high standard of the March issue of a year ago, that our members would appreciate the change. We have done our best and it is gratifying to know that with each issue of the journal we receive words of encouragement that help us materially to greater efforts. It is not an uncommon thing to be told that last month's issue was better than the previous one and that the January issue was the best of all, and so on, with a request that more copies are wanted. To continue this work we ask that we be supplied from time to time with information as to local conditions, state of trade, victories won, benefits paid, and any other matter that may be of interest to our members generally. Don't be afraid to send us all sorts of information relative to the trade union movement. If it is of no use to us we will willingly return it. If it is of any use, we will fix it up in such shape that it will make good sound reading matter; but either way, we desire you to comply with our wishes. If you do so we will be under deep and lasting obligations to you.

The Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Building Trades Council recently issued a statement in refutation of assertions made, through the public press, by Mr. R. Nelson Bennett, secretary of the Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade, relative to conditions in the building trade of that city. This statement is of more than local interest, as conditions similar to those pointed out therein exist elsewhere and the methods resorted to in misrepresenting these conditions are used in many other cities and towns.

In a letter addressed to the public Mr.

Bennett asserted that ever since the open shop policy had been established in the building trades of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, there had never occurred any molestation of non-union or independent men at any time.

He further asserted that in 1904 only $585,345 had been expended for building purposes in the city, but that after the open shop had been established in September of that year, since January 1, 1905, the expenditure for building operations amounted to $1,387,399, and would probably reach $1,500,000 by December 1.

Replying to the first assertion, the B. T. C. sees in its interpretation the greatest compliment that could be paid the trades union movement, as it fully demonstrates that our movement stands for peace and that the struggles of the building trades men of Wilkes-Barre were conducted on lines within the law.

Replying to the second assertion, the B. T. C. concedes the point in question, adding, however, that in 1904, when the right of the employes to set a price for their labor by collective bargaining was not disputed, building operations were maliciously held back by unscrupulous contractors advising the people contemplating the erection of buildings to postpone operations until they, the contractors, had established the open shop.

Conclusively proving the fallacy of Mr. Bennett's assertion that there had been more building carried on in 1905 than in 1904, inferring that the building boom in 1905 was to be attributed to the attempt of the contractors to establish the open shop, the statement of the B. T. C. quotes from the building inspector's record a detailed account of buildings recorded from September, 1904, to December, 1905, of a total cost of $1,692,699.

The figures in this account are shown by the statement, in many instances, to be recorded considerably higher than the actual cost. Furthermore, it is shown by the quotations of the building inspector's records that operations amounting to a total cost of $129,795 had been started previous to the lockout of September 13, 1904 (when the contractors broke their agreement), but were filed afterwards presumably for the purpose of swelling the amount of work being done at that time by the open shop employers.

The most important and significant part of the statement is a list of jobs in the hands of open shop contractors employing non-union men, giving name of contractor, building, location of building and price, the accuracy of which, the statement says, can be verified at the building inspector's office. This list places the total cost of work done by non-union contractors within the period of September 1, 1904, to December 13, 1905, at $509,370, from which the sum of $129,795, the cost of building started previous to the lockout deducted, leaves a total cost of building done by non-union labor of $379,575.

As quoted above, the total cost of building operations recorded from September 1, 1904, to December 13, 1905, was $1,602,669; the total cost of work done by non-union contractors being $379,575, the total cost of work done by union men, according to inspector's figures, was $1,223,091. To this amount has to be added the sum of $682,000, the contract price for the new county court house, which is also being done by union men, and which places the total cost of work done by union men at $1,905,194. This represents 77 per cent. of all the building work done in Wilkes-Barre within the period mentioned here above and leaves 33 per cent. only to the non-union contractors.

A careful examination of these figures will convince the most sceptic that the open shop has never been established in Wilkes-Barre to any great extent. They show that union labor is the most efficient and the cheaper in the long run and that it is preferred by the business public. Hence, if Wilkes-Barre was blessed with a building boom during the year 1905 it is certainly not due to the efforts of the advocates of the open shop policy, the advocates of cheap labor and long hours, but it is to a great extent due to the trades union movement which embraces the most efficient and most competent mechanics in its ranks, which stands for decent hours and living wages, for the increase of the purchasing power of the greater portion of the population of any community, the wage-working population, and thus for prosperity.

Death of P. J. McGuire.

Just as this issue of our journal was going to press, we received word of the death of Brother P. J. McGuire, the founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and its General Secretary for twenty years. He passed away at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, February 18th, at his home in Camden, N. J.

We desire at this time to extend to his wife and family, our heartfelt sympathies for the loss sustained. May they have renewed energy and fortitude to bear up in this, their hour of trial and affliction.

Local Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill.

Whereas, The members of Local No. 1 learn with deep regret of the death of Brother P. J. McGuire, who was the founder of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., and for many years its general secretary; and

Whereas, Recognizing that his valuable services rendered, not alone to the carpenters, but to the general labor movement, will be a monument that will preserve his memory; and

Whereas, We, the members of Local No. 1 in regular session assembled, desire to testify our appreciation of the fact that he spent his life in the labor movement and was always a "true trade unionist;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be spread on the minutes of this union; that a copy be sent to the General Office for publication in our official journal, The Carpenter, and that a copy, suitably engrossed, be sent to Mrs. P. J. McGuire, with whom, in her bereavement, we heartily sympathize.

JAMES J. LINEHAN.
WM. G. SCHARDT.
TIMOTHY CRUISE.
Committee.

The Work of Unions.

No one can justly deny to the men and women who are dependent upon their daily labor for their daily bread the right to effect and maintain organization so long as the purposes of that organization are the moral and social uplifting and betterment of its members.

Opposition to such organization for such purposes, come from whatsoever source it may, would be inequitable, ill advised and wholly un-American.

As long as the "Sons of Toil," by organized effort, have striven to elevate themselves in the industrial world about them by earnestly and honestly striving, for instance, to improve their home conditions, in an improvement of their minds and morals, in addition to securing adequate compensation for their labor, they have invariably succeeded, because they have commanded the support of public sympathy, without which no movement can hope for success in this country.

Union mechanics are entitled to a just price for their labor, for their labor is all they have to sell in the market, and without doubt they have a right to organize and maintain organization for the purpose of securing fair play for the labor they perform. They have the right to place a price upon their labor; they have the right to demand payment of that price, but in all this they have no right to resort to measures of enforcement which stand out as open violation of law. Union men and organizations in this country at this day may be said to have kept apace with the progress and conservatism of the times.

Seldom if ever the union organizations resort to strikes and boycotts except as the very last resort, and to that extent unionism in its agitation of the wage question in localities has more largely than ever before won the backing of popular sympathy.

Much has been written and said about the "dignity of labor." Wage-earners will sooner arrive at a complete understanding of what is signified by the "dignity of labor," however, when they understand that the dignity of toil alone consists in the dignity of the toiler. Labor, organized or unorganized, will have reached its most exalted station when the wage-earners know that they will dignify labor only as they dignify their own lives in the community.—Indianapolis Sentinel, Nov. 5, 1905.

Let us use all lawful means of propaganda to push our local unions and to stir up activity and life among the members.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

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WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

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T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

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H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street, Denison, Tex.

General Executive Board
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. A. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

P. H. McCARTHY, Clunie Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of First General Vice-President T. M. Guerin.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board:

Having been unable to send in any report in October last, on account of my work on the road, I will cover the period of both quarters in this report. I have been visiting the following cities and towns: Portchester, Greenwich, New Rochelle, New York City, Albany, Troy, Mechanicsville, Elmira, Sloatsburg, Tuxedo, Poughkeepsie, Fishkill, Cobeskill, Worcester, Unadilla, Rochester, N. Y., and Newark, N. J.

In Portchester the wages have been increased to $3.50 a day. After four visits, at different times, to Elmira, I was successful in organizing Mill Men's Local Union 879. I was again called to this city on Nov. 28, proceeding there in company with Brother Rice, of the New York D. C., and through the influence and pressure brought to bear on the firm, by the latter body, we were able to organize Kertscher & Co's. shop.

I again visted the mill men's local union of Elmira on December 20. It had a membership of 158 and is putting forth the best efforts to reach the 200 mark. The local union of outside carpenters of Elmira is also increasing in membership.

In Albany I addressed a joint meeting of all the local unions, taking the place at this occasion of G. P. Huber, who was to speak, but was unexpectedly called to Utica, N. Y. While at Albany I audited the books of L. U. 274. Report on my findings, on file at the General Office, shows my reasons for again urging the officers and members of local unions to see to the strict observance and enforcement of our laws; especially of Section 158c. The laxity of local presidents in the carrying out of the provision of this section may lead to destruction of the local organization. Local Union 274 has now recovered from the bad conditions brought about by its negligence in the conducting of financial affairs and is increasing in membership. The local union in Poughkeepsie has one of the best equipped halls in the state. Its members are all very active in the cause; so are our members in Fishkill. On October 20 I attended the twentieth anniversary of L. U. 119, Newark, N. J., which was a great success. The anniversary of L. U. 464, New York, at which occasion I also was the principal speaker, was a like successful affair. In both cases it afforded me much pleasure to hear the old-timers relate their trials and tribulations in the earlier years of existence of their local unions.

The D. C. of Troy, N. Y., has presented a new agreement to the employers to become effective on April 1. Our members

do not anticipate much difficulty in obtaining the signatures of the bosses to this agreement, which calls for 44 hours per week and 37½ cents per hour. Nevertheless, they are preparing for an eventual fight and are levying an assessment of one dollar per week for twelve weeks on their members. This action on the part of our Albany brothers certainly shows that they mean business.

As our membership all through the country will be involved in trade movements this coming spring, I deem it my duty to call the board's attention to the fact that many local unions formulate agreements or demands for presentation to the employers, at meetings which are attended by scarcely fifty per cent. of their membership. This is a condition which should not exist. Where and whenever the apathy and lack of interest in a movement for better conditions is so apparent, the application of any local union or D. C., for sanction and financial support of such movement should not be entertained by the board.

When a local union is not in a position to secure a vote of seventy-five per cent. of its membership on a matter of such great importance, it should be its first task to arouse the interest of its members in their own and the union's cause, and get them to attend the meetings. The non-attendance at such meetings as referred to, shows a lack of interest that ofttimes proves fatal, leading to strikes and lockouts that should never have been indulged in, or might have been avoided, had the members attended the meetings and expressed their views on the movement in contemplation before action was taken by the local union. I can recall many instances where members have deserted the union after having stood firm and walked the streets during a strike lasting sixteen and twenty weeks. In these instances I found that the employer having been presented with the new agreement, made a canvass of his men, asking them if they were dissatisfied, and most of them, not having attended the meeting which adopted the agreement, would say, "No, boss, we are satisfied of conditions as they are." The employers themselves would then hold a meeting and from the statements each of them had received from his men, they would come to the conclusion that some agitator was stirring up trouble. Yet, when the time for the agreement to take effect had arrived, to their surprise, all the carpenters quit work and a strike was on. The employers, believing that the men merely were being held out by the agitator, then would fight the union, and the very men who had lacked the courage to tell their bosses that they wanted better conditions, and who, by their absence from the meetings, caused the strike to be declared, would desert their fellowmen, and by this action brand themselves and their families with a curse that will not be obliterated for generations. These are the individuals who cause the wild-cat strikes, which by all means should be prohibited.

Having been advised by Judge Griffith that our Rochester indictment case was coming up for trial during the fall term, I returned to Troy to consult with our attorney, and I being one of the persons named in the indictment, I informed the General Officers of my inability to attend the Pittsburg A. F. of L. convention. I returned to Rochester in due time and Brothers O'Brien, Chalace, McFarlin and myself went to court and pleaded "Not Guilty." Though, as I was informed, the Employers' Association wanted the case dismissed, the district attorney was pushing it, claiming that he wanted to make a test case of it (whether the entering of a contract between employers and employees for the employment of union members only, was lawful), set the trial for December 11. On that day the case was again postponed, much to the displeasure of our Rochester brothers.

The outlook for work, and hence for the success of pending trade movements, is bright this year, but all the local unions that have the working card system as yet not firmly established, and their membership not properly disciplined, should leave trade movements alone until they have reached that stage of efficiency; for in their present condition, defeat will be inevitable.

We may congratulate ourselves on the splendid work accomplished during the past year. It is a pleasure, indeed, to

go from place to place and hear the words of praise for the prompt and able manner in which business is transacted at the General Office. It has been an incentive for our members to take a more active interest in the affairs of the organization, resulting in fewer strikes, more mediation and feasible demands, which, in many instances, have been granted by the employers without that acrimony that is sure to exist wherever strikes take place.

T. M. GUERIN,
First Gen. Vice-President.

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Carpenters-Woodworkers Controversy.

In conformity with the arrangements made at the Pittsburg convention of the American Federation of Labor, by the delegates representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and those representing the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood and the General Council of the Amalgamated Wood Workers met in conference in Indianapolis, Indiana, on January 25, 1906, for the purpose of bringing to an end forever the controversy existing between the two organizations.

After going over the entire situation in detail, the representatives of the Amalgamated Wood Workers presented the following proposition as a basis of settlement:

1. That all factory wood workers now members of the United Brotherhood, shall remain such, unless they see fit to voluntarily transfer their membership to the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.
2. The Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union shall be conceded the right to organize, without interference, the unorganized wood workers of the country.
3. That for the purpose of establishing better relations between the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, fraternal delegates from each organization shall be elected or appointed to attend the conventions of the other.
4. The future relations of the two organizations shall be considered by the Conventions of the organizations.

It is needless to say that the representatives of the United Brotherhood rejected this entire proposition, as there was not a semblance in it that favored amalgamation.

The members of our General Executive Board then submitted the following proposition:

That a trade agreement, mutually agreed upon, be entered into between the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, to expire on July 1, 1906, at which time amalgamation shall take place in the following manner, to-wit:

All members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union who are now in good standing in that organization shall, at the time the amalgamation takes place, be entitled to the following benefits, as prescribed in the constitution of the United Brotherhood.

Those holding membership in the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union for one year shall be entitled, upon death, to two hundred dollars.

A member who is six months in good standing in the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, shall be entitled to one hundred dollars in case of death.

Semi-beneficial members who are over the age of fifty at the time of joining the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, or apprentices who are less than twenty-one years of age, who have not as yet served their full time as such, shall be entitled to semi-beneficial benefits, as prescribed in Section 98 of the U. B. constitution, which is fifty dollars.

Wife's funeral benefits also to be governed by Sections 99 to 101 of the United Brotherhood constitution.

The foregoing sections provide, in behalf of the members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union (those amalgamating), all the rights, privileges and benefits accruing to the members of the United Brotherhood. For all other members the same laws shall apply that now exist between such members affiliated with the United Brotherhood.

To this the representatives of the wood workers objected and raised the hue and cry that we wanted to buy their members by such an offer.

It is strange that the wood workers should publish their proposition in the February issue of their journal and suppress ours. Are they afraid that the rank and file of their organization would consider our proposition the best of the two and clamor for amalgamation, whether their national officers and general council wanted it or not? It seems so.

At Pittsburg the delegates representing the Wood Workers could be heard to say on more than one occasion that there must be only one organization; that the action in

bringing about a conference between the two organizations was the beginning of the end; that they would not enter into an arrangement with us to meet in Indianapolis, or sign their names to such a document, if they did not believe some good would come out of it, and yet, when they are face to face with stern realities, they flunk and squirm and object, and finally refuse altogether.

Our General Executive Board reported on this matter under date of January 29, 1906, as follows:

We desire to report that after discussing the questions at issue for three days we adjourned without reaching an understanding, as the representatives of the A. W. W. insisted upon a working agreement at present, with the question of amalgamation left for future consideration. This your committee could not accept, and although President Gompers used his good offices to bring about an understanding, we did not succeed.

Therefore, your General Executive Board, being desirous of obtaining that degree of efficiency and solidarity that can only be obtained by the thorough organization of all men engaged in the wood working business, appeal to you to put forth every effort looking toward that end.

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Bound Volumes of "The Carpenter."

The General Office is now in a position to supply the membership with a limited number of volumes of The Carpenter, comprising the editions, in new form and style, of March to December, 1905, nicely and durably bound in morocco. These bound volumes will be sold at the price of $1.50 each. Orders for the book will be promptly attended upon receipt of the amount.

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The Industrial Workers of the World and the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

At the last meeting of the General Executive Board, held at the General Office in Indianapolis, Ind., the question of members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America joining the Industrial Workers of the World was taken up. After careful consideration of all the points at issue the Board rendered the following decision:

"Believing the Industrial Workers of the World a dual organization to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, we deem it inadvisable for members of the U. B. to hold membership in said organization; hence, the decision of the Board is that affiliation with the Industrial Workers of the World acts as forfeiture of membership in the U. B."

Members, local unions and district councils will therefore be governed accordingly.

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Expulsion.

John N. Merrit, a member of Local Union 793, Ilmo, Mo., has been expelled by the local union because of fraudulent transactions and conduct unworthy of a member of the U. B.

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Localities Where Trade is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Portland, Ore.	Ft. Smith, Ark.
Burlington, Ia.	Waterbury, Conn.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Bradentown, Fla.
Louisville, Ky.	Washington, Pa.
Owosso, Mich.	Williamsport, Pa.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Santa Rosa, Cal.
Erie, Pa.	Pueblo, Col.
Miami, Fla.	New Orleans, La.
Nashville, Tenn.	Gainesville, Fla.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Detroit, Mich.
Gulfport, Miss.	

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Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Nowata, I. T.	Sanford, Fla.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	Woodlawn, Ala.
Eustis, Fla.	Lynchburg, Va.
Muncy, Pa.	Superior, Wis.
Hornellsville, N. Y.	Virgues, Porto Rico.
Germantown, Ill.	Aurora, Mo.
St. Boniface, Man. Can.	W. Berckeley, Cal.
N. Birmingham, Ala.	Salineville, O.

Total: 16 local unions.

One's duty to his fellow-man has not been performed when he has done nothing to injure him. There is a positive duty of help, of encouragement, of moral support, in its manifestations varying as widely as the relations in which men are placed to one another. The man who is really valuable to the world is not the harmless man. He is the man who recognizes his duty and does it in a positive way.—W. H. Falkner.

Quite a number of interesting articles and communications from local unions and members are unavoidably held over for a later issue.

Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

(Copyright Secured.)

Thus far the winter has been an unprecedented one in the building trade, largely due to the open weather, which has permitted of extensive operations.

The phenomenal activity we are experiencing will be at once realized when it is known that permits exceeding in cost $30,000,000 were taken out for the month of December, in twenty-six cities, of which Duluth is the smallest. An increase being shown of more than ten million dollars' worth of business for the corresponding month of 1904.

Added to this, the past year may be said to have been a record breaker, since with the unparalleled trade the work has gone on without serious interruption, except in a few instances, while the current year, judging from present indications should be quite as successful.

In the cities of New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Jersey City, Detroit, and Minneapolis the volume of work both under construction and in contemplation is so extensive as to forbid publication, through lack of space, but a partial list of the more important work in the following fourteen cities is here appended:

—Washington, D. C.—

Firth-Sterling Steel Co. of Pittsburg will build extensively.

Office and car barn. Owner, Capitol Traction Co. Architects, Wood, Down & Deming.

Hotel, N. Capitol and F Sts. Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co. Architects, Wiedman, Walsh & Hoisselier, St. Louis.

Theater. Owners, Nixon & Zimmerman, Pittsburg. Cost, $150,000. Thos. F. Kirk will have charge.

Warehouse for D. F. Groff, 9th St. Architect, Adam H. Groff. Cost, $22,000.

Warehouse. Owner, Washington Wholesale Drug Exchange. Architects, A. B. Mullet & Co.

Fourteen dwellings, 11th and Irving Sts. Owner, Harry Wardmann. A. H. Beers, architect.

Fifteen dwellings, 3d and B Sts. S. E. Sherman, Lockwood and Paschal, architects.

Apartment house, 3230 No. St., N. W. Owner, F. A. Linger.

Fourteen dwellings, 25 N. St. Owner, H. C. Coburn. Cost, $39,000.

Several three-story houses, Rhode Island Ave. Owner, Alexander Miller.

Apartment house. Owner, Plugge, Leitz & Plugge. Architect, A. P. Clark, Jr. Cost, $25,000.

Two-story dwellings, Quincy St. Builders, Points & Mockabee. Cost, $22,500.

Apartment house, B st., near First, N. W. Owner, Alonzo O. Bliss. Architect, A. Goener Bliss.

Dwellings, 1312 Park St. Owner, Jas. Ray. Architect, E. Volland. Cost, $24,000.

Gymnasium. Owner, Georgetown University. Contractor, John S. Larcombe. Cost, $130,000.

Apartment house, 13th St. and N. Carolina, N. E. Owners, Pumphrey & Palmer. Architect, E. Volland. Cost, $45,000.

A three-story apartment, 26th St., N. W. Builder, W. C. Freeman. Architect, Harry Blake. Cost, $13,500.

Apartment house, 1741 S St., N. W. Owner, C. B. Hight. Architect, A. H. Beers. Cost, $8,000.

Twenty-four two-story dwellings. Owners, J. F. McCormick and N. G. Watts. Architect, H. T. Haller. Cost, $72,000.

Residence for John Sherman on Cleveland Park. Architects, Hunter & Bell. Cost, $5,000.

Apartment house. Owner, Percy Metzer. Architect, A. B. Nichols. Cost, $6,000.

Apartment house, 14th N. W. Owner, C. F. Norment. Architect, A. H. Beers. Cost, $60,000.

Chas. Volland is making repairs for Abner & Drury Brewing Co., 25th & F Sts., N. W.

—Baltimore, Md.—

Henry Wischensen will erect club house on Patapsco river.

New band stand to cost $60,000 at River View Park. R. H. Ford & Co., contractors.

Florists' Exchange will erect building St. Paul and Franklin Sts.

Chesapeake Steamship Company will erect office bldg. on Light St.

Office bldg. on St. Paul St. near Fayette. John J. Hurst will have charge.

Dry kilns. Owner, D. Wilfson & Son.

Detrich & Harvey Machine Company will erect an addition to cost $10,000.

Factory bldg. Owner, Beshe Bros.

Warehouse for Chas. W. Hurst, Center Market Space. Cost, $3.500.

Warehouse. Owner Southern Supply Co. Architect, Guy King, Philadelphia.

Dwellings to cost $2,600 will be erected by John Wolf.

Apartment houses, N. E. corner Madison Ave. and Bloom Sts. Owner, Madison Construction Co.

Residence to cost $3,500. Owner, Mrs. K. V. Cremen. Architect, Jacob F. Gerwig.

Apartment house, corner of Eutaw & Wilson Sts. Owner, Marlborough Apartment House Company. Architect, E. H. Glidden.

Fifteen dwellings to cost $7,500. Owner W. J. Clendenin.

Additions to Wilson Bldg. are to be made. Architects, Haskell & Barner.

Office bldg., Baltimore and Calvert Sts. Owner. John Redwood. Architects, Parker & Thomas.

Sumwalt Ice and Coal Co. contemplate erecting an ice plant.

An addition to the plant of the Montford Machine Casting Co. Architect, Chas. M. Anderson.

An addition to cost $3,000 will be made by J. Wellenwaider. Architect, J. F. Gerwig.

Fifteen dwellings, to cost $18,000, will be erected by Dr. Theodore Cooke.

The Maryland Apartment Co. will reconstruct the old Latrobe home.

Charles & Read Stores. Wm. B. Ehlen will have charge.

Dwellings are to be erected on the corner of Eager St. and Patterson Park Ave. by Frank Novak.

Three-story brick dwelling will be erected on W. Lombard St. by A. Levine.

—Pittsburg, Pa.—

Six-story store building. Owner, Jos. W. Craig. Architect, Jas. T. Steem. Cost, $100,000.

Residence Dallas and Penn Aves. Owner, T. Y. Brady, Jr. Architect, W. Y. Brady. Cost, $18,000.

At a cost of $25,000 the Pittsburg golf club house will be remodeled.

Power house. Owner, Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal R. R. Co. Architect, Mackrell.

The Carbon Steel Co. is to erect a new machine shop.

Engine house, Stanton St. Owner, department of public safety: $75,000.

Five-story block, Broad and Sheridan Sts. Owner, W. O. Wright. Cost, $60,000.

Iron and steel plant will be erected by the Shenango Furnace Co.

Three-story apartment building and store. Owner, H. Saul, Center Ave. Architect, W. A. Thomas. Cost, $26,000.

The Christ Reform Church will build at Brushton Ave. and Baxter St. Architect, Milligan & Miller. Cost, $25,000.

Rabbi, J. Leonard Levy will take new bids for erection of Rodeph Shalom Jewish synagogue.

The Emory Methodist Episcopal Church will expend $150,000 on new edifice, Highland Ave. Chas. W. Bier, architect.

Residence in 20th ward. Owner, W. Hasson, Oil City. Cost. $20,000.

The Crucible Steel Co. will erect a plant on 36th St.

Six-story warehouse on Penn ave. Owner, Theo. Cappell. Chas. Bickel, architect. Cost, $25,000.

—Toledo, O.—

Business block. Owner R. Bennett. Cost, $10,000. Architect, Langdon & Hehly.

Hotel, Jefferson and Superior Sts. Owner, Commonwealth Hotel Co.

Two buildings. Owner, Ohio Steel Wheelbarrow Co. Architect, H. A. Liebold.

Flat building. Owner, C. Stench. Architect, Tschumy & Co. Cost, $5,000.

A $3,500 house and store room. Owner, Toledo-Huebner Breweries Company. Architects, Langdon & Hohly.

Three-story flats. Owner, Geo. Six. Cost, $10,000. Architect, Tschumy & Co.

Three-story flats. Owner, Dr. F. W. Alter, Architect, G. S. Mills.

Three-story arcade on Elm St. Cost, $300,000. Architect, W. H. Wachter.

Garage bldg. Owner, Atwood Garage Co. Cost, $20,000. Architect, C. S. Mills.

Factory. Owner, Down-Feeder Mfg. Co., Bowling Green, O.

Toledo Window Glass Co. will erect a large warehouse.

Office bldg. Owner, Toledo & Massillon Bridge Co. Architect, Geo. Mills.

Commercial bldg. Owner, S. Gyperski. Cost, $8,000. Architect, J. W. Matz.

Old people's home. Owner, German Lutheran Church. Cost, $30,000. Architect, H. A. Liebold.

Three-story flat. Owner, R. D. Whittlesey. Architect, W. G. Thirstin. Cost, $35,000.

Three-story flat. Owner, David T. Davies. Cost, $35,000. Architect, L. G. Welker.

Residences to cost $20,000. Owner, Dr. W. W. Grube, are contemplated.

Whitney & Gayhart, Huron St., are to erect several residences.

—New Orleans, La.—

A bank and office building. Owners, Canal-Louisiana Bank and Trust Co. Cost, $600,000.

Warehouse. Owner, Pittsburg Steel Company.

Apartment house on Charles St. Owner, Sol. L. Weil. Cost, $250,000.

Additions to the Union Station by Illinois Central R. R. Co. to cost several thousand dollars.

Bank. Owner, Carrollton Savings, Trust and Banking Company. Cost, $10,000. Architect, Sam Stone, Jr.

Board of park commissioners will erect a dancing pavilion. Cost, $8,000.

Club house. Owner, Young Men's Hebrew Association. Architects, Stone Bros. & Emil Weil.

Two-story bldg. to cost $10,000. Architect, A. H. Moise.

Hotel, fourteen stories. Owner, Mr. Grunewald. Cost, $1,000,000. H. C. Koch, architect.

Hotel. The Pontalaiba buildings on Jackson square to be overhauled. Architects, Dibell & Owen.

Power house. Consumers' Electric Co. Cost, $40,000.

Homes for the faculty of Tulane University. Prof. John R. Ficklin, chairman of building.

—Birmingham, Ala.—

The Southern Bell Telephone Co. will add seven stories to its building.

A fifteen-story office building. Owner, Empire Construction Co.

W. B. Leidy & Co. will erect a building to cost $5,500.

The Independent Ice Co. will improve its plant. Cost, $75,000.

A warehouse to cost $12,000 will be erected by Lyon, Bryan & Haas.

Laurdale College will replace buildings recently destroyed by fire at the cost of $100,000.

The Five Point Methodist Congregation will expend $70,000 in a new building.

A theater for W. H. Buck, Troy, N. Y., is under construction.

An apartment house in South Highlands. Owners, Buildings, Land and Security Co. Cost, $150,000.

A twelve-story building will be erected on 4th Ave. and 20th St.

Residence. Owner, J. W. Donolly. Cost, $16,000. Architect, W. E. Spink.

Residence. Owner, C. W. Bradley. Cost, $25,000. Architect, Thos. H. Walter.

Three-story bldg. Owners, Tilman, Grubb, Marrow & Bradley. Cost, $28,000.

The Payne, Jubert Machine and Foundry Co. will build a new plant. Architect, Chas. Bowren.

At a cost of $1,000,000 the Birmingham Terminal Co. will erect a new depot.

—Louisville, Ky.—

Theater and office bldg., 4th and Chestnut St. Owner, J. M. Atherton. Architects, McDonald & Dodd. Cost, $300,000.

A $100,000 elevator will be erected by the Kentucky Public Elevator Co.

Ice plant. Owners, P. J. Regan & John T. Garaghty. Cost, $100,000.

Ice cream plant. Owners, C. A. and Wm. Houser. Cost, $65,000.

The Carter Dry Goods Co. will expend $30,000 on additions. Architects, Clark & Loomis.

A $200,000 store and apartment building will be erected at Walnut and Second Sts. Architects, Maury & Hillerich.

Pitsburg Steel Co. will erect warehouse.

A $75,000 veneer mill will be erected at Beach and Hazel Sts. St. Marc O. Mundy will have charge.

Louisville Tin and Stove Co. will erect a five-story building.

Building to be erected by the Bradley-Gilbert Co. Cost, $25,000.

Louisville Abattoir Co. will build shortly.

Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis R. R. will erect a terminal station at 14th & Market St.

A $10,000 garage will be erected by Prince-Wells.

F. L. Kirby Co. will erect an office building on 4th Ave.

—Richmond, Va.—

An addition is to be erected to the Gilbert House at a cost of $20,000. Owner, E. H. Gilbert.

The American Cigar Co. is to erect a storage and box department of three stories.

W. S. Forbes & Co. are to erect two new buildings shortly.

An addition will be made to the plant of the American Locomotive Co.

The Burton system of advertising is to erect a three-story building at a cost of $15,000.

The superintendent of public printing has recommended a printing plant to cost $50,000.

A seven-story apartment house will be erected by R. B. Fentress. Architect, Arnold Everhart.

—Memphis, Tenn.—

A $50,000 theater is contemplated. Owners, F. W. Faxton & Co.

A $60,000 church. Owners, First Baptist Church. Architect, R. H. Hunt, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A warehouse. Owners Pittsburg Steel Company.

A residence. Owner, A. J. Boots. Cost, $4,000. Architect, Fred H. Eely.

Two-story brick residence. Owner, Geo. T. Brodnax. Cost $7,000. Architects, L. M. Weathers & Co.

New additions to amount to $20,000. Owner, Granite Brick Co.

A wheel foundry. Owner, American Car and Foundry Co.

Soap factory. Owner, F. C. Belles & Co., Louisville, Ky.

A store bldg. Owner, W. A. Hein.

A warehouse. Owner, B. Lowenstein & Bros. Architect, Alsup & Woods.

Dwellings are to be erected near the Speedway. Owners, the Speedway Land Co.

—Omaha, Neb.—

The Methodist Hospital 38th and Cuming, will be completed shortly at a cost of $90,000. Architect, T. L. Kimball.

The Y. M. C. A. will build at 17th and St. Mary's Ave. Architect, Thos. R. Kimball. Cost, $125,000.

An addition to cost $12,000 will be made to the Omaha Country Club. Arthur Guiou, chairman building committee.

The Order of Eagles are to expend $40,000 to improve the Masonic Temple at Council Bluffs.

The American Smelting and Refining Co. will expend $5,000 on new building.

—St. Paul, Minn.—

A $50,000 warehouse is to be erected by Fidelity Storage & Transfer Co. at 3d and Franklin Sts.

Office Building and Warehouse. Owner, Kennedy Bros.' Arms Co. adjoining company's present location.

Business block to cost $150,000. Owner, St. Paul Fire-Marine Insurance Co. Location, 5th and Washington Sts.

Industrial School for Truants will be erected under the direction of Superintendent A. J. Smith of the city schools.

Residence. Owner, Judge Oscar Hallan on Goodrich Ave. Architect, C. H. Johnson. Cost, $15,000.

—Des Moines, Ia.—

Three-story office bldg. and lodge room. Owner, Highland Park Lodge, I. O. O. F. No. 612. Cost, $18,000.

Double flat bldg. East 2d St. Owner, I. W. Kramer. Architect, C. E. Eastman Co.

Residence, West Grand Ave. is proposed by Jas. G. Berryhill.

The Rothwell bldg., recently burned, will be reconstructed. Architects, Liebbe, Nourse and Rasmussen.

—Wheeling, W. Va.—

Office building. Owner, Henry Schmulbach. Architects, Giesey & Faris. Cost, $600,000.

The Reyman bldg. of ten stories is to be

erected at a cost of $225,000. Architects, Giesey & Faris.

The Rogers estate, H. F. Lange, mgr., is to erect a fourteen-story hotel at a cost of $450,000.

Improvements to cost $100,000 will be made to McLure Hotel.

At a cost of $30,000 the German Fire Insurance Co. will build on Chapline St.

Office bldg. twelve stories is contemplated by Jas. L. Hawley.

With a view to encouraging building operations, that the work may go on uninterruptedly, and to effect an understanding when a dispute is imminent, before relations are severed or strained the foregoing advance information is given.

Local alliances will be advised at regular intervals of such work as may be proposed or in course of erection within their jurisdiction and all available information will be furnished correspondents.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. J. SPENCER, G. S. T.

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Proceedings of the First Quarterly Session of the General Executive Board.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 22, 1906.

Pursuant to adjournment, the General Executive Board met in regular quarterly session in the general offices, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind., on above date. Chairman Schardt presiding, and Sullivan, Post, Pimbley and McCarthy present. The forenoon was spent in an informal discussion with the General President, General Secretary and General Treasurer on matters of general interest to the organization.

—Afternoon Session—

All members except Bros. Walquist and Deyl present.

A letter was received from Brother Walquist stating that on account of important business he would be unable to get to the board meeting before the 27th.

General President Huber's report for quarter ending December 31st, 1905, after being read, was accepted and placed on file.

The matter of printing our official journal, The Carpenter, for the ensuing year was taken up, and the General Secretary instructed to procure bids for same from union shops in Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago and Lafayette, the same to be submitted to the Board on or before January 27th, at 10 a. m.

Request from Cincinnati D. C. to set time for a committee to appear before the Board. C. S. instructed to notify them to appear on Wednesday, January 31st.

Tuesday, January 23.

All members except Bros. Walquist and Deyl present.

The General Secretary reported having received telephone message from the General Excutive Board of the Structural Iron Workers that they would be in Indianapolis on the 29th or 30th inst. to confer with this Board.

Report of First G. V.-President T. M. Guerin was read and accepted.

Bro. J. D. Pegg, representing the D. C. of Cincinnati, appeared before the Board in the matter of contemplated movement on behalf of the millmen of that city for better working conditions.

The matter of controversy between carpenters and painters in Hartford, Conn., over the work of putting up picture-mold and other similar work, was referred to the General Officers, they to take the matter up with the General Officers of the Brotherhood of Painters for adjustment.

Proposed amendment to Section 114 of the General Constitution offered by L. U. No. 183 of Peoria, Ill., as follows:

"A member of the U. B. taking out a clearance card before he is six months a member shall, for the first deposit of clearance card, pay to the L. U. receiving the same the sum of five dollars. Any subsequent transfer he may make he shall not be subject to such charge for deposit of clearance card."

Disapproved by the Board.

Communication from the Federal Union Surety Company stating that the bond of General Treasurer Neale would expire on the first day of February, 1906. Chairman Schardt was instructed to fill out the necessary blanks and make application for renewal of bond.

Requests received from L. U. No. 427 of Omaha, Neb., and 220 of Wallace, Idaho, that the financial statement be published in The Carpenter. The Board does not approve the proposed change.

Communications between the C. S. and the Pittsburg D. C. relative to the appropriations made by the Board for that district was taken up, and the G. S. was instructed to notify the D. C. that an itemized statement of the benefits paid by said D. C. from the moneys appropriated by the G. E. B. must be furnished this office, and that such parts of said appropriations as have not been used in payment of strike benefits must be returned to this office at once.

Request of L. U. 427 of Omaha, Neb., that the G. E. B. submit to referendum vote a proposition to withdraw from the A. F. of L. and affiliate with the I. W. of the W. Disapproved.

A protest was received from L. U. No. 1082 of San Francisco, questioning the authority of the G. E. B. to submit to referendum vote the amendment to Section 55 of the Constitution, which, having received the necessary two-thirds vote, increased the per capita tax from 20 cents to 25 cents per month. The reply of the G. S., calling attention to Section 35 of the constitution is concurred in by the Board.

Request was received from L. U. No. 50 of Portland, Ore. that matter of interchange of working cards with the Shipwrights' I. U. be taken up with the officers of that organization.

Communication from the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, bringing to the attention of the Board the dangers that menace the working people of this country from an unrestricted Japanese and Korean immigration. The Board endorsed the following resolution:

"Whereas, The menace of Chinese labor, greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to-wit: The immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese and Korean laborers, and

"Whereas, American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor as expressed and crystalized in the enactment of the Chinese exclusion act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese and Korean labor, on the grounds (1) that the wage and living standard of such labor are dangerous to, and must, if granted recognition in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects; (2) that a racial incompatibility as between the peoples of the Orient and the United States, presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and

"Whereas, the systematic colonization of these Oriental races to our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened and partly accomplished extension of that system to the Pacific coast and other western localities of the United States constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the terms of the Chinese exclusion act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all classes of Japanese and Koreans other than those exempted by the present terms of that act; further

"Resolved, That these resolutions be submitted through the proper avenues to the congress of the United States with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body."

Information was received from L. U. No. 1379 of Somerville, Mass., that they had affiliated with the Boston D. C. in accordance with the decision of the Board, rendered October 19, 1905.

L. U. No. 888, Salem, Mass., not having complied with the action of the G. E. B. in payment of the assessment levied June 1, 1903, the G. S. is instructed to notify this local that unless the remainder of the assessment is paid immediately the local will be suspended from benefits.

Matter of granting charters to unions in Panama was taken up and considered, but final action was postponed until later in the session.

Wednesday, January 24.

All members, except Bros. Deyl and Walquist, were present.

Communication was received from Bro. Deyl stating that it would be impossible for him to attend this session of the Board.

Appeal by Union No. 586, Sacramento, Cal., from action of the G. S. in fining the F. S. of No. 586 the sum of $2.00 for failure to make monthly report to the G. S. as required by Section 153 (b) of the general constitution. As new evidence is submitted, which was not furnished the G. S. the case is referred back to that official to reopen same.

Appeal by Union No. 8 of Philadelphia, against the action of the G. S. in refusing to pay claim for benefit on the death of the wife of Patrick McDonald, until such time as said local sends in their roll of membership to the General Office. Action of the G. S. sustained.

Appeal by W. H. Hitchcock, F. S. of L. U. No. 1272 of Davenport, Iowa, from the action of the G. S. in imposing fine of $2.00 for failure to report to the G. S. in accordance with Section 153 (b) of the constitution of the U. B. G. S. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Request received from L. U. No. 1448 of Denton, Texas, for permission to endorse circular for a member of Federal Labor Union No. 11366 was denied.

Application by L. U. No. 644 of Pekin, Ill., for financial assistance for men on strike. The G. P. is requested to make investigation that the Board may act more intelligently in the matter.

Request received from L. U. No. 1450 of San Juan, Porto Rico, for permission to circulate raffle tickets for the purpose of raising money to erect a building for hall purposes. Denied.

The report of the delegates to the Pittsburg Convention of the A. F. of L. held during the month of November, 1905, was read and accepted.

The remainder of the day was taken up by a discussion on the agreement made by the delegates for a conference with the Grand Council of the A. W. W. I. U.

Thursday, January 25, 1906, and Friday, the 26th, were taken up with conference with the A. W. W.

Saturday, January 27, 1906.

Brother Walquist having arrived at the office, all members, except Brother Deyl, were present.

Bids were received for printing The Carpenter from the following firms:

Burt-Terry-Wilson Co., Lafayette, Ind.

Harrington & Folger, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Cheltenham Press, Indianapolis.

The Cheltenham Press being the lowest bidder, the contract was awarded to that concern for printing The Carpenter for the year 1906.

The remainder of the day was spent in conference with the General Council of the A. W. W. I. U.

Monday, January 29.

All members except Brother Deyl were present.

The morning was occupied in considering the results of the conference with the General Council of the A. W. W. I. U., and the following report of the same was prepared for the members of our U. B.:

"Report of the General Executive Board on the Conference Held with the General Council of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America.

"In compliance with the agreement entered into between the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America at the Pittsburg Convention of the American Federation of Labor the General Executive Board of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. and the General Council of the A. W. W. I. U. of A. met in conference at the Grand Hotel, Thursday, January 25, 1906, with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as chairman.

"We desire to report that after discussing the questions at issue for three days we adjourned without reaching an understanding, as the representatives of the A. W. W. insisted upon a working agreement at present, with the question of amalgamation left for future consideration. This your committee could not accept, and, although President Gompers used his good offices to bring about an understanding, we did not succeed.

"Therefore, your G. E. B. being desirous of obtaining that degree of efficiency and solidarity that can only be obtained by the thorough organization of all men engaged in the wood working business, appeal to you to put forth every effort looking toward that end."

Afternoon Session, January 29.

All members, except Bro. Deyl, were present.

T. J. J. McNamara and First Vice-Pres. E. A. Clancy of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association, appeared before the Board in reference to the strike against the American Bridge Co.

The following resolution was adopted, and the G. S. instructed to forward copy of same to President Gompers of the A. F. of L.:

"Whereas, the American Bridge Company has, since the tenth day of August, 1905, been engaged in fighting one of the important departments of the building business—the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; and

"Whereas, it is evident to us, the members of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, that it is the intention of the above mentioned corporation to disrupt not only the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, but many other National organizations if success crown their efforts in the present controversy; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this General Executive Board earnestly requests the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to take up this matter at its next regular session, look into it carefully, examine thoroughly all phases of the trouble and devise ways and means of protecting the building business from such destructive institutions as above mentioned."

Application received from Union No. 18 of Hamilton, Ont., for permission to make donation from their funds to a sanatorium for tubercular patients. Permission granted.

Upon request by the New York State Branch of the Woman's Union Label League authority was granted the said league to circulate among the local unions of the U. B. in the State of New York a request for donations for the purpose of organizing work of the State branch.

Upon application by L. U. No. 111 and 551 of Lawrence, Mass., permission was granted said Unions to use their funds for the purpose of building a hall.

Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1906.

All members, except Bro. Deyl, were present.

Proposition from the Central Trust Co. of Chicago, Illinois, soliciting deposit of a part of the funds of the U. B. was read and filed.

Appeal by Local Union No. 60 of Indianapolis, from decision of the G. S. in disallowing claim for benefit on the death of the wife of Vincent Werner, a member of No. 60. The G. S. sustained and appeal dismissed, as the evidence shows that the deceased was over fifty years of age at the time Brother Werner was admitted to membership in the U. B.

Communication was received from the Furniture Workers' Union of St. Louis, Mo., relative to obtaining charter as a L. U. of the U. B. laid over awaiting further information.

Communication from the International Hodcarriers' and Building Laborers' Union relative to agreement made by this Board and representatives of that organization on February 1, 1905, and same was filed.

In the appeal by Local Union No. 177 of Springfield, Mass., from action of the G. S. in disallowing claim for benefit on the death of Wm. F. McDonald, the G. S. was sustained and appeal dismissed.

The bond of General Treasurer Thos. Neale with the Federal Union Surety Co., in the sum of $50,000.00 was turned over to Chairman Schardt, with instructions to place same in safety deposit vault.

The General Officers are instructed to withdraw the sum of $40,000.00 from the active account in the American National bank and place same in the Capital National bank on certificate of deposit, to draw interest at three per cent. per annum.

Appeal by L. U. No. 362 of Pueblo, Colo., against action of the G. S. in disapproving claim for benefit on death of M. R. Molenaor. Decision of the G. S. reversed and claim ordered paid.

The question of granting charter for union in the Panama canal zone was again taken up,

and after a careful consideration of the matter, the General Officers are instructed to issue charter.

Communication from the D. C. of Chicago relative to apprentices was laid over and the G. S. instructed to procure copies of apprentice laws of other districts for the information of the Board.

Application by the D. C. of Buffalo, N. Y. for sanction and financial assistance in movement for enforcement of working card action was deferred and the G. P. requested to institute an investigation as to conditions in the Buffalo district.

Application by the D. C. of Columbus, Ohio, for sanction and financial assistance of movement for increase in wages from 37½ to 40 cents per hour, to become effective May 1st. Action postponed and the G. P. requested to investigate conditions in that district.

As the schedule of inquiries in the application of the D. C. of Indianapolis for official sanction and financial aid in movement for Saturday half holiday and increase of wages of five cents per hour is not properly filled out, the same is referred back to the D. C.

Application by L. U. No. 49 and 1610 of Lowell, Mass., for sanction and financial assistance of movement for increase of wages from $2.50 to $2.80 per day. Sanction granted, financial aid, if necessary, to be considered later.

Application by the D. C. of New London, Conn., for sanction and financial assistance of movement for increase of wages from $2.80 to $3.00 per day. Sanctioned; action on question of financial aid deferred.

Action was postponed on the application of the D. C. of Richmond, Va., for financial assistance for men locked out, and the G. S. requested to obtain further information, before the adjournment of the present session of the Board, if possible.

Sanction was granted the movement for increase of wages from $2.80 to $3.20 per day by the D. C. of Wilmington, Del.; financial aid will be considered later by the Board, if necessary.

Application by the D. C. of Worcester, Mass., for assistance in enforcing working card. The G. P. is requested to send a deputy to the district.

The proposed movement for increase of wages by the D. C. of York, Pa., is disapproved because of the poor state of organization in that district, and the G. P. is requested to send an organizer to that city.

Application by L. U. No. 6 of Amsterdam, N. Y., for sanction and financial assistance of movement for the eight-hour workday, to become effective May 1, 1906. Sanction granted; financial assistance, if necessary, to be considered later.

Wednesday, January 31, 1906.

All members except Bro. Deyl were present.

Movement by L. U. No. 7 of Minneapolis, Minn., for increase of wages from 37½ to 40 cents per hour, to become effective April 1, 1906, was sanctioned. The matter of financial aid will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 18 of Hamilton, Ont., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages from $2.70 to $3.15 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1906. Action postponed and G. P. requested to have the district visited by a deputy.

Sanction was granted the movement by L. U. No. 41 of Champaign, Ill., for increase of wages from $3.00 to $3.15 per day. Financial assistance, if necessary, to be considered later.

The movement by L. U. No. 90 of Evansville, Ind., for increase of wages from $2.80 to $3.20 was sanctioned. Financial assistance will be considered later, if necessary.

Application by L. U. No. 99 of Cohoes, N. Y., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase in wages from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1906. Official sanction granted. Financial assistance, if necessary, to be considered later.

The movement by L. U. No. 154 of Kewanee, Illinois, for an increase of wages from 35 cents to 37½ cents per hour, to become effective April 1, was sanctioned. The question of financial assistance will be considered later.

The application by L. U. No. 155 of Plainfield, N. J., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase in wages from $3.00 to $3.50 per day to take effect April 1, 1906, was granted as to sanction. Action on question of financial aid was deferred.

Application by L. U. No. 183 of Peoria, Illinois, for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages from $3.20 to $3.60 per day, effective May 1, 1906. Sanctioned; question of financial aid to be considered later.

Brothers Pegg and Quinn appeared before the Board, representing the D. C. of Cincinnati in connection with the application for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages for the millmen in that city. After a thorough consideration of the case it was decided to request the G. P. to investigate the conditions in that district, either in person or by deputy, and further action was deferred pending such investigation.

Official sanction was granted and matter of financial assistance deferred in the movement by L. U. No. 187 of Geneva, N. Y., for increase of wages from $2.50 to $2.75 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1906.

Application by L. U. No. 193 of North Adams, Mass., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day, to become effective April 1st. Sanction granted; financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

The movement by L. U. No. 263 of Berwick, Pa., for reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day, to go into effect April 1st, was sanctioned. Action deferred on question of financial assistance.

Communications were received from the business agent of Montclair, N. J., relative to proposed trade movement in that city, but as

there are no official papers from the D. C. no action can be taken by the Board on the matter.

Communications received from L. U. No. 300 of Austin, Texas, relative to movement for increase of wages. The G. S. was instructed to request further information before the Board will consider the case.

Thursday, Feb. 1, 1906.

All members, except Bro. Deyl, were present.

Application by L. U. No. 311, Joplin, Mo., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages from 37½ to 40 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1st. Movement sanctioned; financial aid, if necessary, to be considered later.

The movement by L. U. No. 358 of Tipton, Ind., for a minimum wage of 28 cents per hour for outside carpenters and 25 cents per hour for millmen was sanctioned. Action on question of financial assistance was deferred.

Application by L. U. No. 403 of Lynchburg, Va., for sanction of movement for increase in wages. As the rules submitted to the Board call for a graded scale of wages, the same is disapproved, as our U. B. is materially opposed to grading of wages. The Board recommends that the L. U. establish a minimum wage, below which no member would be allowed to work.

Sanction granted L. U. No. 444 of Pittsfield, Mass., in movement for increase of wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day, to become effective April 1st. Question of financial assistance will be considered later.

Sanction granted in movement by L. U. No. 453, Auburn, N. Y., for increase of wages from $2.40 to $3.00 per day, to go into effect May 15th. Financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Movement for increase of wages from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, 1906, by L. U. No. 465 of Ardmore, Pa., was sanctioned; action on matter of financial assistance was deferred.

Application by L. U. No. 472 of Ashland, Ky., for sanction and financial assistance of movement for a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour, to become effective April 1, 1906. Sanction granted, financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Sanction granted in movement for increase of wages and eight-hour workday, to go into effect April 1, 1906, by L. U. No. 517, Portland, Me. Financial assistance will be considered later.

Movement by Union No. 519 of E. Rutherford, N. J., for better working conditions April 1, 1906, was sanctioned, financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 559, Paducah, Ky., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages from $2.50 to $2.80 per day, to take effect May 1. Sanction granted; action on question of financial assistance deferred, to be considered later.

Movement by L. U. No. 563 and 484 of Scranton, Pa., for enforcement of working card and increase of wages from $2.80 to $3.20 per day, to go into effect March 1, was sanctioned. Financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Sanction was granted for the movement by L. U. No. 587 of Coatesville, Pa., for increase of wages from $2.70 to $3.00 per day, to become effective May 1, 1906. The question of financial assistance will be considered at a later session of the Board, if it becomes necessary.

The movement by L. U. No. 594 of Dover, N. J., for increase of wages from $2.75 to $3.00 per day, to take effect May 1, 1906, was sanctioned. Action on the question of financial assistance was postponed.

Application by L. U. No. 595 of Lynn, Mass., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages from $3.00 to $3.28 per day, to become effective May 1, 1906. Sanction granted; financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 603 of Ithaca, N. Y., for sanction of movement for increase of wages from $2.50 to $2.75 per day, to go into effect June 1st, and for financial aid for millmen on strike. The G. P. is requested to send a deputy into the district, and the G. P. is given full power to act in the matter.

Official sanction granted in movement by L. U. No. 617 of Vancouver, B. C., for increase of wages from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour, to take effect April 1st. The matter of financial assistance will be considered at a later session of the Board.

Movement by L. U. No. 622 of Waco, Texas, for increase of wages from $2.75 to $3.00 per day, effective Jan. 1, 1906, was sanctioned. Financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 651 of Jackson, Mich., for sanction of movement and financial assistance, for reduction of working hours to eight per day, to take effect May 1, 1906. Sanction granted. Question of financial aid to be considered later.

Sanction was granted to L. U. No. 660 of Springfield, Ohio, for movement to establish the eight-hour workday on April 1st. Action on question of financial assistance was deferred.

Application was received from I. U. No. 751 of Santa Rosa, Cal., for financial assistance, but action was postponed, awaiting the receipt of further information.

Movement by L. U. No. 757 of South Manchester, Conn., for reduction of working hours from nine to eight was sanctioned; financial aid, if necessary, will be considered later.

Official sanction was granted to L. U. No. 838 of Sunbury, Pa., for movement for reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day. The question of financial assistance to be considered later.

On application by L. U. No. 904 of Jacksonville, Illinois, for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages from 31¼ to 35 cents per hour, the Board

sanctioned the movement and will consider the question of financial aid later.

The sum of $200.00 was appropriated to L. U. No. 931 of Manchester, N. H., for the support of their members who have been locked out.

Movement by L. U. No. 905 of Freeland, Pa., for better working conditions was sanctioned, the matter of financial assistance will be considered later. The movement to go into effect April 1st.

Sanction was granted to L. U. No. 988 of Marlboro, Mass., in movement for increase of wages from $2.75 to $3.00 per day, effective April 1, 1906. Financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

The movement by L. U. No. 1016 of Rome, N. Y., for the establishment of the eight-hour workday and increase of wages from $2.25 to $2.50 per day was sanctioned. Action on the question of financial assistance was deferred.

Friday, Feb. 2, 1906.

All members except Bro. Deyl were present.

Organizer Geo. H. Bohnen appeared before the Board for the purpose of explaining the conditions in St. Louis relative to the injunction case now pending in the courts, also to ask permission to employ lawyer to defend same. After a careful consideration of the matter the Board decided that the action being against the St. Louis D. C., that body should take the matter up and any business pertaining thereto should be between the D. C. and this General Office.

Sanction was granted the movement by L. U. No. 1046 of Bridgewater, Mass., for increase of wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day to go into effect April 1st. The Board recommends that the term "minimum wage" be substituted for "flat scale" as used by the L. U. in their schedule.

Movement by L. U. No. 1094 of Mahanoy City, Pa., for the eight-hour workday April 1, 1906, was sanctioned, the question of financial assistance was postponed, to be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 1132 of Alpena, Mich., for sanction of movement for increase of wages from 27½ cents to 30 cents per hour for "first-class carpenters." The Board approves the movement, with the proviso that the Union establish a minimum wage, below which no member would be allowed to work.

Movement by L. U. No. 1143 of LaCrosse, Wis., for the eight-hour workday and increase of wages from $2.25 to $2.40 per day, to go into effect April 1, 1906, was sanctioned. Financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Sanction was granted to L. U. No. 145 of Port Jervis, N. J., for movement to establish the eight-hour workday on April 1st. The question of financial aid will be considered later.

The movement by L. U. No. 1166 of Fremont, Ohio, for increase of wages of 5c per hour to become effective May 1st was sanctioned. Action on question of financial assistance was deferred.

Movement by L. U. No. 1173 of Trinidad, Colo., for increase of wages from $3.35 to $3.50 per day and the eight-hour day was sanctioned; the matter of financial aid, if necessary, will be considered later.

Sanction was granted in the movement by L. U. No. 1181 of Piedmont, W. Va., for reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day to go into effect May 1st. The question of financial assistance will be considered later.

The movement by L. U. No. 1224 of Emporia, Kas., for reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day, to become effective February 1st, was sanctioned. Financial aid will be considered later if necessary.

In the movement by L. U. No. 1229 of Statesboro, Ga., for reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day, sanction was granted. The Board can not grant financial assistance, as the local has not been organized one year, as required by Section 132 of the General Constitution.

The movement by L. U. No. 1255 of Chillicothe, Ohio, for increase of wages of 25 cents per day and eight hours on Saturday was sanctioned.

Application by L. U. No. 1319 of Albuquerque, N. M., for sanction and financial assistance in movement to maintain union conditions. Sanction granted; action on matter of financial assistance deferred, pending receipt of further information.

Sanction granted L. U. No. 1323 of Clifton Forge, Va., for movement for increase of wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per day to go into effect April 1st. The question of financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 1392, South Amboy, N. J., for sanction and financial assistance for movement for reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day, and increase of wages from $2.50 to $2.75, to take effect April 1st. Motion that the movement be endorsed and financial assistance be considered at a later session of the Board if necessary, was carried.

Application by L. U. No. 1403, Watertown, Wis., for sanction of movement for increase of wages from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1906. Motion that official sanction be granted was carried.

Application by L. U. No. 1405 of Red Bank, N. J., for sanction and financial assistance of movement for increase of wages from $2.50 to $2.70 per day. Regularly moved and seconded that official sanction be granted and question of financial assistance be taken up later. Carried.

Application by L. U. No. 1492 of Hendersonville, N. C., for official sanction for movement for reduction of hours from ten to nine per day. Granted.

Application by L. U. No. 1742 of Wildwood, N. J., for sanction and financial aid for movement for increase in wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day, to become effective March 1st, 1906.

Moved that the movement be sanctioned and that the union be notified that according to Section 132, of the general constitution the Board can not grant financial aid. Carried.

Application by D. C. of Hudson County, N. J., for sanction and financial aid in movement for increase of wages from $3.75 to $4.00 per day, to become effective May 14, 1906. Moved and seconded that the Board, after due consideration, concur in the request of the Hudson County D. C.; the question of financial aid, if necessary, be considered later.

Saturday, February 3, 1906.

All members, expect Bro. Deyl, present.

Application by the Joint D. C. of Greater N. Y. for sanction and financial assistance of movement for increase of wages from $4.00 to $4.50 per day for the borough of Bronx; increase from $3.60 to $4.00 for the borough of Richmond; increase from $3.50 to $4.00 for the borough of Queens, and increase from $4.00 to $4.50 for the borough of Brooklyn. Official sanction granted; the question of financial aid to be considered when the blanks are properly filled out and endorsed by the Joint D. C., and the G. S. is instructed to return said blanks for that purpose.

Application by L. U. No. 28 of Missoula, Mont., for increase of wages from $4.00 to $5.00 per day to become effective Jan. 1, 1906. Moved and seconded that official sanction be granted. Carried.

Application by L. U. No. 43 of Hartford, Conn., for sanction of movement for increase of wages and Saturday half holiday. Action deferred and the G. S. instructed to wire, asking the amount of increase and the time it is to take effect.

Application by L. U. No. 458 of Lawrence, Kan., for sanction of movement for increase of wages from 27½ to 31¼ cents per hour. Movement endorsed by the Board.

Application by the D. C. of Lawrence, Mass., for sanction and financial assistance for movement for increase of wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day, to become effective May 1st. Regularly moved and seconded that the movement be sanctioned and that financial aid be considered later by the Board. Carried.

Application by L. U. No. 574 of Middletown, N. Y., for sanction and financial assistance of movement for reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day, to take effect April 1st. Regularly moved and seconded that the movement be sanctioned; financial aid to be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 772 of Clinton, Iowa, for sanction and financial assistance of movement for reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day, to become effective April 1, 1906. Moved and seconded that sanction be granted for their contemplated movement for the eight-hour day. Motion carried.

Application by L. U. No. 1699 of Manchester, N. H., for sanction and financial assistance for movement for reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day, to take effect January 1, 1906. Official sanction granted.

Application by L. U. No. 1146 of Green Bay, Wis., for sanction and financial assistance for movement for reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day, to become effective May 1, 1906. Moved and seconded that sanction be granted for their contemplated movement and financial aid be considered later. Motion carried.

Monday, February 5, 1906.

All members, except Bro. Deyl, were present.

Further information received from L. U. No. 43 of Hartford, Conn., stating that the contemplated movement was for an increase of wages from 37½ to 41 cents per hour, and the Saturday half holiday, to go into effect May 1st. Regularly moved and seconded that sanction be granted and financial aid be considered later. Carried.

Communication received from the St. Louis D. C. requesting authority to engage an attorney in the Fox injunction case in the U. S. district court. Moved that the G. S. be instructed to communicate with the D. C. of St. Louis, Mo., informing them that the Board votes $250.00 for that purpose, and that in the future the D. C. will be expected to meet their own expenses in these cases. Carried.

Application by L. U. No. 940 of Sandusky, Ohio, for sanction of movement for increase of wages from 28 cents to 30 cents per hour, to become effective May 1, 1906. Motion that the request be complied with was carried.

Application by L. U. No. 746 of Norwalk, Conn., for sanction of movement for minimum wage of $3.00 per day of eight hours, April 17, 1906. Official sanction granted.

Application by L. U. No. 98 of Spokane, Wash., for sanction of movement for increase of wages from $3.60 to $4.00 per day, effective April 1, 1906. Official sanction granted.

Appeal by John Szako from decision of the G. P. in case of Szako vs. L. U. No. 857 of Tucson, Ariz. After considering all evidence and papers in the case, we concur in the decision of the G. P. in the assault case. The matter of the fine imposed on appellant by L. U. No. 857 is referred back to the G. P. for decision.

Communication from L. U. No. 901 of Woodhaven, N. Y., requesting information relative to the non-payment of assessment levied by the D. C. of New York on the part of Local Unions No. 109, 471, 639, 81, 640 and 1388, the legality of said assessment having been upheld by the Board. The G. S. is instructed to notify said Local Union and the D. C. that this assessment must be paid by all local unions affiliated with the New York D. C.

Appeal by L. U. No. 471 of Brooklyn, N. Y., to the General Convention from decision of the G. E. B. on the question of the legality of the assessment levied by the D. C. of New York for the purpose of paying off the indebtedness incurred in the strike of 1903, handed down on the 23d of October, 1905. As the papers are not sealed or signed by the officers of the L. U. no action is taken.

Appeal by D. D. Sawyer of L. U. No. 76 of

New Orleans, from the decision of the G. P. in case of Sawyer vs. L. U. No. 76. G. P. is sustained, and appeal dismissed.

Appeal by the D. C. of Pawtucket, R. I., from the decision of the G. P. in case of above named appellants vs. the D. C. of Providence, R. I., in the matter of charge for working cards to members of the Pawtucket district working in Providence. Decision of the G. P. reversed and the Providence D. C. notified that they can not make discriminating charges for working cards against members from outside districts.

Appropriation of $248.25 made to the Wyoming Valley D. C. of Pennsylvania for the payment of bills for printing in the injunction suit now pending in the courts against the D. C.

Appeal by Cornelius Breen and Jas. Arthurs from the decision of the D. C. in the case of above named appellants vs. D. C. of Paterson, N. J., in the matter of fine of five dollars imposed on each of these appellants for working Saturday afternoon. As the evidence shows that the appellants were working for a brother member on his own house and received no compensation for their services, the decision of the G. P. is reversed and the D. C. instructed to return to appellants the amount of fines, which were paid under protest.

Tuesday, February 5, 1906.

All members, except Bro. Deyl, were present.

Appeal by G. A. Jennings from decision of the G. P. in case of Jennings vs. L. U. No. 903 of E. St. Louis, Ill., in the matter of fine of five dollars for failing to parade on Labor Day and fine of four dollars for failing to secure the uniform the union had decided upon for the parade. The decision of the C. P. is sustained in the former case. The latter case was decided by the Board on October 12, 1905.

Appeal by W. H. Bishop et al. from the decision of the G. P. in case of Bishop et al. vs. L. U. No. 211 of Allegheny, Pa., in the matter of contract entered into by the L. U. with the Employers' Legal Security Corporation. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and appeal sustained, the Board deciding that according to Section 179 of the general constitution the funds of a L. U. can not be used for this purpose.

Appeal by H. S. Barnes from the decision of the G. P. in case of Barnes vs. Baltimore D. C. in the matter of fine of $25.00 imposed by the defendant council on the appellant for failing to come off a job when ordered to do so by the business agent, who was acting under instructions of the D. C. G. P.'s decision sustained and appeal dismissed.

Report of Gen. Sec. Frank Duffy on the reinstatement of L. U. No. 277 of Philadelphia, Pa., was received and approved.

Appeal by Chas. P. W. Stein from decision of the G. P. in case of Stein vs. the New York D. C. was referred back to the G. P. to render decision on appeal under date of December 28, 1905.

Appeal by Walter Hartshorn et al. of Troy, N. Y., from decision of the G. P. in case of Hartshorn et al. vs. L. U. No. 146 of Schenectady, N. Y., in matter of fine imposed on appellants by the defendant L. U. for failing to take out Schenectady working cards when working in that district. G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Application by D. C. of Milwaukee, Wis., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for enforcement of working card, to take effect May 1, 1906. Sanction granted; financial aid, if necessary, will be considered later. On the request for an organizer, the G. P. is requested to send an organizer into the district.

Wednesday, February 7, 1906.

All members, except Bro. Deyl, were present.

The request of L. U. No. 1633 of Mayaguez, Porto Rico, for the appointment of an organizer for Porto Rico was referred to the G. P.

Appeal by L. U. No. 724 of New York from action of the G. S. on the question of standing of members of said L. U. who were over fifty years of age at time the Union was granted charter by the U. B., the appellants claiming that an agreement was made at that time that these members should be placed in full benefit. As there is no agreement in this General Office and as the local is unable to produce copy of this alleged agreement, the action of the G. S. in paying semi-beneficial benefits only to members who were over the age of fifty at time of admission to the U. B. is sustained.

The question of bonding all local financial officers was again considered. The Board decided that it would not be advisable to bond local officers through the General Office, but instructed the General Secretary to notify all local unions that they will be expected to comply with Sections 153, 155 and 158 (b) of the general constitution, and further recommends that all bonding be done through a surety company.

Protest by L. U. No. 430 of Wilkinsburg, Pa., against the action of the delegates to the A. F. of L. in entering into the arrangement for conference with the A. W. W. I. U. The G. S. is instructed to inform said Local that the delegates acted in accordance with the instructions of the Milwaukee convention and their action has the approval of this board.

The proposed amendment to the constitution offered by L. U. No. 183 of Peoria, Illinois, to be known as Section 169 (d) does not meet with the approval of the Board.

On application by the D. C. of Pensacola, Fla., for financial assistance for men locked out, the G. S. was instructed to wire for further information.

Further information received relative to movement for increase of wages in Bronx Borough, N. Y., was noted and filed.

Application by the D. C. of Philadelphia, Pa., for sanction and financial assistance of movement for increase of wages from $2.50 to $2.70 per day and Saturday half-holiday for millmen. Sanction granted; action on financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 770 of Wellsville, N. Y., for sanction of movement for reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day. Sanction granted.

Application by L. U. No. 1650 of Lexington, Ky., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for reduction of working hours from ten to nine and increase of wages of 3 cents per hour, to become effective May 1st. Movement sanctioned; financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 1324 of Nahant, Mass., for sanction of movement for increase of wages from $3.00 to $3.20 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1906. Sanction granted.

Application by L. U. No. 1204 of Ft. Branch, Ind., for sanction of movement for reduction of working hours from ten to nine and increase of wages from $2.00 to $2.50 per day, to become effective March 1, 1906. Sanction granted.

Application by L. U. No. 1460 of Indianapolis, with the approval of the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance in movement for the nine-hour workday and increase of wages from $2.50 to $2.70 per day, to go into effect April 15, 1906. Disapproved because of lack of organization.

Application by L. U. No. 787 of Skowhegan, Me., for sanction of movement for reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day. Official sanction granted.

Thursday, February 8, 1906.

All members, except Bro. Deyl, present.

Communications received from Bro. A. B. Cooper of L. U. No. 267, Telluride, Colo., relative to appropriations by the Milwaukee Convention for Local 267 and other unions in Colorado. As these papers are not official, no action taken by the Board.

Application by the D. C. of Pensacola, Fla., for assistance for members locked out was again taken under consideration on receipt of further information, and the sum of $200.00 was appropriated.

Application by the D. C. of Camden, N. J., for financial assistance in organizing work received, and appropriation of $200.00 made.

Application by L. U. No. 455 of Somerville, N. J., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages from $2.75 to $3.00 per day, and to establish the eight-hour day. Sanction granted; financial aid, if necessary, will be considered later.

Report of deputy on conditions in Pekin, Illinois, received and the matter was again taken under consideration. The sum of $300.00 was appropriated for the relief of the men on strike in that district.

Movement by L. U. No. 1749 of Barrie, Ont., for increase of wages from 18½ to 20 cents per hour, to become effective April 1st, was sanctioned. The question of financial aid will be considered at a later session of the Board.

Sanction was granted in the movement by L. U. No. 637 of Hamilton, Ohio, for increase of wages from 22½ to 30 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1906. Action on the question of financial assistance was deferred.

The audit of the accounts of the General Office was taken up and occupied the remainder of the day.

Friday, February 9, 1906.

All members, except Bro. Deyl, were present. The entire day was occupied with the audit.

Saturday, February 10, 1906.

All members, except Bro. Deyl, were present. The audit was completed.

Appeal by H. J. D. May, president, L. U. No. 1345 of Buffalo, N. Y., from the decision of the G. P. in case of May vs. Buffalo D. C. in the matter of motion adopted by the D. C., "That the men employed at the Jewett refrigerator works be admitted as members at an initiation fee of $5.00." As the constitution of the D. C. gives that body "legislative and executive powers in Section 3, the decision of the G. P. is sustained and appeal dismissed.

Movement by L. U. No. 87 of St. Paul, Minn., for increase of wages from 37½ cents to 40 cents per hour, to become effective April 1, 1906, was sanctioned. Financial assistance if necessary, will be considered later.

Movement by the D. C. of New Haven, Conn., for Saturday half-holiday and increase of wages from 37½ to 41 cents per hour for outside carpenters and eight-hour day in the shops and mills, to become effective April 1st, was sanctioned. The question of financial aid will be considered later.

Further information was received from the D. C. of New York relative to movement for increase of wages in the various boroughs of that city, and same was noted and filed.

The movement by the D. C. of Vincennes, Ind., for increase in wages from 30 cents to 33 1-3 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1st, was sanctioned. Action deferred on question of financial assistance.

Application by L. U. 869 of Priceburg, Pa., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages and to establish the eight-hour day. Movement sanctioned. As the union has not been organized one year, as required by Section 132 of the general constitution, the G. S. is instructed to inform the local union that the Board can not grant financial assistance.

Application by L. U. No. 401 of Pittston, Pa., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase in wages from $2.60 to $2.80 per day, to become effective April 1, 1906. The G. S. is instructed to notify Local 401 that until they are able to enforce their present trade rules the Board will not sanction any move for better conditions.

It being necessary for Chairman Schardt to be in Chicago on Monday, Feb. 12th, on account of conference with the A. S. of C. and J., he was excused from further attendance at this session of the Board.

Monday, February 12, 1906.

All members, except Bros. Schardt and Deyl, present.

Brother Post was elected chairman pro tem.

Movement by D. C. of Paterson, N. J., for increase of wages from 37½ cents to 45 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1st, was sanctioned. Financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Movement by L. U. No. 110, St. Joseph, Mo., for enforcement of working card was sanctioned. The question of financial aid will be considered at a future session of the Board.

Application by D. C. of E. St. Louis, Ill., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase in wages from 47½ cents to 55 cents per hour and Saturday half-holiday for the outside carpenters, and increase of wages of 5 cents per hour for millmen. Official sanction granted; financial assistance, if necessary, to be considered later.

Movement by L. U. No. 947 of Ridgeway, Pa., for increase of wages from $2.52 to $2.75 per day, to go into effect May 1, was sanctioned. Financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

As the D. C. of Newton, Mass., has failed up to the present, to send in the schedule, the papers in the matter of trade movement in that district are laid over, pending the arrival of the necessary information.

Sanction was granted in movement by L. U. No. 961 of Summit, N. J., for Saturday half-holiday and increase of wages from 37½ cents to 41 cents per hour, to become effective May 1st. The question of financial assistance will be considered at a future session of the Board.

The movement by L. U. No. 206 of New Castle, Pa., for increase in wages from $3.00 to $3.50 per day, to become effective May 1st, was sanctioned. The question of financial aid will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 696 of Tampa, Fla., for sanction and financial assistance in movement to enforce working card in case of foremen. Sanction granted, Financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Movement by the D. C. of Newark, N. J., for increase of wages from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1st, was sanctioned. The question of financial aid will be considered later.

Further information received from L. U. No. 263 of Berwick, Pa., was noted and filed.

Application by the D. C. of Omaha, Neb., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour, to go into effect January 1, 1906. Action deferred and the G. P. requested to have investigation made by deputy.

Application by the North Shore D. C. of Massachusetts for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase in wages from $2.75 to $3.28 per day. As the D. C. has not submitted this matter to the L. U. in the district for referendum vote, the G. S. is instructed to notify the D. C. that no action will be taken by the Board until such vote is taken on the question.

Movement by L. U. No. 1169 of Bloomington, Ind., for reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day, to become effective April 1st, was sanctioned. Question of financial assistance will be considered later, if necessary.

Application by L. U. No. 1438 (millmen) of Omaha, Neb., with the endorsement of the D. C. of that city, for sanction and financial assistance in movement for nine-hour workday in the shops and mills. Sanction granted. The Board can not grant financial assistance, as the local has not been organized twelve months, as required by Section 132 of the general constitution.

Resolution by L. U. No. 807 of Toluca, Ill., providing for assessment on the entire membership of the U. B. of 50 cents per member per week for the benefit of the U. M. W. of A. was disapproved.

Request from the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, for endorsement of appeal for financial aid for the machinists' union of that city was denied.

Appeal by the Shirtwaist and Laundry Workers' International Union for financial aid for members locked out by Cluett, Peabody & Co. received. As the Board has not the power to make donations to other organizations from the funds of the U. B. no action was taken.

Further information was received from the American Bonding Company relative to bonding of local officers, and same was filed.

Communication received from the Union National Bank of Indianapolis, soliciting a deposit of a part of the funds of the General Office. As we are not opening any new accounts at the present time, the papers were filed for future reference.

Communication from L. U. No. 269 of Danville, Ill., relative to men under indictment in that city on charge of conspiracy was referred to the G. P. for investigation and action.

Communication from President Gompers of the A. F. of L. relative to recognition of membership cards of the Unions of Europe was laid over until the April, 1906, meeting of the Board.

The matter of the Ellis Minute Book of which Brother W. W. Ellis of L. U. No. 703 is author, was referred to the G. S., as that official has charge of all matters pertaining to supplies.

Communication from Shawnee, Okla., L. U. No. 292, relative to members of the U. B. becoming members of the Industrial Workers of the World, was taken up, and after a careful consideration of the question the Board renders the following decision:

Believing the I. W. of the W. a dual organization to the U. B. of C. and J. of A. we deem it inadvisable for members of the U. B. to hold membership in said organization. Hence, the decision of this Board is that affiliation with the I. W. of the W. acts as forfeiture of membership in the U. B.

The Board adjourned at 4:30 o'clock p. m. to meet in the General Office on April 16, 1906.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY,
Secretary G. E. B.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec'y.

What Our Organizers Are Doing

W. J. Williams.

In my capacity as district organizer, I made three visits to Bessemer, Ala. On the first one I failed to meet any of the members of L. U. 454. On the second trip I found Brother Doyle, F. S., and requested him to notify all members by mail that I would meet them, and have a notice published in the newspaper calling on the members to meet at the hall on the night of Saturday, February 17, to vote on the question of affiliation with the Birmingham District Council. I was present at the meeting of L. U. 454 at the appointed time, and after showing my credentials and explaining the subject under consideration, the motion to affiliate was carried without a single objection, and delegates were nominated, the election to be held Saturday night, February 24, 1906.

I would recommend to the District Council the extension of the territory to include Jefferson county and to the employment of, at least, one more business agent and to engage an office attendant who, I think, should be a stenographer; if possible, the widow or daughter of a member of the U. B. With telephone connections and the attendant in the office, and the county sub-divided into twelve B. A. Districts, with a district to cover each day by each B. A., I believe that we can double our membership and educate the people to the necessity of an organization until we will get within our ranks (and retain them) all eligible carpenters that are now or may come into the county.

It has been said that the "price of liberty is eternal vigilance," and if we work the field constantly we may keep the tares out, and with intelligent, energetic, continuous work, I believe there are great possibilities for this district.

On Wednesday, February 14, 1906, Brother James Kirby, G. P., of the S. B. T. A., came into the city and gave us his advice and counsel, staying until Saturday night, the 17th. He visited the local alliance and assisted in the transaction of the business of the local. At this Alliance meeting, the carpenters' delegates were seated as delegates pending a settlement of the dispute between the S. B. T. Alliance and the carpenters, with "voice and vote" except as to the disputed claim of the Alliance. This, I think, places the carpenters and the Alliance in a position to "get together" and in good shape in the next few days, and I shall devote my best energies to that end.

On last Thursday night, February 15, I installed Local Union 1624 at Woodlawn, with a membership of fifteen and some ten or twelve applications. The prospect for their becoming a strong and useful union is bright. I have a list started for a local union in North Birmingham, which is another promising field for a good strong local union, and I expect in a short time to complete the organization.

I desire to thank B. A. W. R. Blevins and the entire membership of the D. C. and local unions of this district for their hearty co-operation. Also, I desire to thank Wm. D. Huber, G. P., Frank Duffy, G. S., Thomas Neale, G. T., and James Kirby, G. P. of the S. B. T. A. for their prompt and kind assistance in furtherance of the work

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Wm. J. Shields.

In presenting this, my report for month ending February 18, 1906, will say that I have devoted the principal part of the time to a series of meetings among our Connecticut unions. My reception along the line was pleasing, and I might venture to say, in some of the places visited a good live enthusiasm was apparent when the matter of a bigger, better and a more

scientific organization was approached. It is apparent that the question of method is appealing stronger and stronger to the membership as time goes on. The need of improvement is everywhere conceded, and especially so throughout the jurisdiction of that antagonistic Interstate Association of Builders that our Connecticut membership have so long contended with; first, through the reference card, now through the identification card. It is not to be wondered at in considering the tactics employed by the said association, that a feeling of deep antagonism exists between the two parties interested. It is to be deplored that a common ground can not be found on which the employer and employee might stand. That ground is occupied by those of other sections and to their profit; be it said they have discarded the spirit of contention for that more up-to-date method, the trade agreement, made possible through the spirit of conciliation and arbitration. Only through the exercise of these principles can a proper solution be reached, harmony guaranteed and the best protection furnished to both parties. It would appear to me that a study of the industrial evolution processes might be a profitable matter of consideration for these warring factions. Such study might cause them to mend their ways and get down to the modern system of man-to-man dealing. In the tug-of-war contentions, we are able to appreciate our many weaknesses and also, possessing the understanding, that through these defects the employers are fully posted in the matter of what our membership represents and also how the union is financed. They, possessing knowledge of this kind, place our side at a disadvantage from the start; beyond this the Employers' Associations are tactful enough to choose the time of battle; they furnish the cause and select the place. The cause is, in many cases, of little real importance, the employing of a couple non-union characters will at times be sufficient to incite to passion on our side, and the contention once started will go on and on, carrying in its path retarded progress and a lessening of opportunity between those who share in a common interest. Now, while contentions are not of our choosing, and while strikes are to be deplored, still, if fight we must we want to enter the arena fully equipped in method and properly generaled with sufficient knowledge to refuse to be fooled by the opposite side in such matters as the time of battle, or the cause of battle, or the place in which the fight is to be precipitated. But when the gauntlet is thrown down let us exercise the patience of waiting the opoprtune time, or, in other words, our time, not the employers' time. Through curbing our patience, giving our time to a better disciplining of our forces, we should be able to progress on to conditions more satisfying and more profitable to the interests we represent as trade unionists.

Following is a brief account of the places visited: Putnam, where they are working the nine-hour day and receive a wage of $2.25 per day. The meeting I attended was arranged to take up this matter of conditions and at the same it was decided to send a letter to the employers asking of them, first, an eight-hour day; second, a $2.50 minimum wage scale; third, weekly payments. I trust they may be successful; they need it. Willimantic, where I spent a few days, is also engaged in a trade movement, looking for an eight-hour day and a $2.50 minimum wage. The carpenters of this community are well organized and should be able to land the goods with little effort. Danbury—this town is organized to a man. They are in a movement for an eight-hour day and a $3.00 minimum wage. The meeting arranged for me was enjoyable and interesting in many ways; the boys were all there and their presence did much to make the occasion the success it was. Bridgeport arranged for a well attended meeting; they also held a smoke-talk the night following my meeting. Appreciating these things the audience rather surprised me. This city is in the fighting zone and our boys have been up against it often. At the present time they are out in contention with the trim manufacturers, and unless something can be done on the lines of discriminating against this unfair product, it will take our Bridgeport membership a long time to settle the controversy. Waterbury gave me a fine meeting; the attendance was all that could be desired.

This union has had its troubles and to-day it is fighting a battle started some three years ago, the result of which is that a division has been created, half the men in the union, the other half manning the jobs of the Interstate Association, to the general effect that the progress is being retarded and must continue in this state indefinitely if methods as operated are not changed. Our membership in Waterbury have the brains to solve the problem and come out masters of the situation. It will require time, but it is time spent in the right direction. New London—my meeting there was largely attended. In fact, I don't remember the year I have visited this city and talked to as large an audience. The interest is centered in a movement for a $3.00 minimum wage the coming spring. The two unions with the D. C. and the B. A., Brother Beedle, are building up an organization that should realize the extra compensation asked for. This situation will have to be handled with care, as the bosses are under the dictation of the Interstate Association. Norwich is a city that is second to none in organization; a city where I have spent some pleasant time assisting in the work. From the fact of my intimacy with this membership, I naturally looked for a good meeting. I was not disappointed in my expectations; the meeting was arranged O. K. We had a good meeting in spite of the zero weather, and a good, live interest was apparent. Industrial prosperity is the harvest time for advancing trade conditions. This is conceded as a truism, and it is everywhere to be seen in the many movements to be operated the coming spring. Our best thoughts should be exercised in preparing these movements and in doing the right things as near as possible, and the thing that should stand out most prominent is the safeguarding of that membership made possible through years of active agitation.

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J. D. Cooper.

Since my November report, I have devoted my whole time in assisting locals of Massachusetts in building up their membership and strengthening the brotherhood by organizing the towns of Foxboro and Methuen, both of these locals controlling the situation by having every man in the unions. I was greatly assisted in Foxboro by Brother Dean, and credit is due also to Brother Harrigan, of Lawrence, for assisting me in getting the men in Methuen together. Methuen, organized, gives a line of locals controlling every place on the Merrimac river from Newburyport up to its headwaters in New Hampshire.

Trade conditions in every section of Massachusetts continue good, better than ever before in my experience, and the men, both union and non-union, are beginning to realize that a perfect form of organization is absolutely necessary for them to control the situation.

Since my last report I have addressed forty-seven different bodies, some of them as often as three or four times, making in all a total of eighty-five speeches, from November 1, 1905, to February 11, 1906, taking in all branches of labor, regardless of what trade they belonged to, urging upon our members the necessity of recognizing that all other branches of building trades must be thoroughly organized before they themselves can be in a position to dictate as to wages, hours and more humane conditions. I am pleased to note at this time that our people are beginning to appreciate this line of policy, and are now recognizing that the hod carrier, the excavator and the stone layer are as important a factor in the building trades as are the bricklayers, plumbers or carpenters. Educating our men along this line should be the object of every organizer, as it prevents bad feelings, does away with all friction and eliminates all selfishness, thus leading men up to a higher line of thought and causing them to become imbued more thoroughly with that spirit of brotherly love which alone can bring success. This I believe to be the true philosophy of the labor movement which was first taught us by the Carpenter of Nazareth when he laid down the golden rule for our guidance through life. This spirit can only be cultivated in the halls of our local unions, where the purest democracy reigns, and where men are met together, sober, with reason sitting upon her throne, legislating for the grandest institution, the "American home" in all

its purity, with all its sacredness and with all its love. Where this spirit prevails, men show a disposition to patronize and support the labor movement that leads them to a higher and better life and provides them with greater means not only of the necessities of life, but of the enjoyment of all the comforts and luxuries which they so richly deserve as the toilers of our land, instead of supporting and patronizing the saloon that tears down the best in American life.

The southeastern district, which embraces New Bedford, Fall River, Brockton, Taunton, Mansfield, Attleboro, Rocklane, Hingham, Stoughton, Foxboró, have all been visted. Mass meetings have been held, non-union men have been interviewed, consultations with employers held, the press has been utilized, house-to-house canvasses have been made, and every other agency has been used that would in the least tend to build up and strengthen our locals and thus perfect our great brotherhood. The North Shore district, which includes Lynn, Saugus, Nahant, Salem's three locals, Danvers, Marblehead, Beverly, Manchester, Gloucester, and Rockport, have all been visited, and mass meetings held on the 14th of December, 1905. Lynn, with her hall filled to completion, voted unanimously for 41 cents per hour. The North Shore D. C., taking the cue from Lynn, immediately followed in line, notifying the employers of that fact. The Waltham-Newton district, ever ready to back up Boston, adopt ed the same rate of wages. Norfolk D. C., which includes Hyde Park, Dedham, Norwood, Walpole and all that vicinity, are in line for 41 cents. Their D. C. is composed of very able men, fully capable of taking care of their own interest. The North Bristol County D. C., which includes Stoughton, Easton, Mansfield, Foxboro and Canton, are out for $2.80 per day, and they will get it without a struggle.

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Harry L. Cook.

I have the pleasure to report that after several conferences with Governor Beckham and Secretary of State Mr. McChesney, as well as with the building committee, relative to the erection of the state capitol at Frankfort, Ky., we were assured that all pressure would be brought to bear on the contracting firm so they would comply with the request of the different trades represented. The Standard Supply and Construction Company, of New York, has the contract for the construction of the hospital. The work up to the present is concrete foundation done by a gang of Italians; a fine state of affairs for a commonwealth like Kentucky, when home industry should be its motto. I had the pleasure of attending a special meeting of Local Union 1478; nearly its entire membership was present and nine candidates were accepted, the evening being spent in discussing trade conditions and the future advancement of their organization. This local is out to be among the strongest in the state. Cincinnati, O., as well as all locals in the district, have had a prosperous season; the members are hoping for another season like the one just passed. The D. C. is enforcing the trade rules to the letter, so any member coming this way had better see that he has in his possession all documents necessary in foreign territory, as ignorance is a thing of the past in this vicinity. The D. C. has met with remarkable success in the strict enforcement of trade rules. I spent considerable time in auditing the books of Local 1582. After a complete investigation I mailed report to General President W. D. Huber of my findings, also to the local union. The situation among the mills is now what it has been in the past; but nevertheless the mill men are on the right track, they have reached a new agreement providing for a minimum scale, with the co-operation of the D. C.

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Geo. J. Griffin.

I called on the Norfolk, Va., D. C., and in joint meeting between the members of Newport News and Hampton, Va., a question of long standing, regarding the jurisdiction claim between the cities referred to relative to Jamestown exposition work, was amicably settled between the members of the three cities, they recognizing Norfolk as a center, and granting that Norfolk D. C. should have jurisdiction. Our members in the cities referred to are to be commended for their liberal view in the

premises, and I am sure they will profit by this step of unity.

There is much to be done yet in this locality, as the business is of such nature that it will open many avenues for the business world, and among this class many are to be found who, even after they are apprised that a clause known as No. 31, which contains the following verbiage relative to work that will be executed on Jamestown exposition grounds, viz.: "The contractor shall employ and require that his sub-contractor employ only members of building trades unions having national organizations for the performance of the work hereunder," think that the contracts will not be disturbed if they disregard the law under the clause referred to. I make this statement so as to be understood, that those who are among our craft in the locality of Jamestown will have many adversities to meet from such contractors, and it will be well for all union men, should they come to Norfolk and vicinity, after the work has been fully started, that they come as union men, bring a clearance card with them and help to meet a heavy current expense at this time, brought on by unionizing this work. At this time work is not in that shape to warrant men to come to Jamestown. The cities referred to have a good number of unemployed carpenters. Experience should teach that at this season no man can do much on the Virginia tidewater shores, especially along Hampden Roads. I advise that all men desiring coming this May, to kindly make inquiry, and not have the work handicapped by an influx of labor. We are now having the question of a definite fixed rate of wages, applying to this special work in Jamestown, considered for final settlement. I have given my individual attention to this work so far, and have arranged to return and take up other matters of importance along this line in this locality. I have also given my attention to North Carolina, where I am endeavoring to establish better conditions generally. I found it necessary to close down on Local No. 1588, of Raleigh, as advised by President Huber; all effects, including money, have been forwarded to the General Office, and the members of 1588 are now affiliating with Local No. 630 of Raleigh. I have visited Lynchburg, Va., as instructed by the G. P., and with the assistance of Local No. 403, we managed to establish a good local with at least 50 men. Arrangements have been made to have another meeting, and it is to be hoped that when it is over we will have the entire city organized. I have also given much time and attention to an important matter regarding a legislative bill now before the General Assembly at Annapolis, Md. This bill applies to a matter that will be a benefit to the carpenters of Maryland, inasmuch as the work which the bill applies to will at least take our idle men off the street. At this writing I am now arranging to take up the work that has been planned for the Jamestown exposition, etc.

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Wm. D. Michler.

Since my last report I have devoted my time in Kansas City, with the exception of a few days which I spent in Horton, Kansas, organizing a local union, with fourteen charter members. I found the labor organizations in Horton very active and enthusiastic. The Trades Assembly gave a public meeting in the opera house which was well attended, about 800 people being present, which I consider a splendid showing for a town of only 4,000 inhabitants. Wages range from twenty to thirty cents per hour for ten hours' work. Through their organization they will be able to establish a thirty-cent minimum wage rate without any difficulty by April 1. The recent unionizing of the federal building in Kansas City, Mo. is positive proof what can be accomplished through co-operation by our brothers throughout the United States if the proper interest is taken in trade affairs. After several unsuccessful attempts to gain a conference with F. W. Losey, superintendent for J. C. Robinson, and notwithstanding the fact that this contractor is extensively engaged in government work throughout the United States, and is considered a fair contractor in his home city, Chicago, also in New York City, and evidently wanted to be so in Kansas City, his superintendent assumed an anti-union position in refusing to recognize any representative of the

United Brotherhood, contrary to his instructions to unionize the job. After all efforts at settlement failed, we had to resort to the absent treatment. The New York boys were informed of the condition here and the results were that work stopped on the federal building in New York until Mr. Robinson could come to Kansas City and personally conduct the settlement, which was satisfactory to the carpenters and also to the sheet metal workers, who had a grievance with one of their employers, who had to withdraw from the Employers' Association to sign up with the sheet metal workers. There are other concerns who represent themselves as fair to organized labor, but are only fair when compelled to be. Among them are the Barnett Record Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., who follow principally elevator construction and employ cheap non-union labor in Kansas City, Mo., on all of their work. I am told they are fair in some other cities. If the brothers in those cities where this firm is fair would use their best efforts and influence in behalf of the brothers in other cities where the firm is unfair, we might be able to bring them to terms. The Kansas City Billiard Table Manufacturing Company is another anti-union concern, who do principally piece work, ship their goods east and west, and do not use the brotherhood label. It has been intimated to me recently that when this firm's goods reach their destination, the A. W. W. label is applied and sold for union made. It has also been intimated that the Brunswick-Balke Company were the principal factors in this institution and using it to their interest. Now, brothers, if you would get busy and aid us in this investigation, we would soon be able to put this firm right. I wish to give this matter publicity through our journal so it will interest the brothers throughout the United States in the brotherhood label. When you see any billiard tables, cue racks, ball racks, or other fixtures in pool halls, without the brotherhood label, try and have them returned to the factory whence they came, which, perhaps, would tend to unionize their factory. It is only through a united effort by all the members in the brotherhood that we will be able to organize the mills and shops and factories of this country.

Again I desire to call the members' attention to the fact that when traveling and in search of employment, it is all-important to comply with Section 113 of the general constitution relative to clearance cards. It ill becomes a member leaving his local union to go to another city without his clearance coupon properly filled out. At any rate, such a member should not be shown any preference in procuring employment over members out of work in their own city. They should apply themselves to existing conditions, comply with the laws of our brotherhood and avoid inconvenience and contention.

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Hew Away.

A man at the grindstone in dim morning light
Was grinding away on an ax new and bright;
The others already were chopping away,
But still he ground on in the brightening day.

They rested for dinner; he tried with his thumb
The edge of the ax; and they called to him, "Come!"
But he said: "That edge isn't just perfect as yet;
When it is I'll do chopping enough; don't you fret!"

When they came back at evening the man was asleep.
They looked for his ax far and wide, high and deep;
Till they roused him at last, just to learn that all day
He had ground on the ax till he'd ground it away!

Keep an edge on your tools, but remember! The test
Is practice, not preaching; that ax is the best
That cuts the most timber. So look out, I say,
Don't grind on your ax till you've ground it away!

—Arthur Chamberlain.

Just Being Happy.

Just being happy is the finest thing to do—
Looking on the bright side rather than the blue;
Sad or sunny musing is largely in choosing,
And just being happy is a brave work and true.
Just being happy will help other souls along—
With a heavy burden they may not be strong;
If their skies you brighten, your own sky will lighten,
By just being happy with a heart full of song.

—Detroit Free Press.

Correspondence

A Brother's Views on the Increase of Local Dues.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have always been in favor of the twenty-five-cent monthly per capita tax, at the same time I did not expect to see the local dues raised also; a course taken by many local unions the very month after the increased per capita took effect.

These local unions, it appears, have raised their local dues 10 cents per month, with one jump, without due consideration, or without discussion on the measure, say on three meeting nights previous to voting upon it. In my opinion 50 cents dues per month is sufficient unless the benefits are likewise increased, especially so in smaller towns. And as regards a raise of dues to one dollar per month as suggested by some of the correspondents to the journal, it would be the cause of the local unions in towns of ten or fifteen thousand inhabitants to lapse, or go entirely out of existence.

I would certainly be in favor of paying a dollar per month if we were paying the benefits the carpenters and joiners of England, or the clubs, as they call them in Manchester, are paying for one dollar a month.

Our English brothers in this country are paying about the same amount of dues as our brothers in Old England, but they are also entitled to the same benefits, viz.: Out-of-work, sick, death, disability, traveling, and, what is the best of all, their organization is paying a superannuation benefit to members over sixty years of age, after a successive membership of twenty years and fifteen years of good standing. And in addition to that, they are paying two-thirds of the cost of tools lost by fire or otherwise.

When there are no, or but small benefits attached to a union, after it is started its meetings are well attended for some time, but after a few years the members become tired of going to the meetings and careless in their attendance, because the benefits they derive from the union are too insignificant and do not attract their interest. Were the old age system established in their union they would take by far more interest in it. Especially for a single man without family or friends, the superannuation benefit would prove a great attraction and help. Some railroads are establishing this system, and I have even heard labor men talk of pensioning Sam Gompers.

Something ought to be done in our U. B. on these lines. It would be an encouragement for non-union men to join and for members to stick to the organization. The young members should agitate and vote for the establishment of this system as well as the old, for the time will come when they, too, will be old.

Fraternally yours,

M. ROBINSON, L. U. 427.

Omaha, Neb.



A Voice from the Sunny South.

Editor The Carpenter:

Not having seen anything in our journal from the "Sunny South" for some time, and wishing to let the world of carpenters know that we are still on deck and doing business at the same old stand, Local Union 759, Chattanooga, Tenn., at a recent meeting appointed a committee to draft a report for publication in The Carpenter, which we are now presenting in the subjoined, hoping you will find space for it in an early issue.

We, here in the city of Chattanooga, are laboring under rather adverse circumstances and have many things to contend with that, as a rule, do not reach the snow line. We have trouble with men of our own U. B. coming South to spend the winter below the port line, with their U. B. cards in their pockets, working with scabs instead of depositing their card with us and helping us to maintain conditions which to gain we had to fight for so hard. When we catch these men and treat them according to the law, they raise an endless howl.

After a struggle of nearly four years, and thanks to a few valiant workers, Lo-

cal Unions 759 and 968 of this city secured the nine-hour day, and now we have made a demand for a reduction of hours to eight per day, with a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour.

We are determined to and will not be satisfied until we have succeeded in establishing the same conditions here as those obtaining in Memphis and Birmingham, and hope to see Nashville, Knoxville and Atlanta also fall in line.

While our General President, Wm. D. Huber, was touring some of the Southern cities he honored us with a call for which we are very thankful. His trip to Chattanooga has created such a rebellious sentiment against unfair conditions among the non-union men that we are almost certain of having every competent carpenter in Hamilton County in the U. B. by May 1. Our membership is in dead earnest now and will not relax until every carpenter in this county carries a union card and works eight hours per day. This interest in the organization on the part of our members is the result of the sound advice given by our G. P. while in this city, and we earnestly hope to have him with us again in the near future.

If any of the three general officers should happen to come this way and pay us a visit we would give them a taste of Southern hospitality and make them realize that we are not a cheap lot of carpenters, but that we are battling for justice and right.

W. A. PENNEY, R. S.
E. D. HENDERSON,
J. FORWALTER,
JAS. P. OGLETREE,
Committee L. U. 759.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

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The Journal Should Be in the Home of Every Carpenter.

Editor The Carpenter:

I read with great interest the January Carpenter, and I agree with Brother Powell, that our journal should be in the home of every carpenter in the land. The journal, as at present, sent to the union, does not answer its purpose and does not reach its proper place—the member's home. His family is as much interested in the journal's contents as he is himself; they should be afforded the opportunity to read it and to know what is being done by the U. B. in their behalf.

Our journal is neat in appearance and ably edited. It is a publication to which our members can point with pride, and each one of them should be willing to pay the extra cost of wrapping and mailing to have it sent to his home address, or else the local union should pay the difference. In both cases the F. S. of each local union should furnish a quarterly mailing list to the General Office of members in good standing only. C. BOMBERGER, L. U. 150.

Portland, Ore.

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A Sermon to Carpenters.

Editor The Carpenter:

On Sunday evening, Jan. 14, the Rev. Mr. Wilson spoke to the members of Local Union 592, Muncie, Ind., and their families, at the First Presbyterian Church. There was a large congregation. The local union deeming the sermon preached by the Rev. Wilson of unusual interest to carpenters, and worth publishing in our journal, I quote the following:

"In the earliest history of the world the handicrafts were highly considered. There was not that artificial and unreasonable feeling against those who performed them which we later meet. But the mechanic arts were despised by the Greeks, and in Rome to use the saw and the plane was counted a degradation. In the middle ages the robber baron, the soldier and the prelate were the men to be honored; while the craftsman had little honor. But among the Jews the practical arts were often carried on by men of learning and their trade gave them a title of honor. The foster father of Jesus, no doubt, was familiar with the saying, 'Whoever does not teach his son a trade, teaches him robbing,' and it is the glory of our Christian age that our Divine Master was a carpenter and for fifteen years pushed the plane and was perhaps a member of the carpenters' guild at Nazareth. For an era has come when those who work with brain and tool devising some building of use and beauty, and erecting it, is called a public benefactor. And through organization, enabling the working men in critical moments to work as a unit, this fortunate revolution has been brought about in large part."

(Concluded on Page 51.)

News Notes from Local Unions

Jacksonville, Fla.—Trade conditions are fairly good; apparently we are gaining ground every day and there are but few idle men at this time.

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Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—The boss carpenters of this city have signed an agreement for the eight-hour workday, to go into effect on September 1, 1906.

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Santa Rosa, Cal.—All the unions here are engaged in a serious contest with the Citizens' Alliance and migrating brothers are warned to remain away pending a settlement of our trouble.

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Mt. Carmel, Pa.—We would request all brothers to take cognizance of the fact that we are having difficulties with one of our contractors and to steer clear of this locality until the differences have been adjusted.

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St. Paul, Minn.—Owing to a trade movement being in progress here, we would call on all traveling carpenters to remain away from this city until our demand for an advance in wages has been granted and normal conditions restored.

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Atlantic City, N. J.—There is a strike on here. The large Hotel Dennis having established the open shop on its works, men of all trades have been ordered out. Brothers will please take note of this state of affairs and keep away until further notice.

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Demopolis, Ala.—Local Union 1316 is still in the field, fighting for labors' rights and interests. When our union was established, in 1902, we were working ten hours a day for any old wage. The contractors' watch would be from fifteen to thirty minutes late nearly every day at quitting time, imposing that much overtime upon us, and whoever would remonstrate against this fraudulent practice would be looking for another job next morning. In 1904 we thought our organization strong enough to successfully make a demand for better conditions, and after a strike of two weeks' duration we obtained an advance in wages and shorter hours. Since then we have made many converts for the cause of unionism, and at this time our local union is in a prosperous condition.

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Coatesville, Pa.—This is a good place for carpenters to stay away from at this time. Work is fairly good, but building material is so difficult to obtain and so scarce, that building operations are interrupted and mechanics thrown idle and employment is very unsteady.

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Thomasville, Ga.—We would warn all carpenters not to come to this place at present. Work is scarce and nothing doing. We are threatened with destruction of our organization by some of the employers, but as both white and black carpenters here all belong to the union we will hold the fort.

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Sturgis, Ky.—Carpenters are requested to keep away from this city. There is a big strike on here. Most all our members are idle. Pay no attention to newspaper reports, they are misleading. Brothers desiring reliable information as to conditions existing here should write to the recording secretary of our local union.

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Omaha, Neb.—All members of the U. B. are warned to keep away from this city and pay no attention to reports circulating throughout the country, stating that building industry is booming here and mechanics in this line scarce. We have a large number of men walking the streets and any amount of men to do the little work there is. Wages are low and living high. Stay away!

New London, Conn.—The boss builders of this city having declined to enter into any negotiations with us on our demand for a minimum wage of $3.00 per day, we must urge all migrating brothers to steer clear of this place until an understanding has been reached. At present conditions are rather unsettled and a clash is not improbable. Stay away!

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Oswego, N. Y.—An ex-member of L. U. 747, of this city, Millot by name, having some time ago been expelled for trying to organize a branch of the A. S. of C., in violation of the general constitution, sued the local union for reinstatement and $5,000 damages. This case has just been decided in favor of L. U. 747, with costs for the plaintiff. We were defended in this suit by able counsel, and though it cost us some money, we are elated over the result.

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Vancouver, B. C., Can.—All migrating brothers are advised to stay away from this city at present, as we are asking for an increase in wages to become effective on April 1. We are well organized and have the situation well in hand. Nor do we anticipate any difficulty in getting our demand granted, provided that we are left to ourselves and not hampered by newcomers. Trade conditions are good for this time of the year, but the supply is more than equal to the demand.

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Madison, Wis.—On January 18, our local union held an open meeting to which all carpenters, union and non-union and all contractors were invited through the local daily papers. We had a goodly number of non-union carpenters present, but the contractors failed to put in an appearance. The following was the program: Address of welcome, V.-P. H. Derleth; piano solo, Miss Gengerke; comments on constitution, R. S. J. J. Long; "The Carpenters' Problem," Alois Friedl; vocal duet with piano accompaniment, Misses White and Gengerke; "Unionism," V.-P. H. Derleth; vocal duet, Misses White and Gengerke; closing remarks, R. S. J. J. Long. After the execution of the program, which proved very satisfactory and entertaining, we repaired to the ground floor, where some of the brothers' wives had prepared a sumptuous repast, of which all partook to their utter contentment. Cigars were then served and the brothers engaged in smoking and talking until closing hours. We secured seven applications at this meeting and when we bade each other good night we all entertained better feelings toward unionism. More sociability is what we need in Madison.

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Kansas Cities, Mo. and Kansas.—Owing to pending movements in these cities, for an increase in wages, which at present are low, compared with the wages prevailing in other cities of equal population, carpenters contemplating a trip to this vicinity are urgently requested to take another route. Pay no attention to newspaper reports, they are only parts of a scheme of certain employers to procure cheap labor. At this time work is at a standstill, caused by inclemency of weather and lack of material. All carpenters may assist us by remaining away until conditions have improved.

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Evansville, Ind.—Our city experienced a busy season last year and men and contractors have benefited by it. With the advent of winter, however, building operations have almost come to a standstill. We are not only able to supply the demand but could spare about 150 good carpenters to sister local unions, if their services were wanted. In the hope to see a revival of business in our line, next spring, we have made a demand for an increase in wages to take effect April 1, 1906. For this reason, as well as on account of the scarcity of work, we would earnestly request traveling brothers to stay away from this city, and to pay no attention to advertisements from Evansville for carpenters wanted. These advertisements emanate from the Business Men's Association which has induced hundreds of poor families to leave comfortable homes in small country towns and move to high rented tenement houses in this city. As soon as trade conditions have improved we shall give notice of the fact through The Carpenter, and will greet each brother coming here with a glad hand, but at this time give Evansville a wide berth.

Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Local Union 1134 is still progressing and taking in a candidate nearly every meeting night. We have quite a number of non-union men to contend with here, who will not join until forced to. They are crying: "What good is the union?" At the same time, they do not hesitate to take the wages the union men have fought for and obtained for the men in the union and those men on the outside. A man that is reaping the benefit secured by the efforts and sacrifices of others, is no more than a thief. The union has raised the wages from $2.50 to $3.50 and shortened the hours from nine to eight. Still there are two firms here who get non-union men to work for them nine hours per day and who turn a deaf ear to the union. There is some work here at present and prospects for summer are good.

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Chelsea, Mass.—Trade in our line is pretty brisk this season. There is plenty of work at Crescent Beach and Revere, and more starting up. In these localities the wages demanded by the Boston D. C. are paid and all carpenters must carry said council's card. In some of the outlying districts, however, it is rather hard to obtain the Boston scale. In Everett some of the contractors pay $3.00 per day and will not grant the adopted scale until April 1st. Some others pay their men $2.80, only two contractors paying $3.28, the scale the union is determined to universally enforce. Malden is in the same condition as Everett, while in Chelsea and Revere wages are $3.28. In Chelsea our progress is hampered greatly by the unhealthy competition from the Jewish carpenters. Jewish contractors control four-fifths of the work and the men work for any old wage. As it is impossible for our men to work at their wages they will have to go elsewhere to obtain employment unless this competition is checked without further delay.

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Rochester, N. Y.—On or about the middle of January, 1903, the men employed in the different woodworking factories of this city, comprising the members of Local Union 231, of the U. B., submitted a request through the D. C. calling for a nine-hour day and a minimum wage of $2.25, the same to take effect May 1, 1903. Two of the factory owners complied with the request and signed the agreement. Eleven refused to do so and formed an association for the avowed purpose of destroying the union. On the fifth day of May, 1903, the men struck to enforce their demands. In April, 1904, a compromise agreement was entered into with the owners of seven of those factories, the other four refusing to do so. They are: The John Huffman Co., Rochester Show Case Works, Rochester Cabinet Co., and the J. W. Storandt Co. It has come to our notice that these firms are representing themselves as employing union men, and that in several instances they have employed members of the U. B. to assist in setting up work. We now desire to notify all members of the U. B. that the above firms employ non-union men and that our members are not allowed to work in said factories or handle any material coming from them. Members of the U. B. in any locality are called upon to refrain from accepting employment from these unfair firms.

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Local Union 277 Back in the Fold Again.

Philadelphia, Pa.—On January 31, the members of Local Union 277, of this city, who, nearly two years ago, severed their connection with the U. B. and formed an independent organization, were reinstated into their former position under their old charter, No. 277. A large number of former members were reinitiated that evening by General Secretary Frank Duffy, who was present, and who also installed the new officers. The hall was packed to excess by members from all local unions in the city, who, when the charter was presented to the reinitiated local union, joined in the cheering and welcoming on their return to the old fold.

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Keep Away From Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis, Tenn.—The D. C. of this city would earnestly call upon all transient carpenters to keep away from this vicinity until weather conditions permit work to open up, and we may be able to control the situation. We would also urgently request sister local unions to assist us in

the endeavor to check the influx of idle mechanics to this city, which has been enormous these last few months, and which threatens destruction to all labor organizations in this city. No less than 30 per cent. of union men of all trades are idle, business is nearly at a standstill and there is absolutely no work for newcomers. To make matters worse, we are in danger of being forced into a fight by the contractors and the Citizens' Alliance. Our request is no selfish one, and as it will greatly relieve the situation, we hope it will be cheerfully granted. Brothers, assist us by staying away from Memphis, Tenn.

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Information Wanted

Should any member or reader know the address or whereabout of Bartaloni Parrie, or Perry, of Los Angeles, Cal., who is supposed to be in Boston, please communicate at once with L. L. LONG,

326 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Edward J. Dawson, a member of Local 109, Woodhaven, L. I., New York, will confer a great favor on his mother by sending information. Brother Dawson left Woodhaven on the 1st of April, 1905, and has not been heard from since. Address

P. F. McCORMICK, R. S. L. U. 109,
387 Degraw st., Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y.

James Gardner Johnson and James Knight, of Augusta, Richmond County, Ga, the former a farmer and the latter in the sawmill business, according to recollections somewhere in N. E. Texas (Wood City) about 18 years ago, are eagerly sought for. Any information as to their whereabouts or the whereabouts of their heirs, will be gratefully received by their nephew, FRANCIS E. JOHNSON,

Ibor City, Hillsboro County, Fla.
R. F. D. No. 2.

A country school in Iowa is to be built with the windows on the south and west sides and the blackboards on the north. This is expected to do away with the bad cross lights which are in most schoolhouses.

Successful Trade Movements.

Elizabeth, N. J.—Our demand for an advance in wages of 4½ cents an hour, to be paid on and after May 1, has been conceded. We have settled with our bosses on January and had no trouble in getting the increase demanded. Our minimum wage is now 45½ cents per hour and our working time eight hours per day.

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Hartford, Conn.—We are in receipt of a communication from the Master Builders' Association of this city informing Local Union 43 that at a regular meeting held by the association on February 13, our demand was voted on and accepted, viz.: That on and after May 1, 1906, the wages for carpenters shall be 41 cents an hour and that work shall stop on Saturday at noon—the agreement to be in operation for one year from above date.

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Chicago, Ill.—Our present scale is 50 cents an hour for eight hours per day, and we have a Saturday half-holiday. This scale expires on April 1 this spring, but we have a new one already signed up for three years and becoming effective on that date, giving us 55 cents an hour for the first year and 56¼ or $4.50 for eight hours, for the next two years. While this may not be in proportion with wages of other trades, it is a substantial advance. We have also obtained better conditions for the shops and mills. We are working hard to get all the mills and shops unionized and have inside and outside wages on equal basis. The prospects for the coming summer are good, a number of large firms are contemplating the erection of more buildings and more building permits have been issued since January 1 than ever before in this space of time. We expect to have no idle men this summer, unless idleness is caused by unforseen and unlooked for strikes or lockouts.

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Denver, Colo.—In conformity with instructions of the Carpenters' District Council of Denver and vicinity, the committee appointed to confer with the mill owners of Denver has arrived at a satisfactory settlement with the independent mill owners in regard to an eight-hour

workday, to take effect May 1, 1906, and continue until May 1, 1907.

The names and location of the mills who have agreed to the eight-hour workday are:

Frazier & Pearce Fixture Company, 1401 Wazee street.

Billings Planing Mill Company, 1824 Blake street.

J. R. Parks Mill Company, 3975 Gilpin street.

Grauman & Riley Fixture Company, 2464 Larimer street.

Fishburn Manufacturing Company, 2175 Blake street.

American Fixture Company, 1232 Arapahoe street.

Colorado Office and Bar Fixture Company, 1440 Blake street.

Denver Bar and Office Fixture Company, 1513 Eighteenth street.

Alex Silver, 1416 West Colfax avenue.

Alex Mathews, 1416 West Colfax avenue.

Wicklem & Sederholm Building and Mantel Company, 739 West Thirteenth avenue.

Gustafson Piano and Mantel Company, office 725 Eighteenth street.

Pade Bros., planing mill, First and Santa Fe avenues.

The above mills employ about 250 men.

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Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 1278, Glace Bay, N. S., Can.—As spring is drawing near and prospects look somewhat brighter, it is high time to remind the contractors that we carpenters are still alive, and in order to give them ample time to ponder over their blue prints and figure on our new schedule, this local union has resolved that on and after May 15, 1906, nine hours shall constitute a day's work, with a minimum wage of $2.00 per day. The resolution has been submitted to the contractors.

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Local Union 302, Huntington, W. Va.—Our demand for an increase in wages from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour minimum is of so little consequence that we anticipate no trouble whatever in getting the demand conceded. The best of the contractors are quite willing to pay the increase, and as all competent carpenters in this place belong to the union, the others will have to fall in line. Most of our men are now and have been receiving 30 cents an hour all the last year. There is a considerable amount of work going to be done this year and carpenters will get most anything they ask for.

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Local Union 1134, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—At our meeting held on February 2, we adopted a resolution calling for a demand upon the contractors for an advance in wages of fifty cents per day, or $3.50 for eight hours' work, to become effective on and after May 1, 1906.

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Local Union 759, Chattanooga, Tenn.—We are scheduled for an eight-hour day, to become effective on May 1, 1906. Until after we have secured our demand and firmly established this city on the eight-hour basis, we would request all carpenters contemplating coming to Chattanooga to reconsider the matter and stay away. Give us a wide berth until further notice.

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Local Union 263, Berwick, Pa.—Our local union is in a flourishing condition. Indications pointing to a brisk spring and summer season, and deeming it about time that we should fall in line with other surrounding cities and towns, we have made a demand on our employers for the eight-hour day to begin April 1, 1906. We do not anticipate any trouble in realizing our aspirations, still, we would request traveling brothers to give Berwick, Pa., the go-by pending a satisfactory settlement of the differences.

"There are two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time, and they will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity and the other the divine right of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit which says: "You work and toil and earn the bread and I'll eat it." No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king who seeks to bestride the people of his own nation, and live by the fruit of their labor, or from a class of men as an apology for enslaving another class, it is the same tyrannous principle."—Abraham Lincoln.

Craft Problems

Care of Tools.

(By Milton Logan.)

The saw is one of the most important tools and should be kept in good order if you expect it to do good work. The bosom should be kept full and round, as when the saw is new. It should have just enough set to run free. The teeth should be of equal length throughout—not long on one side of the saw and short on the other; if so the long teeth will lead the saw out of line after filing. The groove down the center of the saw between the teeth will appear straight and true, so that a needle could travel in the groove the entire length of the saw without leaving the groove. Make it a point to buy the best saws. For framing I think about seven points to the inch and five points for the rip saw a good average. Next in order, the planes should be kept in good order. They should be frequently faced up true, leaving the bit (or irons) in the plane set back from the face and the wedges set up with the same tension as when the plane is used. In grinding care should be taken to keep the bit square with the cap. The cap should fit the bit perfectly, so the shaving cannot drive under it. Many make the mistake of driving the wedge in too hard, thus splitting or damaging the plane stock, and this indicates a botch and the iron is not so liable to be injured by striking a knot. If not wedged too firmly in the stock it will drive back a little and often save breaking the edge of the bit, especially if ground very thin. The best way I have ever found to face a wood-smoothing plane is to face up a piece of wood true, lay a sheet of sandpaper on the board, then grind the plane stock down until it is true. By this method the wood of the plane is not wasted. I prefer a wooden shoathing plane with a handle worked on the solid to any other. Make it a point to keep a good oil stone and face it up frequently. Make yourself a good tool chest large enough to hold all the tools you will need. Do not make it too small nor yet too large; put two good handles on each end, set just above the base so it can be easily handled, especially when going upstairs. When you are not employed look after your tools; keep them in as near perfect order as you can. Avoid going on a job with dull tools; be observing; learn all you can from others; learn to be careful in your leveling and plumbing and accurate in your measurements. I use a spirit plumb rule about 1⅛x4x6.8 inches long, with a level in it. It is very convenient and accurate. Any joiner can make it.

If this is acceptable I shall a little later on endeavor to give my method of doing some parts of carpenter and joiner work, with possibly a few lines by way of making the work plain for the apprentice, for I well remember the little I knew when an apprentice; that the little I know and am trying to impart to others would have been of great advantage to me. I am willing to do my part. If others will take hold of the matter we could do good to others. When I was younger I have worked with old mechanics—some of them very good ones. They were mostly pretty close-mouthed; so I had to catch on. Well, I did the best I could, so by this time I find by looking back about forty years I must have gained a little, and most of it I retain and can impart to others. The apprentice should visit other buildings besides the one he works on. Always be on the alert for something new in the building line. Try and get well posted and ready to undertake any job, using the best method of construction known to the trade.

* * *

Supplementary to the directions given in my last article, "For the Apprentice," I will now add the following:

Fig. 5—To bisect a given straight line: Let E F be the given straight line from E and F as centers, and with any distance greater than the half of E F as radii; describe two arcs, cutting each other at

A and B; draw A B, cutting E F at C; then E F is bisected in C.

Fig. 6—To bisect a given angle: Let E F G be the given angle from the point F; describe an arc a b, cutting F E and

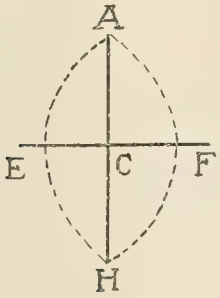


Fig. 5.

F G at the points a and b; also from the points a and b with any radius greater than half of the distance from a to b; describe arc, cutting each other in C; draw F C and it will bisect the angle required.

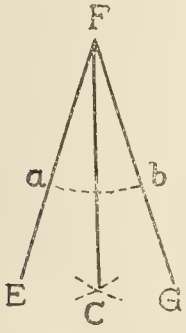
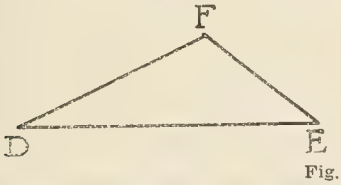


Fig. 6.

Figs. 7 and 8—To make an angle equal to a given angle: Let E F G be the given angle; draw the straight line H I from the point F; describe an arc a b, cutting E F and F G at the points a and b; from



H as a center, with the same radius, describe an arc c d, cutting H I at C; make C d equal to a d; draw H d G and the angle I H G is equal to E F G.

Fig. 9—To draw a line parallel to another line at a given distance: Let A B be the given line, C the given distance from any two points in A B as C and B as centers d H C and f I g; draw H I to

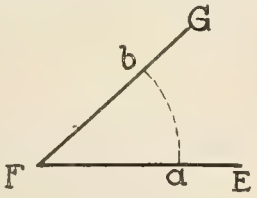


Fig. 7.

touch the arcs at the points H and I; then H I is parallel to A B at the given distance C.

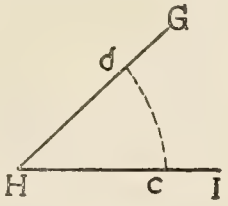


Fig. 8.

Fig. 10—Three straight lines of which two are greater than the third being given

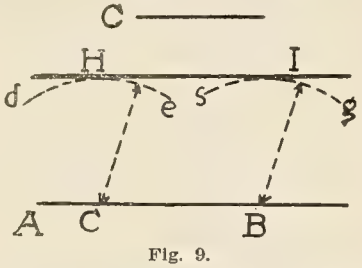


Fig. 9.

to describe a triangle, the sides of which will be respectively equal to the three given lines: Let the three straight lines be

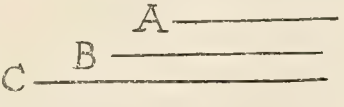


Fig. 10.

a d e; make D E equal to C from D as a center with the distance B; describe an arc at F from E as a center with the distance A; describe another arc, cutting the former at E, join F D and F E, and D E F is the angle required.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Die Industrial Workers of the World und die V. B.

In der letzten Versammlung des Executiv-Board wurde die Frage der Stellung die unsere Vereinigte Brüderschaft gegenüber den Industrial Workers of the World einnehmen sollte, zur Sprache gebracht eingehend diskutirt und nachstehende Resolution angenommen:

„Indem wir in den „Industrial Workers of the World" eine Organisation erblicken die geeignet ist Zersplitterung unter den Reihen der V. B. hervorzurufen, halten wir die Zugehörigkeit zu besagter Organisation für unrathsam und beschließen deßhalb, daß ein Anschluß eines Mitgliedes oder Lokal-Union der V. B. an die Industrial Workers of the World den Verlust der Mitgliedschaft in der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika, in sich schließt."

Mitglieder, Lokal-Unionen und Distrikt-Councils mögen sich nach diesem Beschlusse richten.

Eine wichtige Neuerung in der Auszahlung des Benefits.

Die General-Offize hat in der Auszahlung des Sterbe- und Unfall-Benefits eine wichtige Neuerung getroffen, welche allen Lokal-Unionen willkommen sein dürfte.

Das Quittungs- oder Entlastung-Formular (release formula), welches bisher bei der Auszahlung des Benefits nebst der Bankanweisung (check) den betreffenden Lokal-Unionen zur Ausfertigung und zur Unterzeichnung des Benefit-Empfängers zugeschickt wurde, ist in seperater Form abgeschafft.

Dieses Formular hat zu vielen Unannehmlichkeiten und Unregelmäßigkeiten geführt. In vielen Fällen wurde dasselbe von den Lokal-Unionen als Beleg für die Auszahlung des Benefits ihrerseits betrachtet und daher den Lokalakten einverleibt, während doch Sterbe- und Unfall-Benefit aus der Generalkasse bezahlt werden und die Quittungen der Empfänger zu den Generalakten gehören.

In anderen Fällen mußte das Entlastungs-Formular nach Europa gesandt werden, da die gesetzlichen Erben des verstorbenen Mitgliedes dort seßhaft waren, und wurde nicht retournirt.

In anderen Fällen wieder, ist das Formular auf dem Postwege verloren gegangen und nicht wieder zum Vorschein gekommen.

Zu besserem Verständniß der Nachtheile obigen Verfahrens sei bemerkt, daß laut den Landesgesetzen die Namensunterschrift des Empfängers, auf der Rückseite der Bankanweisung, kein genügender Nachweis des Empfanges des Benefits seitens der gesetzlich dazu berechtigten Person ist. Im Falle der Anfechtung der Auszahlung des Benefits an eine gegebene Person, verlangen die Landesgesetze, außer der quittirten Bankanweisung, die in jedem Falle dem Ausstell-r seitens der Bank zurückgestellt wird, die Vorweisung eines vom Benefit-Empfänger unterzeichneten Entlastungs (release) Formulars.

Die General-Offize hat nun ein Verfahren eingeschlagen durch welches die oben geschilderten Nachtheile in Zukunft beseitigt werden. Die Rückseite der Bankanweisung wird in Zukunft das Quittungs- oder Entlastungs-Formular bilden und beide werden in einem einzigen Bogen miteinander verbunden sein

Nachdem die Rückseite der Anweisung, wie früher das seperate Entlastungs-Formular, von den Beamten der Lokal-Unionen ausgefüllt und mit deren Stempel versehen ist, ist die Anweisung der Person für die dieselbe bestimmt ist, einzuhändigen, welche den angewiesenen Betrag in üblicher Weise von der Bank erhebt. Mit dieser Handlung ist das ganze Verfahren abgeschlossen, indem wie schon oben bemerkt, die Anweisung und bei jetzigem Verfahren auch das Entlastungs-Formular, der General-Offize von der Bank zurückgestellt wird.

Diese Neuerung wird den Lokal-Unionen wie der General-Offize viel Schreibereien und Scheerereien ersparen; sie wird das Auszahlungs-Verfahren sehr vereinfachen und was die Hauptsache ist, der General-Offize wird es dadurch ermöglicht alle gesetzlichen Ansprüche auf Benefit ordnungsgemäß zu erledigen und sich die Belege für dessen Auszahlung zu sichern.

Bericht des Executiv-Board über die Konferenz mit dem Executiv-Council der Amalgamated Woodworkers.

Indianapolis. Ind., 29. Januar 1906.

An alle Lokal-Unionen und Distrikt-Councils der V. B.:

Brüder—Gemäß den Vereinbarungen der Vertreter der V. B. und der Amalgamated Wood Workers zur Pittsburger Konvention der A. F. of L traten die Executiv Behörden beider vorerwähnten Organisationen, Donnerstag den 25ten Januar im Grand Hotel dieser Stadt zur Konferenz zusammen, in welcher Samuel Gompers, der Präsident der A. F. of L. den Vorsitz führte.

Diese Konferenz tagte drei Tage lang während deren Dauer die vorliegenden Streitfragen eingehend diskutirt jedoch keinerlei Verständigung erzielt wurde.

Die Vertreter der Am. W. W. bestanden auf dem sofortigen Eingehen eines Organisations-Vertrages zwischen ihrer Organisation und der V. B. und dem Verweise der Verschmelzungsfrage an beide Organisationen zu späterer Erwägung.

Dieser Vorschlag wurde von uns als unannehmbar zurückgewiesen, und obschon sich Präsident Gompers redlich bemühte eine Verständigung zu stande zu bringen, hatte er damit keinen Erfolg.

Aus diesen Gründen, und da das Executiv-Board von dem Wunsche beseelt ist, daß eine thatkräftige, auf solidarischer Grundlage fußende Organisation geschoffen werde, die sich über das ganze Holzarbeitergewerk erstreckt, appelliren wir an alle Lokal-Unionen und Distrikt-Councils, energische Anstrengungen zu machen um dieses Ziel zu erreichen.

Beobachtet Sektion 89 der General-Konstitution.

Vor mehr denn Jahresfrist haben wir an dieser Stelle auf die Unregelmäßigkeiten in der Beitragsentrichtung hingewiesen, die sich besonders unsere deutschredenden Mitglieder zu Schulden kommen lassen. Wir haben bei dieser Gelegenheit auf die üblen Folgen di ser Unregelmäßigkeiten aufmerksam gemacht und zu größerer Pünktlichkeit in der Beitragszahlung ermahnt.

Diese Ermahnungen haben sich zu unserem Bedauern als wirkungslos erwiesen und wir sind gezwungen nochmals auf die Frage zurückzukommen.

Damit wollen wir aber durchaus nicht gesagt haben, daß unsere deutschredenden Mitglieder in finanzieller Beziehung unzuverlässiger seien als unsere Mitglieder anderer Zungen. Wir könnten eher das Gegentheil behaupten, denn in der Entrichtung der Kopfsteuer an die General-Offize sind die deutschen Lokal Unionen mindestens ebenso pünktlich wie andere und ihre Finanzverwaltung ist in der Regel noch eine solidere. Noch haben die Unregelmäßigkeiten gegen die wir hier zum zweitenmale losziehen ihren Ursprung in Pflichtvergessenheit. Diese Unregelmäßigkeiten sind vielmehr auf eine schlechte Gewohnheit unserer deutschredenden Mitglieder zurückzuführen die darin besteht, daß sie mit der Entrichtung ihrer Lokalbeiträge, die doch eigentlich im Voraus zahlbar sind, fortwährend ein, zwei und drei Monate zurückhalten.

Dieses Zurückhalten oder Nachhinken in der Beitragszahlung ist aber, nicht nur für das betreffende Mitglied, sondern auch für dessen Angehörige oft ein folgenschweres. Unter bestehenden verkehrten sozialen Einrichtungen ist der Lohnarbeiter gezwungen von Hand zu Mund zu leben. Tritt nun noch Arbeitslosigkeit hinzu so fällt es ihm recht erst schwer seine Beiträge zu entrichten. Einige Wochen oder gar nur Tage sind schnell verstrichen, das Mitglied ist außer Benefit und folgender Konstitutions-Paragraph kommt dann bei uns zur Anwendung:

§ 89. Wenn ein Mitglied eine Summe schuldet, welche dem Betrag von drei Monats-Beiträgen gleichkommt, ist es nicht mehr gutstehend und von allen Benefits in der Zwischenzeit suspendirt, und kommt nicht eher wieder in's Benefit, als drei Monate nach der Bezahlung aller Rückstände, den laufenden Monat eingeschlossen.

Nun wären die hieraus entstehenden Nachtheile ja nicht so groß, vorausgesetzt daß kein Todesfall und damit das Schlimmste eintritt, wenn ein rückständiges Mitglied vorstehenden Paragraphen bei erster Gelegenheit im Wortlaute nachkommen würde. Dies geschieht aber eitens unserer deutschredenden Mitglieder nur selten. Dagegen fallen sie in ihre alte Gewohnheit zurück. Sie entrichten einen einzigen Monatsbeitrag und wähnen damit der Konstitution Genüge geleistet zu haben nnd wieder Benefit berechtigt zu sein, während doch § 89 ganz deutlich sagt, daß ein Mitglied welches

mehr denn drei Monatsbeiträge schuldet nicht eher wieder benefitberechtigt wird als drei Monate nach Bezahlung aller Rückstände, den laufenden Monat eingeschlossen.

In der Nichtbefolgung des § 89 gipfeln die Unregelmäßigkeiten die uns zu dieser wiederholten Auseinandersetzung Anlaß geben, die Verzögerung in der Auszahlung, und oft Verlust des Benefits nach sich ziehen und den Angehörigen eines Mitgliedes und dessen Lokal-Union, so häufig Enttäuschungen bereiten.

Diesem Uebel kann aber und sollte vorgebeugt werden durch Vorausbezahlung des Beitrages für den laufenden Monat; wenn auch nicht regelmäßig so doch öfters. Es ist den General-Beamten unmöglich festzustellen ob § 89 bei einem Mitgliede jemals in Anwendung kam und von demselben eingehalten wurde, wenn die Mitgliedskarte nicht eine einzige Vorausbezahlung nachweist. In diesem Falle muß auf früher geleistete Beitragszahlungen zurückgegriffen werden wodurch Verzögerung in der Auszahlung des Benefits entsteht.

Die deutschen Lokal-Unionen sollten es sich doch nun endlich zur ernstlichen Aufgabe machen ihren Mitgliedern die Gewohnheit des Nachhinkens in ihrer Beitragszahlung auszutreiben. Sie sind es sich selbst und den Angehörigen ihrer Mitglieder schuldig die oft unschuldiger Weise für diese Gewohnheit ihres Ernährers büßen müssen.

Mache es sich daher ein jedes Mitglied zum ernstlichen Vorsatz so bald als möglich seine Rückstände und den Beitrag für den laufenden Monat zu entrichten so lange der gute Geschäftsgang noch anhält. Ist dies einmal geschehen, so wird ihm die Bezahlung der Beiträge monatlich nicht schwerer fallen als vorher.

Alle deutschen Lokal-Unionen sollten diese Angelegenheit eine Zeit lang in ihren Versammlungen einer Besprechung unterziehen damit endlich einmal Klarheit über den Sinn des § 89 und Regelmäßigkeit in der Beitragszahlung geschaffen wird.

Die Streichholzindustrie in Italien.

Man schreibt der Wiener „Arbeiterzeitung" aus Rom:

Das italienische Arbeitsamt hat soeben eine Monographie über die Streichholzindustrie des Landes veröffentlicht, die dem im Mai zusammengetretenen Arbeiterschutz-Kongreß in Bern hätte vorgelegt werden sollen, aber nicht zur Zeit fertig geworden ist.

Aus der sehr eingehenden Studie geht hervor, daß die Streichholzindustrie in Italien 6699 Arbeiter beschäftigt, deren Zahl sich auf 7250 erhöht, wenn man die mit der ausschließlichen Herstellung von Schachteln oder Hölzchen Beschäftigten einrechnet. Von den 6699 sind 5026 Frauen, von denen 1110 unter 15 Jahre alt sind; von den 1673 männlichen Arbeitern sind 314 ebenfalls unter der bezeichneten Altersgrenze. Von den 216 in Italien bestehenden Fabriken, deren größte (in Mailand) 1262 Arbeiter beschäftigt, stellen nur sechs schwedische Streichhölzer her, während 210 weißen Phosphor verarbeiten.

Die vom Arbeitsamt gesammelten Angaben über die sanitären Verhältnisse des mit Phosphor arbeitenden Personals wurden von dem Amt selbst als unzuverlässig bezeichnet. Die großen Fabriken scheinen ihre Antwort verabredet zu haben, die kleinen geben ungenaue Angaben. Allen ist die falsche Auffassung gemeinsam, daß die chronische Phosphorvergiftung sich nur in der Nekrose der Kiefer äußert, während es viele andere, zum Beispiel auch tödtliche Formen derselben Berufskrankheit giebt.

Was die Bedeutung der italienischen Streichholzindustrie betrifft, so nimmt sie der Arbeiterzahl nach die dritte Stelle ein. Zuerst kommt Japan mit 18.000 Arbeitern, dann Rußland mit 15,000; nach Italien folgt Schweden mit 6507, alle anderen Staaten haben weniger als 5000 Arbeiter.

Trotz dieser Bedeutung der Streichholzindustrie hat Italien bisher noch keinerlei Sondervorschriften zum Schutz der in ihr beschäftigten Arbeiter erlassen, eine Maßnahme, die zu allererst — im Jahre 1846 — vom österreichischen Staat für Niederösterreich und Böhmen getroffen wurde. Die Erfahrung hat inzwischen gezeigt, daß die einzig wirksame Schutzmaßregel das Verbot der Verarbeitung weißen (gelben) Phosphors ist. Dies ist durch die Uebernahme der Streichholzfabrikation in Staatsregie in Frankreich und Rumänien durchgeführt, in Finnland, Dänemark, der Schweiz und Holland durch ein besonderes Gesetz, das auch für Deutschland am 1. Januar 1907 in Kraft tritt. Auf dem Berner Kongreß wurde nun eine internationale Phosphor-Konvention angeregt, die vom 11. Januar 1911 an die Herstellung, Einfuhr und den Verkauf von weißen Phosphor enthaltenden Streichhölzern verbietet. Außer Dänemark, England und Schweden und Norwegen sind bekanntlich alle bei dem Kongreß vertretenen Staaten der Konvention beigetreten. Es ist zu hoffen, daß auch diese vier Staaten und Japan die Konvention annehmen, damit endlich eine der furchtbarsten Berufskrankheiten verschwinde, die durch den Fortschritt der Chemie längst besiegt wäre, wenn nicht die Trägheit und Profitwuth des Kapitals ihre Existenz verlangert hätte.

Departement Français

Quand doit en Membre de l'Union Payer Ses Cotisations?

Il existe chez un grand nombre de nos membres une grande et grave erreur sur la manière du payment des cotisations mensuelles. Beaucoup de ces derniers, et parmi eux, bon nombre de membres de la langue française, croyent, que pour rester en bénéfice, il suffit de payer ses cotisations au bout de trois mois, c'est à dir quand les trois mois sont presque échus.

Voici ce que dit l'article 89 qui a trait à ce sujet:

Art. 89. Tout membre devant une somme égale à trois mois de cotisation, perdra sa qualité de membre en règle, et sera suspendu de tous les bénéfices auxquels cette qualité donne droit; et il ne pourra être réintégré dans ses privilèges de membre en règle que trois mois après que sa dette aura été complètement acquittée. Comprennant le mois courant.

Ce ci, nous semble-t-il, est bien claire et précis, si p. ex. un membre paye le mois de janvier qu'au mois de marse, sa carte ne démontre pas si l'article 89 à été appliqué en son cas ou pas et si que oui, si le membre s'es conformé au provisions de cet article; de sorte qu'il ne risque pas de trouble avec sa carte. Mais supposons qu'un cas de mort ou accident survienne, il est facil à comprendre qu'un travail des plus laborieux incombera au sécretair financier de l'union locale, afin de mettre le bureau général au courant du casier personel du membre en question.

Nous le répétons, un par trop grand nombre de membres ne saurait présenter une carte de membre valable pour deux années, qui soit en règle, par la simple raison que pas un seul mois durant la validité de cette cart, aura été payé en temps dûe, c'est à dire, en avance.

Nous recommandons expressément aux officiers financiers de nos unions locales, d'exiger des membres le payment de leurs cotisations *avant* ou le plus tard *dès le commencement de chaque mois.* Et ce, aussi bien dans l'intérêt du membre que dans le but d'épargner d'inconvenients, du temps et du travail aux officiers locaux et généraux.

La comptabilité de notre organisation est d'une telle impartance, vue son enorme étendue, que les soins les plus minutieux doivent être appliqués, si elle veut rester à la hauteur du but à atteindre. L'ordre dans nos livres de comptabilité est la meilleur garantie, que les intérêts des membres en particuliers, et ceux de l'organisation en général, sont bien gardé.

Avis Important.

Pour faciliter le contrôle dans le payment des domages en cas de décès ou d'accidents produisant incapacité permanente de travail, le bureau général vient d'introduire un systèm de talon de contrôle, appelé en anglais "voucher check."

Avec l'ancien systèm en usage jusqu'à présent, le S. F. de l'union locale devrait remplir une feuille détaché, et cette formulaire être contre-signé par le bénéficiaire ou les heritiers du défunt, pour être placé enfin sur file dans le bureau général; tout chose faisant beaucoup d'embarras aux officiers et employés de ce dernier.

De plus, il arrivait souvant que les officiers des unions locales croyaient devoir garder en main ces reçus formulaires," et bien souvent encore arrivait-il, que ces derniers étaient perdus de sorte que le bureau général n'était pas en état de porter ces reçus au dossier des membres défunts ou estropiés.

Pour ces différentes raisons le bureau général a introduit dans sa comptabilité ces talons chêques, qui ne pourront être négocier sans porter la signature des officiers locaux et le sceau de l'union locale et après avoir été duement remplis sur toutes les lignes laissé ouvertes à cet effet. Voici, en somme la manière de manier ces feuilles:

Après que le revers du chêque et formulaire a été duement remplie, et que le sceau de l'union locale a été apposé le chêque devra être mis en main du beneficiaire, des heritiers ou l'administrateur des derniers, qui le présenteront à la banque pour en obtenir le payment. Ceci fait, l'union locale n'aura plus rien œ faire avec le chêque et formulaire, traite, ou toute autre reçu.

Cette nouvelle façon de régler ce genre d'affaire sera une inovation de grande valeur en ce sens, quelle aidera le bureaux général à tenir les livres de compte de cette branche en meilleur ordre, ce qui est de la plus grande nécessité pour une organisation de l'importance de la notre.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

Questions Syndicales.

(Suite.)

Pour l'instant, les mesures répressives contre les Bourses du Travail continuent à être prises un peu partout. C'est ainsi que quelques unes entre elles viennent se voir supprimer les subventions qui leur étaient alloués par les municipalités pour leur fonctionnement. Si les travailleurs français savent tirer la leçon qui se dégage de ces événement, leur organisation en sortira plus vaillante, plus solide et débarrassée des entraves qui la gènent. Des efforts sont faits dans ce sens à Lyon où un project de construction d'une bourse du travail independants, propriété des syndicats et edifiée par eux, est actuellement à l'étude. A Paris également, les mêmes préoccupation se font jour.

Pour aboutir, il suffirait que chacun consentit un minume sacrifice et les syndicats logés chez eux, débarrassés de toute tutelle administrative, verraient se fortifier du même coup leurs moyens d'organisation, de propagande et d'action.

S'y resoudra-t-on? L'avenir le dira. En attendant ceux là même qui critiquaient autrefois les organisations qui réclamaient à leurs adhérents des sacrifices suffisants pour leur donner l'indépendance, ceux la même écrivent aujourd'hui:

''L'argent, s'il n'est pas tout dans le conquète de l'emancipation ouvrière, a une importance qui n'est pas à dédaigner, et il faut enfin se décider à faire une active campagne pour le relèvement général des cotisations syndicales dans notre pays. De quelque côté que nous nous tournions, dans la lutte pour notre indépendance ou notre affranchissement économique, la faibless de nos cotisations syndicales gène ou paralyse nos mouvements.''

Ainsi donc en France, les idées evoluent en ce qui concerne les cotisations syndicales et les mesures prises contre les Bourses du Travail n'auraient-elles que ce resultat qu'il n'y aurait pas lieu de les déplorer.

* * *

Et puis, les événements journaliers ne sont-ils pas là pour démontrer tous les dangers de la thèse contraire? Je n'en veux pour preuve que la grève des terrossiers, qui vient de se terminer, après un mois de résistance, sans grand profit pour les grèvistes, car ils ont du regagner les chantiers avec de simples promesses de la part des entrepreneurs. Il ne faudrait pas examiner ce mouvement de bien près pour voir que, s'il avait été bien préparé et soutenu efficacement par une caisse suffisament garnie, il en aurait été tout autrement. L'effort admirablement accompli par les 20,000 terrassiers n'aurait certainement pas manqué d'avoir raison de la mauvaise foi et la rapacité des patrons, en les obligeant à respecter les termes des contrats qu'ils avaient signés.

Il n'en a malheureusement pas été ainsi et, encore une fois, c'est à leurs dépense que les travailleurs auront acquis de l'expérience.

G. GUENARD.

Paris le 1. janvier 1906.

Les ouvriers ne peuvent modifier leur situation que collectivement. Un ouvrier ne pourra seul, isolé, obtenir une situation différente de celle de ses commarades. On ne réduira pas les heures de travail pour lui, on ne modifiera pas, on n'ameliora pas l'hygiène de l'atelier pour lui et si cet ouvrier parait trop exigeant on le renverra.

Le bureaux général de notre fraternité se tient toujours à la disposition des groupes d'ouvriers charpentiers ou menuisiers qui désirent organiser des union locales.

Faire du bonheur est la grande sagesse, la façon logique d'avoir du bonheur soi-même.

DEATH ROLL

LANGLEY, MRS., wife of R. H. Langley, of L. U. 1506, Madisonville, Ky.

REAGIN, CHAS. HECTOR, of L. U. 1753, Mt. Vernon, Ind.

M'CREW, W. H., of L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.

M'CREW, MRS., wife of W. H. McCrew, of L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.

FREELAND, RHEUBEN, of L. U. 233, Binghamton, N. Y.

JACKSON, JEFFERSON G., of L. U. 233, Binghamton, N. Y.

WEINGARTNER, JOSEPH N., of L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Sermon to Carpenters.

(Concluded from Page 38.)

Concluding his sermon the Rev. Wilson prayed that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters might prosper; that they may have shorter work days and their wages be increased so that while they build palaces for the rich, they might have a comfortable home for themselves. He also prayed that the national officers at the head of this great organization might be god-fearing men, honest and fair dealing with their fellow man.

The following poem by Bro. John S. Ellis was recited on the occasion:

The proudest father who ever lived,
Since this big, round world was made,
Was Joseph, the father of Jesus Christ,
And he worked at the carpenter trade.

Of all the hearts that ever beat
With motherly love and pride,
Was the heart of Mary, the mother of Christ,
And she was a carpenter's bride.

Of all the lives that ever were lived
Since creation first begun—
All pass away like the fading day,
Save the life of the Carpenter's Son.

The hand that smoothed the childish head;
That removed the aching pain—
The hand that was pierced by the cruel nail,
Was the hand that pushed the plane.

The feet that trod the paths of toil
By the shores of Gallilee
Are the feet that climbed with the cruel cross
To the brow of Calvary.

All honor then to the noble men
Who travel the paths He trod—
Be true to the square, you'll find Him there,
In the presence of your God.

JOHN S. ELLIS.

Yours fraternally,
D. H. GRACEY, R. S. L. U. 592.
Muncie, Ind.

Importance of Seaweed.

Along the shores of Jaderen, on the southwest coast of Norway, the seaweed grows in veritable forests; not the common grass variety, but actual trees from five to six feet in heighth, with stems like ropes and leaves as tough as leather. It begins to sprout in March and April, and gradually covers the ocean bed with a dense, impenetrable brush. In the fall the stems become tender, the roots release their suction-like grip on the rocky bottom, and the autumn winds wash it ashore in such great quantities that it looks like a huge brown wall along the entire coast. The fall crop is of comparatively small value. The only use that can be made of it is for fertilizing purposes, because it is only in the spring that it can be successfully burned, and at this time there is such a demand for it that every stalk and leaf is gathered as if it were pure coin.

The weed-burning season is the busiest of the year, and every member of the household is drafted to assist in gathering drying and burning. At the close of each clear day the whole coast seems to be aflame from the thousands of bonfires that are kept burning far into the night. This is one of the many natural resources that are unexpectedly developed in Norway, and no one ever dreamed twenty years ago that this seemingly worthless weed would in a few years, as a source of income, surpass the fisheries, which have been the mainstay of the people for ages. nor rival that of agriculture in one of the leading agricultural districts in Norway. Yet such is the case to-day, and those who are fortunate enough to own land abutting the seashore can reap the most profitable crop of the year.—Coast and Seamen's Journal.

Claims Paid

IN FEBRUARY, 1906.

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
4408	Fred Reeve (bal.)	422	$150.00
4433	Nicholas Ruester	1559	50.00
4434	J. B. Smith	199	200.00
4435	John Dutcher	334	200.00
4436	A. W. Cauthorn	3	200.00
4437	Mrs. Emma A. Peffley	281	50.00
4438	Geo. G. Green	318	200.00
4439	Mrs. Eunice L. Wright	283	50.00
4440	Frank Molstead	1691	200.00
4441	Mrs. Mary Houseman	29	50.00
4442	Joseph Foust	84	50.00
4443	Samuel Moore Halsey	340	200.00
4444	Alexander Swanson	340	200.00
4445	Mrs. Jane McDonald	8	50.00
4446	L. J. Zempel	992	200.00
4447	Mrs. Matilda LaBlanc	13	50.00
4448	Mrs. Mary Sandman	14	25.00
4449	Wm. J. Vogler	36	200.00
4450	John Brooks	53	50.00
4451	A. Koegel	62	200.00
4452	Roderic Adams	96	200.00
4453	Jacob Romoser	120	200.00
4454	Robert C. Adams	132	200.00
4455	S. G. Bartley	142	200.00
4456	Alfred Rogerson	202	200.00
4457	Israel Booth	323	200.00
4458	Henry Christman	375	200.00
4459	James W. Doty	444	50.00
4460	Jacob Mauer	512	50.00
4461	J. C. Davis (dis.)	588	300.00
4462	Eldon C. Clogston	679	200.00
4463	Joe Meurer	849	200.00
4464	Elmer Diggs	891	200.00
4465	Wm. Jung	1056	50.00
4466	John Friedman	32	50.00
4467	Christian Bruggemann	238	50.00
4468	Henry Dutra	316	50.00
4469	Mrs. Catherine Campbell	512	50.00
4470	Louis Walter	513	200.00
4471	Mrs. F. Scarborough	29	50.00
4472	Mrs. Lyda S. Roloff	1	50.00
4473	Andrew M. Seiders	7	50.00
4474	John P. Craig	11	200.00
4475	John C. Larwill	11	200.00
4476	W. F. Herman Rahn	12	200.00
4477	Beverly Park Williams	61	50.00
4478	James M. Wilson	83	200.00
4479	Wm. Hoschette	87	200.00
4480	M. J. Murtha	112	200.00
4481	Mrs. Mary A. Windsor	207	50.00
4482	Mrs. Lizzie Reynolds	224	50.00
4483	M. C. Webster	259	200.00
4484	Jeremiah Holly	416	200.00
4485	Henry Johnson	483	50.00
4486	P. M. Lamb	563	50.00
4487	A. C. Chesbro (dis.)	748	300.00
4488	Coe Y. Lambert	1145	50.00
4489	Mrs. Sadie E. Yannke	1208	50.00
4490	A. E. Bloomburg	1232	50.00
4491	William Dawson	1520	50.00
4492	Mrs. Anna J. Pedro	1733	25.00
4493	Rino Stenzel	1	200.00
4494	Mrs. Emma L. Deegan	20	50.00
4495	Mrs. Ida B. Geist	142	25.00
4496	J. G. Jackson	233	50.00
4497	Wm. W. Holliday	430	200.00
4498	Mrs. S. G. Sundin	521	50.00
4499	Mrs. Annie Nelson	1717	50.00
4500	Mrs. Frederica Doepping	309	50.00
4501	Marquard Sohler	309	200.00
4502	Henry Weinmann	309	200.00
4503	Fred S. Page	459	$200.00
4504	Michael O'Farrell	593	200.00
4505	Mrs. Lulu Lester	1448	50.00
4506	Gust Blomquist	62	200.00
4507	W. G. Fletcher	73	200.00
4508	H. P. Jensen	550	200.00
4509	Wm. Harbridge	699	50.00
4510	John Weis (dis.)	1179	100.00
4511	Chas. Hector Reagin	1753	200.00
4512	Mrs. E. G. Lamond	134	50.00
4513	Stephen Sheldon	334	200.00
4514	James I. Noonan	340	200.00
4515	Jacob Kock	427	50.00
4516	Joseph N. Weingartner	440	200.00
4517	J. T. Eddins	1024	200.00
4518	W. F. Kane	764	50.00
4519	James H. Smith (dis.)	1049	300.00
4520	Montrose R. Molenoar	362	200.00
4521	George Johnson	12	200.00
4522	Wm. J. Reeves	22	200.00
4523	Mrs. D. E. Berry	22	50.00
4524	Willie A. Lintz	26	200.00
4525	John Ramsey	111	200.00
4526	Aug. Bachman	131	200.00
4527	W. J. Brown	131	50.00
4528	V. C. Blair	268	200.00
4529	Samuel Hoffman	279	200.00
4530	Rudolf Koch	346	200.00
4531	John G. Fischer	369	50.00
4532	Mrs. Emma Cole	429	50.00
4533	John A. Winkler	464	200.00
4534	Sanford F. Weeks	614	50.00
4535	Otto F. Schultz	636	50.00
4536	Marsh Hood	1147	50.00
4537	Almon Brock	1261	50.00
4538	Jacob Baughman	1364	200.00
4539	James C. McDowell	1526	200.00
4540	Christian Bischoff	65	200.00
4541	Mrs. Bertha A. Johnston	211	50.00
4542	Gaylord M. Jackson	211	50.00
4543	Mrs. Carrie Ford	357	50.00
4544	W. H. Vandewater	392	200.00
4545	Mrs. Jennie Noble	426	50.00
4546	E. P. Longfellow	625	50.00
4547	John S. Henderson	1717	200.00
4548	Michael Tobin	22	200.00
4549	Mrs. Mary J. Mullins	22	50.00
4550	Mrs. Susie Storms	301	50.00
4551	Mrs. Chas. B. Hall	301	50.00
4552	Mrs. Nanette Meyer	422	50.00
4553	Mrs. Sarah E. Wolf	1124	50.00
4554	Mrs. Mary E. Lockett	1126	50.00
4555	Mrs. Maggie Lockard	61	25.00
4556	Leopold Fishback	299	50.00
4557	Ferdinand Seibold	8	200.00
4558	John Henry Goodhand	15	200.00
4559	Mrs. F. Greisinger	20	50.00
4560	A. McIntosh Campbell	59	200.00
4561	James Draper	114	200.00
4562	Jesse Weiss	122	100.00
4563	Mrs. Frances O. Smith	141	50.00
4564	Mrs. Katherine Schultz	161	50.00
4565	Mrs. Charlotte McLeod	275	50.00
4566	Andrew S. Roberts	332	200.00
4567	Mrs. Emma Young	352	50.00
4568	Thomas A. Radford	763	200.00
4569	Jacob Foust	1265	50.00
4570	Mrs. Fannie M. Dunkin	1434	50.00
4571	Henry Alston	1767	100.00
4572	August C. Probst	167	200.00
	Total		$17,850.00

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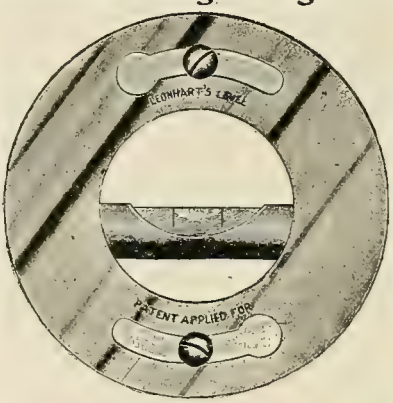
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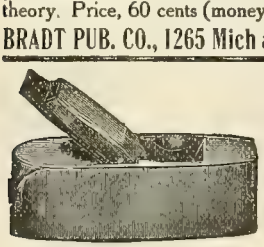
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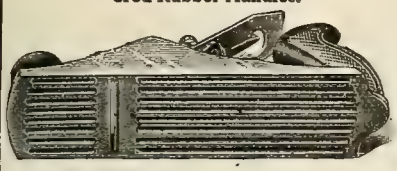
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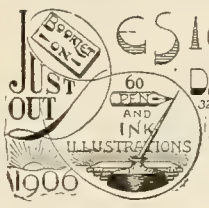
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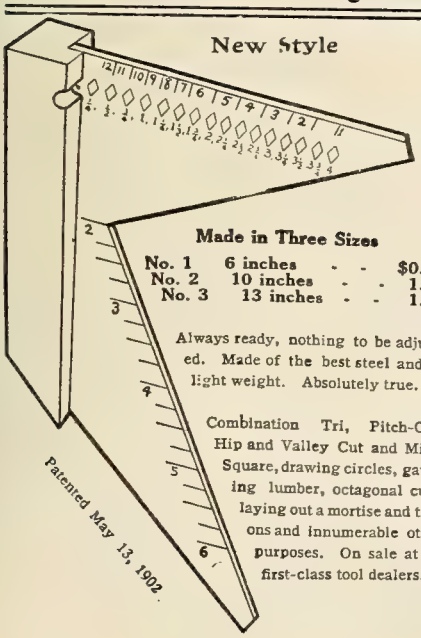
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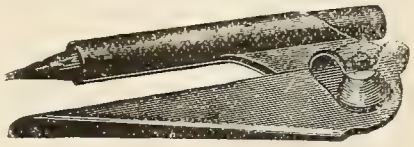
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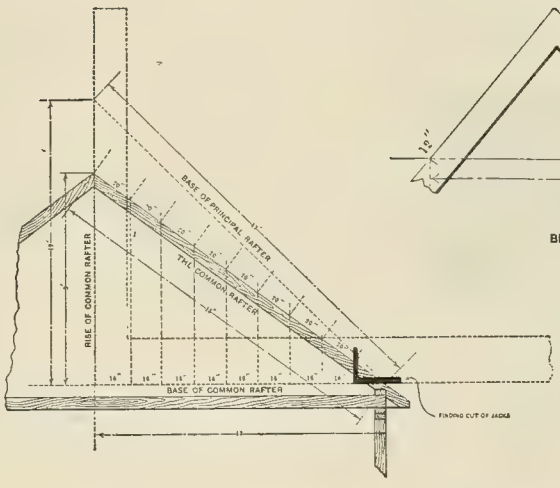
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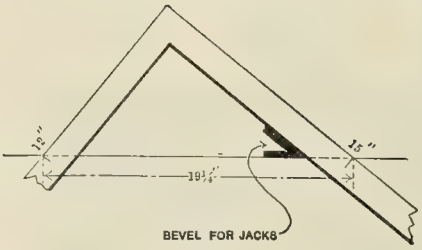
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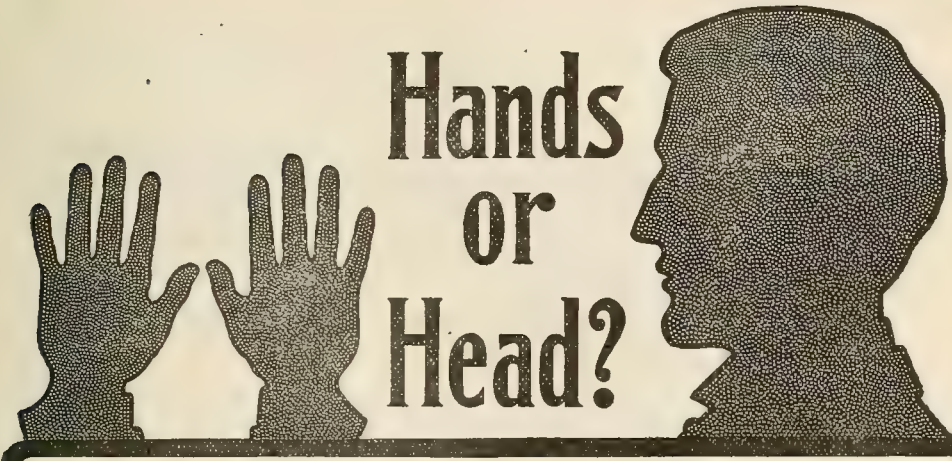
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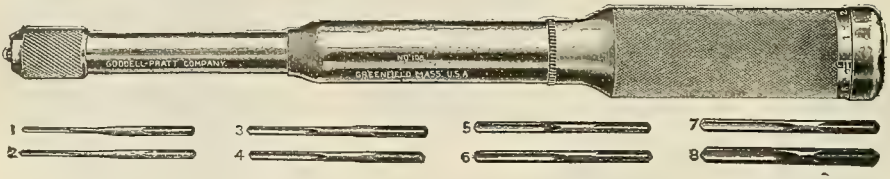
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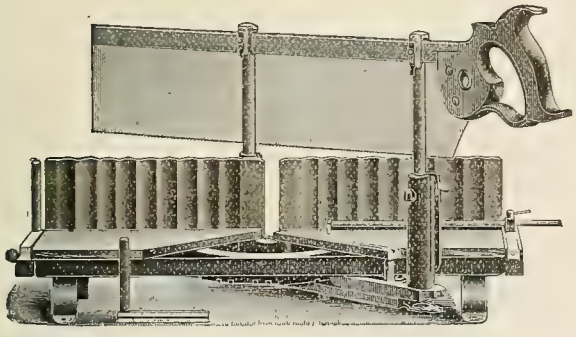


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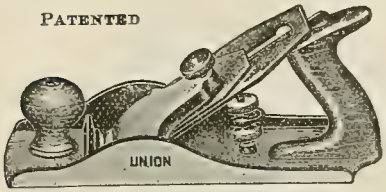
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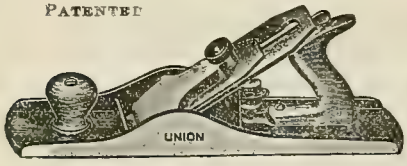
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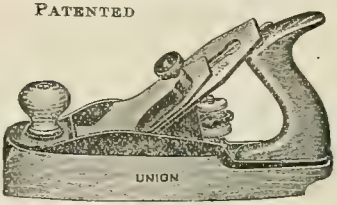
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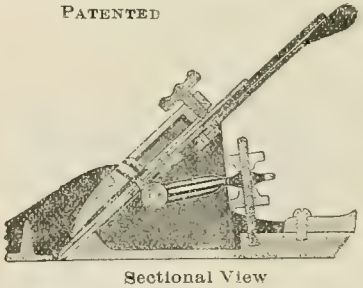
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No. X35 Wood Smooth Plane

Just a word about CUTTERS. All Union Planes are made with an extra heavy cutter, the same thickness its entire length. This is what the best carpenters have asked for, and now they have it. It will not chatter in the hardest woods.

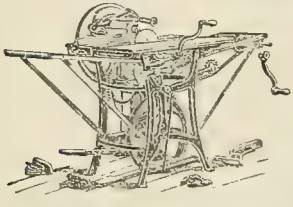
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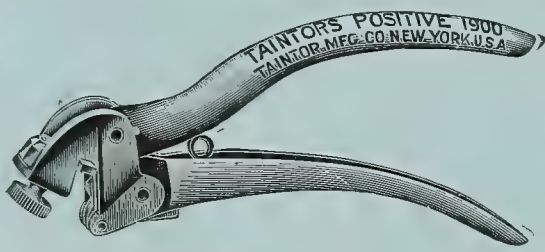
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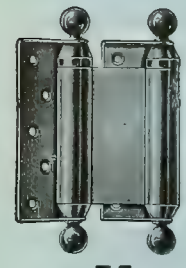
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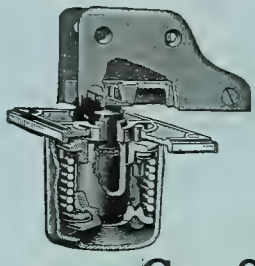
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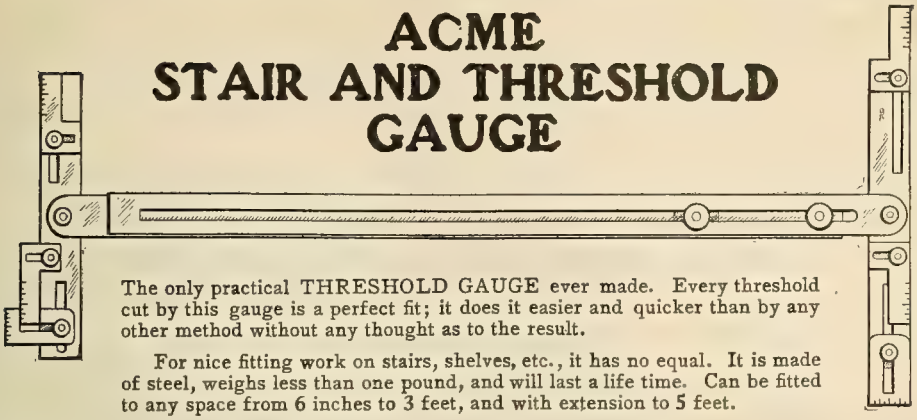


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Kindly but firmly refuse all substitutes. Bommer's cost no more

Manufactured by BOMMER BROTHERS, Brooklyn, N. Y. Est. 1876.

ACME STAIR AND THRESHOLD GAUGE



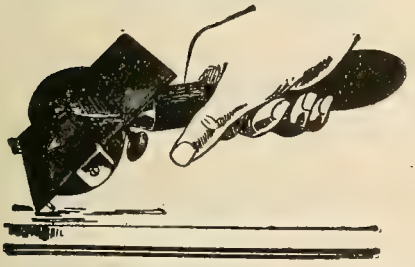
The only practical THRESHOLD GAUGE ever made. Every threshold cut by this gauge is a perfect fit; it does it easier and quicker than by any other method without any thought as to the result.

For nice fitting work on stairs, shelves, etc., it has no equal. It is made of steel, weighs less than one pound, and will last a life time. Can be fitted to any space from 6 inches to 3 feet, and with extension to 5 feet.

Price of Gauge, 6 inches to 3 feet . . . $1.50
Extension carrying it to 5 feet, 25c. extra. Sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price.

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The best tool yet devised for the purpose of Scraping Wood, and removing Paint. One man will do more and better work in a day with this tool than any two men can do, in the same length of time, by the old hand method.

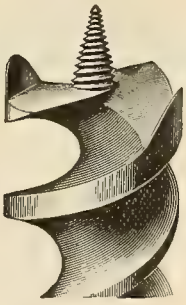
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Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS" stamped in full on the round of each bit

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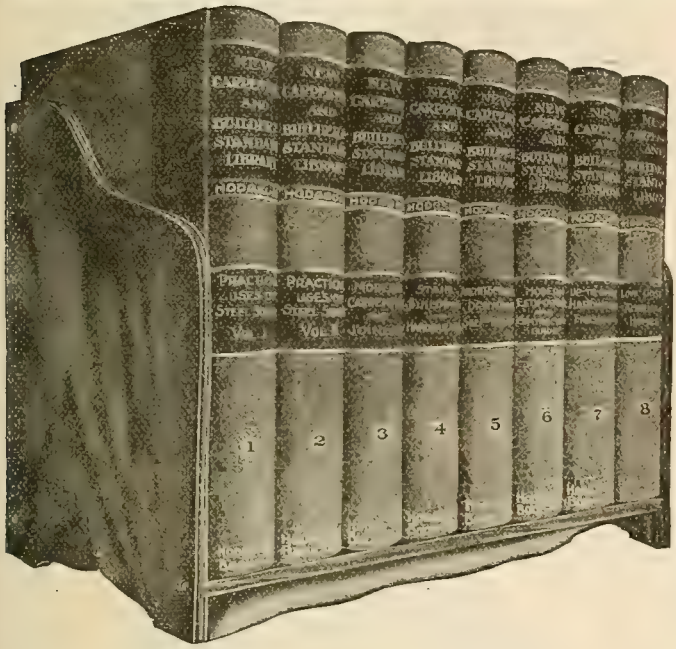


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SPECIAL OFFER

If you are a member of the U. B. C. of A. in good standing and will make application through your **Financial Secretary**, we will ship a set of the Brotherhood (subject to following conditions) to him, without the slightest obligation on your part to keep them, if not as represented, and worth many times the price we ask—return them.

☞Our 80-Page Booklet sent FREE on request

In accordance with this plan we have set aside fifty sets which will be sent upon the authority of the Financial Secretary of any Local, prepaid, provided he will agree to place the set of books on the Local table for at least one meeting, so that all interested members may have ample opportunity to make a thorough examination. The set of books will be turned over to the first applicant who properly fills out application blank and sends it to us with the required amount, so that he will have no doubt as to the books he will receive or when he will receive them.

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The SPECIAL offer referred to, and all further particulars, will be mailed upon request of the interested carpenter direct or through the Financial Secretary of his Local.

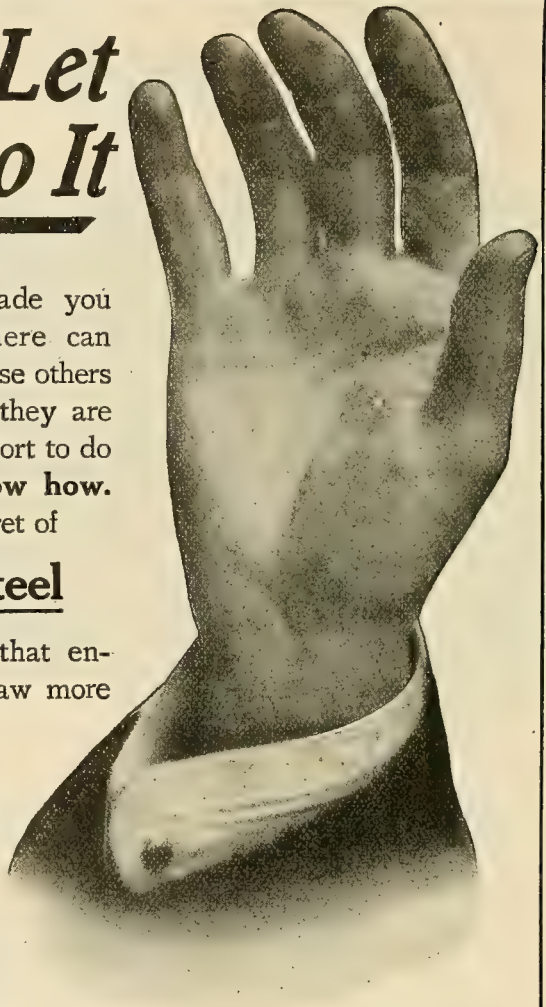
Carpenters will see from the above that we have unlimited confidence in our Brotherhood Edition, and are not only willing, but anxious to send them out to DO THEIR OWN TALKING.

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Our Silver-Steel

The wonderful formula that enables us to produce a saw more rapid and more lasting than any other. They don't know our process of tempering and hardening that makes Atkins Saws stand up to their work. They lack the experience enabling them to give their product the necessary workmanship that produces the most perfect product.

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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXVI—No. 4
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1906

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

The Veteran Workmen's Song

By THOS. C. WALSH, LOCAL UNION No. 64
NEW YORK CITY

I.

Say, boys, let up a bit—don't force us to the wall,
Give us a chance to get a job, there's room enough for all.
We know we're getting old and gray
And must, at no far distant day,
Retire, and drop the tools for aye.
Give us a chance, boys,
Give us a chance.

II.

Say, boys, let up a bit—don't rush to be the best,
Give us a chance to do a bit, just cool your youthful zest.
Be fair to the boss and comrades, too,
Remember we were young like you,
But now our years are nearly through.
Give us a chance, boys,
Give us a chance.

III.

Say, boys, let up a bit—'tis but a sorry boast
To brag that you got others sacked, for you had done the most.
Feel sure that, when you're old and gray,
Th' boss you served will turn you away
Even as we are turned today.
Give us a chance, boys,
Give us a chance.

IV.

Say, boys, let up a bit—don't push us down the hill,
Give us a chance to earn our bread, to exercise our skill.
Be merciful—e'en though you're strong,
No need to do your boss a wrong,
But help your gray-haired mates along.
Give us a chance, boys,
Give us a chance.

P. J. McGuire—Dead

JUST as the March issue of this Journal went to press, we were informed of the death of Brother P. J. McGuire. It came to us as a surprise, for only two weeks previously he helped us reorganize Union No. 277 in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was present on the night that union was reinstated in the United Brotherhood. His heart and soul was wrapped up in our organization, in its growth and progress, in its achievements and success, and in its future greatness.

No wonder, for he was its organizer, its founder, its father, and, for twenty years, its General Secretary. Day and night, year in and year out, during that period of time, he willingly gave his best energies, his best efforts, and all his ability, to organize the carpenters of this country under one head—and he lived to see that desire almost consummated.

Over a quarter of a century ago—in the city of St. Louis, Mo.—he started a little four-page journal, called "The Carpenter", for the purpose of educating the men following the trade the necessity of organizing, locally first, and afterward uniting, under one head, in the form of a "national union."

He it was who sent out the call for our first convention, held in Chicago, Illinois, in 1881. He it was who paved the way, laid the plans and built the foundation upon which our present organization is founded. He it was who guarded our interests, fought our battles and protected and defended our rights when no other man could be found to take up our cause.

Brother McGuire—dead and gone—we respect and honor you for the good work you have done, for the sacrifices you have made and for the time you so devotedly spent in our behalf. Your memory will be revered, honored and cherished by generations to come, when others are forgotten. At last you are at rest,

"Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife."

Let us in our charity, humanity, fraternity and brotherly love, only think of our departed brother for the good he has done; let no man utter a word, a syllable, a sentence against him.

Let him sleep in the shade,
Where in glory and honor, his relics are laid.
Sad, silent and dark, be the tears that we shed,
As the night dew that falls on the grass o'er his head.
But the night dew that falls, though in silence it weeps,
Shall brighten with verdure the grave where he sleeps;
And the tear that we shed, though in silence it rolls,
Shall long keep his memory green in our souls.

Brother McGuire was born in New York City, July 6, 1852, and was educated in the public schools. He studied in Cooper Institute, in that city, in the evenings. In 1872 he joined a labor union, and that was the beginning of his career in the labor movement. In 1881 he was a delegate to the International Workingmen's Congress in Switzerland, and while in Europe he made a careful study of the condition of the laboring people.

He was one of the best known "labor leaders" in this country; he was an able orator and lecturer, and spoke in every state in the Union, as well as in Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He addressed, altogether, over twenty-one hundred meetings.

"Pete" McGuire, farewell! Your race is run. Your lamp of life is extinguished, but your good deeds shall live and redound to your glory and fame, when princes and lords are no more, and when statesmen are forgotten.

"May your rest be sweet and happy."



P. J. McGUIRE.

In Memory of P. J. McGuire

Local Union 19, Detroit, Mich.

P. J. McGuire, the founder of our great Brotherhood, is dead. We use the word "great" advisedly, because our Brotherhood reaches from the northern ice bound lines of civilization of the Dominion of Canada, to the tropical seaport of New Orleans, U. S. A., on the south; and from the Atlantic seacoast on the east, to the Pacific coast on the west, and then with a long sea voyage from the Golden Gate of the harbor of San Francisco, to the Hawaiian Island in the mid-Pacific ocean. Yes, the grim reaper has again swung the sickle, and this time, the founder of our Brotherhood has been one of the sheaves of the harvest. To many of us who survive him, this summons may not cause more than a passing thought, because some day, each and all of us will answer to the same call.

It is what men do here that results in either good or evil to humanity that makes history; therefore no labor history can be completely written, recording events in the labor world since 1876, without recording the public acts of our late brother P. J. McGuire.

Our Brotherhood was founded in the city of Chicago in the month of August, 1881, and Brother McGuire was chosen its first general secretary. But Brother McGuire was a well-known character in the labor world, even prior to that date. He had been an organizer of Carpenters' Unions several years before he undertook the founding of our Brotherhood.

Therefore, brothers, let us insert a part of his report to the third biennial session held in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., August 3, 1887, in which his report contains the statement, "that one hundred and forty-eight new unions had been formed."

A part of his report says: "This convention marks the entrance into the sixth year of our history as an organization; and in that time work has been accomplished that, when we contemplate its magnitude, our hearts swell with a modest and exultant pride in the results achieved. As the humble founder of the Brotherhood, it affords me immense pleasure to predict that, from present indications, our society before many years will be one of the most powerful trades organizations in America, and second to none in point of members and financial standing. For that object I have labored and struggled for many a long and weary day; and I take this occasion to thank the delegates here assembled for their presence, and the officers and members of the local unions for their faithful aid and co-operation in this noble and exalted work."

But now brethren, the voice of our illustrious founder will be heard in our councils no more. His work is ended forever and his prophecy fulfilled. All that remains to us of our devoted brother is that noble example of untiring energy in his life work among us.

It is to our late brother we must accord the credit of our national Labor Day; and no other one act of man has resulted in gaining for organized labor so much from those outside our fold. Our late brother was a power for right, but had no power in our Brotherhood for evil. He was always noble when battling for our rights and only noble while battling for them.

Now, therefore, let the noble spirit of our departed brother and all that is noble in his great character, be with us and forever remain fresh in our memory.

And let us extend in fraternal spirit a word to the patient, loving wife, who has been, during our brother's declining years and failing health, his true guardian angel. She has done for our brother all that true love and wifely affection could do. She journeyed with him down to the bank of the river at which she was bidden by the grim messenger to tarry for a while, and there she only left him because the hand of Time bid her so to do. And our brother and founder of our noble order was there ushered into the presence of the once lowly Carpenter of Nazareth, who stands upon the other shore to welcome the faithful workers in His vineyard to the eternal rest beyond the vale.

We know the patient wife has been for years tried in the crucible of true wifely devotion and has stood the test and given the evidence of the most noble traits of true womanhood; therefore let us join in saying —"well done, noble sister! In your bereavement, allow us, as brothers, to share; you have kept the faith and therefore will enjoy the reward."

Union No. 19., U. B. of C. and J. of A., F. McMahon, Rec. Sec'y.

Local Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brother Peter J. McGuire, a member of this local union died at his residence, 204 Byron street, Camden, N. J., Sunday, February 18, 1906, and was laid to rest in Calvary Cemetery, February 21.

May he rest in peace.

Brother McGuire as a trades unionist sowed the seed that took firm root and grew until today the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is the second, if not the largest, trade organization in this country, if not in the world.

Let us give credit where credit is due and honor where honor is due. Brother McGuire never wandered after strange gods; his whole soul seemed to be centered in our Brotherhood. In him it had a stanch defender.

Our brother lived to see his hopes realized; from a membership of less than one thousand at its incipiency in 1881, our Brotherhood now in the year 1906, counts two hundred thousand members. It has increased the the wages of the carpenter in a thousand cities a hundred per cent. and reduced the hours of labor from ten and twelve to eight hours per day.

As years roll by, the carpenters of this country will ever remember and cherish the name of Peter McGuire for what he has done for them and the interest he took in the welfare of mankind.

It can be truly said that Brother McGuire died as he lived, a trades unionist, ever advocating the principles of our organization during his life time and benefiting the working people in this and other parts of the country, in the true sense of the word.

As it has pleased Almighty God, the divine ruler of the universe, to remove from our midst Brother P. J. McGuire, one who has fought hard for struggling humanity in the days when none but a man of unflinching determination could have accomplished what he did; a man who won the respect and admiration of all who knew him, and as we miss him from the floor of this local union in our debates and deliberations, be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 8 Philadelphia, Pa., assembled in regular session, extend to the bereaved widow and family of our deceased brother, our most profound and heartfelt sympathy in the great loss they have sustained in the death of so popular a member and father of the U. B.; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our departed brother, that the same become part of the archives of Local Union 8, that our charter be draped for thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

M. J. McDERMOT,
PETER McLAUGHLIN,
JAMES TROY,
ARTHUR HOUSE.
Committee.

Local Union 142, Pittsburg, Pa.

Whereas, In the beginning of all things to the betterment of our welfare, there must be someone who will make an effort, therefore there was instituted in the year of 1881 an organization called "The Carpenters and Joiners of America." Said organization sprung up through a few men at that time who thought it wise to make an effort to better the condition of the carpenter.

A convention was called for that purpose; to devise ways and means to master the project, and it has been proven to be a success from the beginning.

The efforts of the men at that time were not wanting, and many hardships were encountered before they gained a foothold. This convention was held in Chicago, Ill., in the year 1881, and well was the work done; and in appreciation of these facts we make an effort in behalf of one of the members who showed by his unswerving fidelity to his organization, who fought many hard bat-

tles and never would go down to defeat until the last moment, one who sacrificed much of his own goodness, time, labor, money, and his family; and,

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst the founder of our Brotherhood, Brother P. J. McGuire, who gave the best years of his life to the upbuilding of our Brotherhood, and whose devotion to organized labor has never wavered, and was recognized by all union men throughout the civilized world; and,

Whereas, The wife who so ably assisted him in his efforts to build up our Brotherhood, when it was in its infancy, is now left without his support and protection and with a family who should be the object of the care and protection of our Brotherhood; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 142 of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, request the General Officers of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. to take up the matter of providing in some way to procure means for the protection and care of the family of Brother P. J. McGuire, our former secretary and treasurer; that the Brotherhood may be able to show its appreciation of his efforts, and those of members of his family in behalf of the United Brotherhood, with honor and dignity to our organization.

C. C. DOUGLAS,
GEO. A. HESS,
H. G. SCHOMAKER,
Committee.

Whereas, The Infinite One has written on all the forms of life, the inexorable decree that death is the heritage of all,

"That leaves have their time to fall,
Flowers to wither in the north wind blast,
Men and nations to come and go and pass away and die."

Whereas, From the high and exalted state his deeds had lifted him in immortality of generous good, Christian charity and duty to God and his fellow man, Peter J. McGuire, founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has fallen under the relentless tread of the grim conqueror, therefore, be it

Resolved, By Local Union No. 142, that in the death of the founder of the Brotherhood this local recognizes and bows to the decree of the Infinite One, and in reverential sorrow and reverential remembrance, records to the memory of P. J. McGuire the tribute that, while the founder, prophet, and for many years the General Secretary and Treasurer of the carpenters' organization, has

"Gone to join the choir invisible
of those illustrious dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence,"

the memory of his ennobling deeds, consecrated to building that fraternal brotherhood, which is his enduring monument, shall ever remain our precious legacy, our inheritance.

Resolved, That the monument P. J. McGuire has built, the history he has written, the victories he has made possible, by achievement and in which he led a brotherhood of skilled workers, inspired by his example, and ennobled by his unselfish devotion, constitutes the most enduring record of his life's triumphant achievements. His victories are our victories. His history is our history. His monument is our monument, and these constitute the heritage P. J. McGuire transmitted to a Brotherhood of Carpenters, and Local Union No. 142 records on its pages of history that its tribute to the memory of Peter J. McGuire, founder of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is tendered in the spirit that, "Only the memory of the just smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

That loving heart is cold and still,
Our local mourns, our Founder's gone—
Yet feel it was our Master's will
To call him to that eternal home.

We miss thee sadly, Brother dear,
Thy name recalls a mournful tear;
Cheered by the thought in life's domain,
Our loss is thy eternal gain.

Farewell, dear Brother, thy race is run,
Thy pain has ceased, thy work is done;
But though thy form no more we'll see,
We shall in kindness think of thee.

Sleep, peacefully sleep, brave Brother,
We never can forget thee, never;
Rest, rest in your lowly grave,
For all trials are past and conflicts o'er.

STEPHEN MACKEN, Pres.
WM. P. PATTON, R. S.

HIGH DUES—SOUND ECONOMY.

(By John A. Stromberg.)



ARE not the dues we are paying into our organization too low? Should they not be increased? These are questions very frequently asked by the members of the U. B., and commented upon in our journal for some time past. However, among all the arguments set forth in answer to these questions, none has struck my mind so forcibly as those advanced by our General Secretary, Frank Duffy, in the January issue of The Carpenter in an article entitled "An Empty Treasury is Dangerous."

Realizing the danger lurking in a system of low dues, I have been for years an ardent advocate of monthly dues high enough to meet all requirements of a modern trades union and high enough to assure the safety and integrity of our organization in all emergencies.

I claim that we expect too much from our organization in return for the small amount of dues we are paying into it.

I think the dues of beneficial members should be $1.00 per month and for semi-beneficial and apprentices 60 cents. Our per capita tax to the General Office should be at least 40 cents per month, the balance of 20 and 40 cents respectively per month to remain in the local treasuries.

At this rate, the local unions would soon accumulate a solid fund from which to draw in cases of need, while our general treasury would reach a standing that we would feel proud of.

A well filled local, as well as general, treasury is absolutely necessary to assure the stability and prosperity of our U. B. and its final success.

Local unions should at all times be provided with sufficient funds of their own to carry on their affairs and fight their own battles for a while at least. By building up and maintaining a local treasury of $100 per capita, they could afford to pay each one of their members involved in a strike or lockout a weekly allowance of $10 or $15. They could then keep the union intact and their members in line at all times.

We must bear in mind that it is not always bad principle that causes a person to become a strike breaker. It is sometimes compulsion or starvation threatening him, his wife and little ones, that prompts a man to accept the boss's proposition and thereby become branded as a "scab."

It is sound economy to pay high dues, for it means ample ammunition wherewith to fight for and win our demands for increase of wages or reduction of hours, and if successful, we will be repaid manyfold for the insignificant sacrifice in the payment of dues.

Our movement of the past has demonstrated the fact that the employer, knowing that the union is financially well equipped, will think twice before he will refuse a demand of the men for better conditions, thereby precipitating a strike. In most instances, if the union making the demand is well provided with funds, a strike is averted. And here again we find that the adherence to a system of high dues is sound economy. Still this is not all.

If the adherence to this system has a tendency to avert strikes and lockouts, we can well afford to be more liberal in the payment of benefits. We could pay a larger amount of sick, death or disability benefits and even establish other benefit features, such as out of work, superannuation and other benefits.

By paying high dues the largest portion of same will naturally revert to the members, double and triple in cases of need and in tangible form.

However, the exercise of an economy as I advocated in the foregoing requires good judgment and foresight on the part of the membership as well as on the part of local officers; both are imperative to final success.

I am a union man for sixteen years and have held membership in more than one local union. I know of local unions having accumulated considerable funds on 50 cents per month dues. But I also know of others where the officers and members disposed so lavishly of the union's funds as if money was an unnecessary asset. They would lend

their ears to and vote for a motion offered by some slick-tongued fakir, in entire disregard of the constitution and in spite of the protests of members with better judgment.

It is an undeniable and deplorable fact that we have in our organization an element that will vote favorably on any proposition requiring additional financial sacrifice, that emanates from an outsider, but if the General Office proposes an extra assessment or an increase of per capita, then there is a howl.

I only wish that my experience along these lines was an exception of the general rule, but I fear that many other brothers have had the same experience in their own or other local unions.

I claim there is hardly a single brother in our U. B. who could not afford to pay a monthly due over and above 50 cents.

If the brothers would only look at the question of high dues from a viewpoint of sound economy, they would find that increased dues mean increased benefits and that high dues to the union of their trade or calling are the best imaginable investment.

ORATION PRIZE WINNER.



THIS splendid oration was delivered by Miss Eva Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Walker, of Marion, Ill., at the final contest for the Goddard oratorical prize and won third place. Miss Walker is a princess of labor, her father having long been an active union laborer. The subject was "Labor Unions."

"One of the most vital questions of the day is that of capital and labor. The working people of this and other nations have lived in misery, wretchedness and want. They have fought battle after battle for bread in every country on the face of the earth. Century after century has passed and this war between capital and labor is still going on.

"Capitalists, being more enlightened, through education, first conceived the idea that by combining they would be in a position to exact from labor more of labor's product. Laborers, seeing the move that the capitalists had taken, followed in their footsteps and organized themselves into labor unions to resist the encroachments of the capitalists. Thus began the fight between organized capital and organized labor.

"These organizations have grown with a wonderful rapidity, until before us today we find great and powerful trusts and combinations of capital, and powerful labor organizations each striving for what they consider their rights; capitalists saying to laborers: 'Work for us at our terms so that you will produce more wealth.' Laborers answering back, saying: 'Your wealth represents the product of our toil which you have taken from us. We have labored from day to day with unceasing toil, yet we are in need of some of the necessaries of life and its luxuries. The government statistics tell us that you have been taking about four-fifths of all the products of our toil, and we do not propose to work on under these conditions.'

"If we let this monster go on without restraint, in a short time there will be a condition of affairs in this country that has never been equaled in the history of the world. Patrick Henry said: 'We can judge the future by the past.' Look at the past; when Egypt went down, three per cent. of her population owned about ninety-seven per cent. of the wealth—the people were starved to death; when Babylon was overthrown, two per cent. of the population owned all the wealth—the people died of want; when Persia fell from power, one per cent. owned all the land; when Rome declined one thousand and eight hundred men owned the then known world; look at Russia today, and then look at our own country. For the past twenty years the United States has rapidly followed in the footsteps of these old nations. As we grow older the nation's wealth is falling into fewer and fewer hands. Is this not a serious situation worthy of the consideration of every American citizen?

"Organized labor came into existence to

protect itself from organized capital, and its objects and aims are to establish a higher standard of skill, to cultivate a feeling of friendship among laboring classes, to assist one another to secure employment, to furnish aid in case of sickness, death or permanent disability, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all its members.

"Dare any man stand before the American people and say that an organization with these high objects and aims should be destroyed? Here I might say, 'What pays best, to contribute one per cent. of your earnings to a union which does so much for its members, or take the chances of fighting single-handed and alone and being eventually compelled to accept a reduction of ten or twenty per cent. in your wages?' The answer is plain, very plain. Unions enable the worker to secure a larger share of the product of his labor; if they did not, we should not behold so many rich corporations, firms and combines, spending thousands of dollars to break them up and put them out of business altogether as we do at the present time. They know perfectly well if the unions are abolished, destroyed, annihilated, their profits would materially increase and that is what they are continually looking for, but the increase would be at the expense of the workers. Labor unions believe in law. One of their most righteous efforts has been to secure right legislation. That is one of their first objects. They do not ask for sympathy. No kingly man takes the attitude of a creeping beggar. They are not crying at the door of society for sympathy. Nor are their organized efforts to secure charity. Labor unions do not ask for the wealth, but make just demands for the workingman's money. They say, 'Give us justice in the hours of work and remuneration for service and the respect which every man deserves. We are not cattle, nor are we machines. We are men.'

"Now the labor unions, by virtue of their organized force, have been and are able to claim attention, respect, and representation. They are to be congratulated on their attainment, and also upon the day in which they are living. The working man was never so well off in the history of the world as he is today. He has better wages, better hours, better opportunities, better everything. No thoughtful, honest man who has been a student of history can question that statement. Nevertheless, much remains to be done in his interest, and we bid him Godspeed in the securing of complete justice. Justice is the word. Mistake it not. Define it. Understand. Believe. Live it. It has the greatest circumference of any word in your vocabulary. The battle cry of the labor union is, 'Give each man his just share.' And they ought to shout it and fight for it until the last enemy of labor lies dead on the battle field, and the last victory for right is won.

"The Christian employer will always regard them as his equal, explain the condition of his business and ask their judgment concerning their just proportion, and it has always resulted in the same blessing of harmony and mutual love and respect. This is not a dream nor even an ideal. It is a magnificent reality.

"There is a gentleman in America who employs one thousand hands. He was asked some time ago when there was a great trouble in the labor market:

"'How are you getting on with your men?'

"'Oh,' he said, 'I have no trouble.'

"'Why,' he was asked, 'have you not had any strikes?'

"'No,' he said, 'in all these years I have not had even the shadow of trouble with my men.'

"The cry of the heart of every good labor organization is not a selfish, grasping, greedy yelp. It is the soul's cry for simple justice. One of the perils of the day in which our ancestors fought and died shall be taken away from us, even in times of peace. That which we fought to give the black man, in Heaven's name, do not allow to be snatched away from our grasp. Patrick Henry's cry might be uttered today with just as much pathos and necessity as the day when it was echoed along these eastern shores of the new world and re-echoed through the corridors of Heaven, 'Give me liberty or give me death!' You are free men. There is the snap of the slave lash again. If a man wants to belong to a labor organization, let him belong. If he does not, let him stay out. As you value your liberty to say 'no,' you are master of

yourself. Let no man put a manacle upon your hand or foot or head or heart.

"Society also has interests, and sacred ones, which must be taken into account. The old blunder of preferring force to moral agency is the secret of failure. Men have the right not to work, but have no right to prevent other men from taking their places. The public will not tolerate this barbarous method. Under no conditions will they allow the liberties of those who desire to work to be destroyed. Neither will they allow the perpetration of their own rights. This is not the day when the obstinacy of a railroad president or the dissatisfaction of a few hundred workmen can hurl injustice, inconvenience and risk of life into the center of millions of people.

"Every question which concerns the world of labor is of vital interest to Christ, the church and society. Christ came to save the individual man and everything of value of his life. He came to save him for time as well as eternity. Anything which helps in this great work of mankind and the redemption of the world would have His assistance and blessing. He would say again upon earth, and whisper it in the soul of every man: 'Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give ye rest.'"

ADVERTISING THE TRADES UNION.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

MIKE DOLAN once said: "It is not what you say, so long as you keep saying it." That may go with some people, but a greater than Mike once remarked: "You can fool some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time." I'd rather take Abraham Lincoln's maxim as a guide-post.

In advertising the trades union, your argument must be based upon indisputable facts. These facts are readily obtainable. Sound talking points for organized labor should be furnished every trades unionist by his local or his international, for use among non-unionists. Some "facts in a nutshell," presenting a few clear, telling truths as to why a man should belong to the labor union, printed in attractive form, would be a good investment for most labor unions. You cannot successfully "bluff" many men into seeing things as you see them, or as you think you see them. Did you ever stop to think out the advantages of the trades union, and have you ever attempted to present them in logical form? Try it. If it does nothing else, it will prove to you how much you have been missing by failing to read your trade journal or your labor paper.

"But," somebody may ask, "why advertise the trades union?" For this reason: Whatever else the trades union may be, it is largely a business proposition. The same business sense must be applied to the management of a labor union that is applied to the selling of legitimate life insurance, for instance. Some of you know what that means, because of the methods employed by the agent who persuaded you to take out a policy in his company.

Labor union success does not come unsolicited. It comes because somebody hustles for it. And this hustling should not be limited to the business agent. If he is doing one-half the things that his office demands, he is doing twice as much as you think he is.

The advertising agent of the successful business enterprise tries, first of all, to "create an atmosphere," in which he can work. This is done in several ways and with several purposes in view. He seeks to associate his business with certain familiar objects, so that when one thinks of these objects, one immediately thinks of the goods that he wants to sell. The "Rock of Gibraltar," "57 Varieties," and "See That Hump," each suggests only one thing to

the mind of the reader. But if the results of this advertising are to be permanent, the reputation of the business must be good.

Trades unionism needs no particular advertising as a fact or as a factor in our social life. It is already quite in evidence. But what is the first impression of the men who have occasion to think of trades unionism? Is it that the trades unionism which he knows about is conspicuous because of lawlessness, of grafting, of unreasonable demands? Or is it because of its influence as a child saver, as a benevolent organization, as a factor for the Americanization of the immigrant, as a force for the bettering of the social, the intellectual and the moral conditions of working people?

All this will count on an occasion when the trades union needs the sympathy of the public. It is the atmosphere which it has been creating. And the character of the sentiment of the public towards the union at such a time will depend largely upon the reputation or the atmosphere which it has developed.

Advertising is largely an investment from which the advertiser may secure no immediate benefit. The labor union must be content to work for the good will of the people, even though there is nothing to be immediately gained through the propaganda method which may be adopted. In other words, an educational campaign should be entered upon before the necessity arises for the requesting of public support in a particular controversy. Unreasonable prejudices must be overcome. Common misunderstandings should be eliminated. Bitter antagonism must be shown to be unfair.

It is not the purpose of this article to present an advertising scheme. That must be worked out, each union, or each city, for itself. I desire simply to point out the necessity of giving trades unionism the widest publicity, and the importance of having that publicity of such a character as to invite the non-unionists to become identified with organized labor, and to secure intelligent, sympathetic interest of the public at large.

THE CONTENTED MAN.

Contented? What makes him contented?
The comforts, the struggles have gained.
Which men discontented invented,
The safety, that fighters obtained.

Content in the mire would still wallow,
With troglodytes huddled in caves,
Or find in a tree's ready hollow
The shelter an animal craves.

Content hinders progress and action
And cultivates ignorant sloth.
Counts study a sort of distraction,
And pities the follies of both.

Content maketh freemen dependent,
And fastens the shackles on slaves.
Its motion is ever descendent,
To ditches and paupers' sad graves.

But the reverent hearty submission
To Deity's footstool men bring,
After toiling with little fruition.
Is a different, manlier thing.

—W. J. HERBERT.

AN INVINCIBLE HAND.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

DID YOU ever gamble?

Or rather, to be more precise, did you ever indulge in the costly pastime called "poker?"

No? Well, then you don't know the meaning of "an invincible hand."

Let me explain it to you.

An "invincible hand" is what is termed a "Royal Flush."

A "Royal Flush" consists of five playing cards of the same suit and running from the ace down to the ten spot.

That is the kind of a hand the United Brotherhood of Carpenters now holds—an unbeatable hand.

However, the hand which the U. B. of C. now holds was gained—not by sheer luck, as most card hands are gained—but by sheer pluck.

It has fought many uphill battles in the effort to draw these cards.

Many other organizations are in possession of hands that are good—some of them very good.

Some unions have gained the eight-hour day.

Others have been successful in gaining some of the other conditions which are rightfully due the workingman—and which make life worth living.

But—how many organizations can you count on that have gained all five conditions shown in the cartoon?

You won't need any extra fingers to count them on.

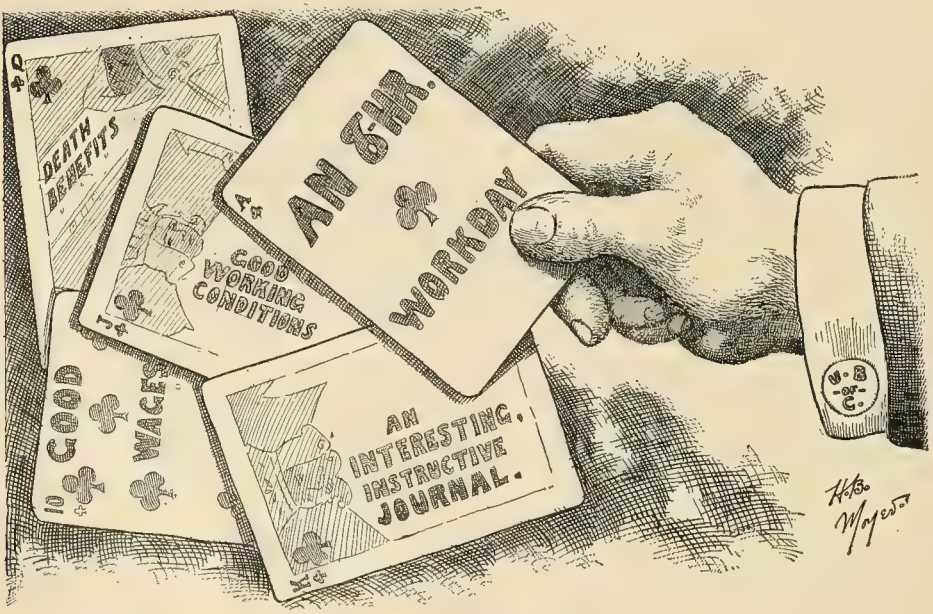
The Bricklayers and Masons—one of the strongest labor organizations in the field today—does not pay death benefits.

I could mention several other organizations—plenty of them in fact—that are lacking in the very essential matter of being possessed of a journal worth reading.

Look down the line and you will find that nearly all labor organizations are shy a card—or more—when it comes to holding such a hand as the carpenters hold.

You are not gambling when you place your money on the U. B. of C.—you've got a "sure thing."

Place your money here—you can't lose.



AN INVINCIBLE "HAND."

Editorial

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

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FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1906.

Memorial Fund for Mrs. P. J. McGuire and Family.

Under date of March 29 we received a communication from St. Louis, Mo., signed by thirty-four members of our organization, containing a money order amounting to thirteen dollars, voluntarily subscribed by said members as a memorial fund for Mrs. P. J. McGuire and family.

We are asked to acknowledge receipt of same and to see that the money is turned over in due time to the proper parties.

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

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The return of L. U. 277, Philadelphia, into the fold of the U. B., announced in our last month's issue, deserves to be held out as an object lesson that we all should reflect upon. It matters little now what were the causes that led to the local union's suspension, nor what the motives were for its subsequent "going it alone." Let "by-gones" be "by-gones." Yet the event once more demonstrates the fact that when a body of men break loose from the bulk of the craft it is but a matter of time when their own interests imperatively demand their return to the mother organization. Isolated, aloof from and without the co-operation of the bulk of the craft, there is no chance whatever for a local or small body of men to secure the advantages they are looking for. The interests of the entire craft of a locality are jeopardized by any dissention or splitting up of its ranks, while the employers, who believe in the Caesarian slogan, "Divide and rule," are the ones who are benefited by such a course. Whether we are in the right or in the wrong, for the sake of discipline, so essentially necessary in labor organization, we must submit to the decisions of the authorities whom we have elected to see to it that our laws are observed. Even should they err, which is human, insubordination is a dangerous proceeding. If our laws are wrong, we have an opportunity to change them at the general conventions.

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The indignation of organized labor all through the country has been aroused by the kidnaping and imprisonment of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners without any trial whatever. These men deserve our sympathy so long as it is not proven that they are guilty of the crime they are charged with on the evidence of hirelings of the Colorado mine owners.

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Many of our local unions are lately sending in requests for us to insert "stay-away" notices in the journal, but fail to state particulars as to existing conditions in their respective localities. We are ever ready to accommodate the local unions provided we are supplied with the necessary data or a statement of the reasons why we should urge migrating brothers to stay away from any locality; but we

can not insert any notices to that effect unless we are made acquainted with the conditions necessitating them.

When this information is not forthcoming all we can do is to place the name of the locality on the dull list.

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The Typographical Union's gallant fight for the establishment of the eight-hour day in book and job offices is still vigorously going on, with all prospects of final victory for the union. We understand that our local unions have been furnished with a list of unfair magazines and other publications printed by firms who refuse to grant the eight hours, and hope that our members will not tolerate any of these publications in their homes.

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Within the past few months the work of organizing has again been taken up by our Local Unions and District Councils and pushed as never before. This is a good sign of the times and it receives our most hearty endorsement. We have been too long asleep to our own interests and welfare. We have been careless and indifferent. We have been negligent to ourselves and to our fellow workmen, but now we are awake and determined to get our just rights. Gird on the armor of defense and go out to do battle in order to get our fellow craftsmen to join with us.

Open mass meetings are now the order of the day, and the demand for good speakers is so great that we experience much difficulty in filling the requests made upon us. Almost every day, General President Huber and General Secretary Duffy receive imploring and beseeching invitations to address mass meetings of the craft in "defense of our brotherhood." These invitations come from all sections of the country. General President Huber has been on the road almost continually for the past six months filling engagements of one kind or another previously made. Besides that he has to attend to the duties of his office, which are now becoming so heavy that he cannot afford to stay on the road for any length of time. From north, south, east and west, requests are made on General Secretary Duffy to address public, open mass meetings of carpenters and all trades, but as the work of the General Secretary is so heavy and of such a nature that it requires his personal attention and supervision, it is not to be expected that he can comply with all the invitations and demands made upon him. However, he is always willing at any and all times to give his services in order to build up and improve our organization, and make it one of the greatest on the American continent.

Within the last few months, he has visited and addressed mass meetings in Columbus, Ind., Tipton, Richmond, Ind., Philadelphia, Pa., Montclair, N. J., Bloomington, Ill., and Grand Rapids, Mich. The results have been entirely satisfactory, as much enthusiasm has been aroused everywhere he has been.

At the urgent request of our local unions in Tennessee and Alabama, General President Huber visited that section and addressed a series of mass meetings, resulting in increased membership and benefits to our organization, but after all our general officers are but human, and can only accomplish "so much." They are doing their best to satisfy the demands for their services. No man can do more than that. They are willing, "day and night," to give their services when called upon, but it should be remembered that neither one nor the other can come on a moment's notice without seriously interfering with their other work. If they are wanted, please give them sufficient time to make arrangements so that their routine office work may be attended to while they are on the road.

Bound Volumes of "The Carpenter."

The General Office is now in a position to supply the membership with a limited number of volumes of The Carpenter, comprising the editions, in new form and style, of March to December, 1905, nicely and durably bound in morocco. These bound volumes will be sold at the price of $1.50 each. Orders for the book will be promptly attended upon receipt of the amount.

No man can truly enjoy what he earns or knows, knowing that millions of his fellow men are in misery and want.

The toilers build temples and live in huts and dens themselves; they allow parasites and vampires to live on their blood.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

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D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Special Notice.

Remember, this is Convention year. On Monday, September 17, the Fourteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be opened at Niagara Falls, N. Y. No doubt many matters and measures of vast importance to the welfare and progress of this organization will be considered by that Convention.

Our laws are not as perfect as they should be. It has been acknowledged time and time again that they are lax in many respects and admit of several definitions for the same section. This should not be. They should be so plain and simple that any one can understand them. It has often been said in the past, "We know how section so and so reads, but what does it mean?" Now let us try and perfect our laws at this coming Convention so that such questions may not be asked in the future. We should put forth extra efforts to compile our general constitution in such a manner that these conflictions may be completely eradicated. Once we get our laws in perfect shape, we should keep them so, and stop this system of changing and counter-changing every two years.

The laws of this organization should be framed in such a manner that there will be no possibility of a doubt as to their intent and meaning in the future. Now is the time to consider this matter. Under the "good of the order," our local unions should discuss subjects of this nature. After action has been taken, all propositions, changes, amendments, and alterations should be referred to the General Secretary for publication in The Carpenter, so that the entire membership may have a chance and an opportunity to consider the proposed changes and be heard from on this subject.

We should commence without further delay to make preparations along these lines for the coming Convention. All amendments, changes to the old laws, and suggestions, officially submitted to this office by our Local Unions and District Councils, will be published in the coming issues of our journal, along with any explanations that may be sent with them. All matters of importance to the welfare and progress of this organization should receive the calm and deliberate consideration of our members. Now is the time to begin. Don't delay until later, or until the Convention is in session. It may then be too late. It has occurred in the past that propositions were sprung from the floor of the Convention and, in the hurry to close the session, were rushed through without receiving the careful attention they should, and which they would have received if submitted to the General Office months

in advance for publication in our journal. Send in all changes, amendments, propositions and suggestions without further delay and give us a chance to prepare.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec.

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Amendments to General Constitution.

Proposed by Local Union 1455, Rome, Ga.:

Sec. 54. The F. S. shall receive dues from members at all times, entering upon the membership book the exact date of payment.

We wish to state that we offer the above amendment in the interest of those brothers who are kept away from the union through some unavoidable circumstances and so their dues may be received by the F. S., and they be afforded an opportunity to keep themselves in good standing.

ROBT. L. McKENZIE, R. S.

Amendment Offered by L. U. 258, Brooklyn, N. Y.

In any city composed of two or more boroughs there may be a joint district council in each borough, composed of U. B. and A. S. delegates which shall have full control of all local affairs.

In cities where there are joint district councils in each borough in accordance with this section, they shall work in harmony with each other, and conform—as near as possible—to a uniform wage scale, and trade rules; giving due recognition to the working cards of each other.

Each borough shall elect every six months—at the same time, and in the same manner as the business agents are elected—at least three representatives to an inter-district conference committee, who shall meet at least once a month at a fixed time, and place, and who shall adjust all matters of grievance or variance between the several joint district councils. They shall furnish the quarterly working cards to each J. D. C.; the funds for which, and for the maintenance of the inter-district conference shall be paid by the J. D. Cs. at the rate of five cents per capita per month for all members in good standing in several L. Us. and branches. Each L. U. and branch shall forward the conference committee per capita tax promptly to the J. D. C. at the first meeting in each month. Representation in the inter-district conference committee shall be based on the enrolled membership under the jurisdiction of each J. D. C.; the membership of the smallest J. D. C. being taken as the unit. Each J. D. C. shall be allowed an additional representative for each multiple, or majority fraction of said basis of representation, but in no case shall any J. D. C. have less than three, or more than six representatives. Where two or more cities lying close to each other find that the interests of the U. B. will be best served thereby, all J. D. Cs. in such vicinity may send representatives to the inter-district conference committee.

Prior to the Atlanta Convention there was a provision in the Constitution that in cities composed of two or more boroughs there might be a district council in each borough. That section was changed at Atlanta and resulted in this vicinity in the formation of the Greater New York District Council by consolidation of the district councils of the five boroughs of Greater New York.

Later this was followed by the addition of amalgamated society representatives under the Strasser decision, and called the joint district council.

In Manhattan borough we have twenty-six local unions and seven amalgamated branches; in Brooklyn borough fifteen L. Us. and two A. S. branches; in Bronx borough we have seven L. Us. and one A. S. branch; in Queen's borough we have ten L. Us. and in Richmond borough we have three L. Us., a total of sixty-one local unions and ten amalgamated society branches, with the representative body composed of seventy-one delegates.

This unwieldy body has had a fair trial and proven unsatisfactory to all. Each borough is clamoring for local autonomy—a more personal control of their local affairs, and some new arrangement whereby all the boroughs may centralize their efforts in cases of necessity, but otherwise exercise undisputed authority within their own territory.

When we stop to consider how great the territory is that comprises each of our five boroughs—Manhattan with twenty-five square miles, Brooklyn with seventy-seven square miles, Bronx forty-one, Queens one hundred and twenty-nine and Richmond with fifty-seven square miles—we realize that a mistake was made at Atlanta in passing the law referred to and consolidating the locals of five such counties in one district council. We are sure also that the condition that prevails at present in this, our city, must exist in some lesser degree in all the larger cities that consist of two or more boroughs.

In this connection we would quote standing decision of the G. E. B. of April 17, 1891:

"It is not advisable to extend the jurisdiction of a district council over a large extent of territory, but to confine it to one city or one county."

This decision, though omitted from the latest edition of the Constitution, has never

been wiped out by a referendum vote of the U. B., and is good common sense yet.

We, therefore have prepared the following constitutional amendment and desire your approval and submission of the same to the U. B. for a referendum vote.

We believe that the provision therein contained which provides for an inter-district conference committee will exert sufficient binding force to harmonize all interests, while still leaving executive power with the joint district councils contemplated in the amendment.

Plans of Amalgamation of Amalgamated Society of Carpenters with United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

To the Officers and Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—Greeting:

In the matter of the amalgamation of the Amalgamated Society in the United States and Canada with that of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America having been mutually referred to Mr. Adolph Strasser, umpire, and he having drafted a plan of amalgamation, and said plan having been submitted to a referendum vote of our respective organizations, and the same not being accepted, and in view of the fact that provisions having been made by our respective organizations that in the event of one or both organizations defeating the Strasser award, there should be a committee of six from the A. S. and U. B. appointed or elected to modify the award or evolve some plan whereby an amalgamation of our respective organizations could be consummated.

Your committee met in joint session at the Sherman House, Chicago, Ill., February 14 to February 22, 1906, and endeavored to draft a plan of amalgamation that would be acceptable to the representative committees of the U. B. and A. S. In this we were not successful, but fully realizing the need of an amalgamation of our respective organizations, it was finally agreed to submit the proposed plans of amalgamation emanating from each committee to referendum vote of both organizations and allow the members of our respective organizations the opportunity to give expression to the plan which they consider is desirable to adopt for the best interests of the carpenter and joiner on the American continent. We desire to inform you that in submitting these respective plans it is necessary, to make either plan effective, that the plan of amalgamation as submitted by the Amalgamated Society must receive a majority of votes cast by the A. S. and a majority of the votes cast by the U. B., and the plan as submitted by the United Brotherhood must receive a majority of the votes cast by the U. B. and a majority of the votes cast by the A. S. And it was mutually agreed that if either plan be approved that amalgamation shall take place on November 15, 1907, and the present trade agreement to continue in effect pending the result of referendum vote.

And we respectfully request that the members of our respective organizations will give these proposed plans their best consideration prior to voting thereon.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WM. D. HUBER,
WM. G. SCHARDT,
CHAS. A. JUDGE,
C. C. DOUGLAS,
A. M. WATSON,
WM. B. MacFARLANE.

Committee representing United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

(Signed) WILLIAM FYFE,
N. P. MAHON,
WILLIAM W. YOUNG,
CHAS. A. NELSON,
JOHN J. BRITTAIN,
THOS. ATKINSON,

Committee representing Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

Plan of Amalgamation as Submitted by the Committee representing the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

That amalgamation shall take place on the 15th day of November, 1907, after a referendum vote of each organization has been taken approving of amalgamation.

The organization shall be known as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

—Dues and Benefits.—

The membership shall be classified as follows:

Division A, paying 35 cents weekly.
Division B, paying 20 cents weekly.
Division C, paying 15 cents weekly.
Division D, paying 10 cents weekly.

The initiation fees now prevailing in both organizations shall remain in force until amended in accordance with Sections 184 A and 184 B of the U. B.

—Division A, Strike and Lockout Benefits.—

Any member having contributed 35 cents weekly for a period of six months, engaged in a strike or lockout duly authorized and approved by the General Executive Board of the U. B., shall be entitled to the following benefits:

For the first 15 weeks, $5.00 per week.
For the second 15 weeks, $3.00 per week.
For the third 15 weeks, $2.00 per week.

Members in good standing for a period of three months engaged in an authorized strike or lockout shall be entitled to the following benefits:

For the first thirty weeks, $3.00 per week.
For the following fifteen weeks, $2.00 per week.

No member shall be entitled to any benefit unless said strike or lockout shall have been duly authorized and approved by the General Executive Board of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Nor shall any member be entitled to any more than forty-five weeks' benefit during the progress of any strike or lockout.

—Division A, Sick Benefits.—

Any member having contributed a weekly due of 35 cents for the period of one year will be entitled to the following sick benefits:

For the first fifteen weeks, $4.00 per week.

For the second thirty weeks, $2.00 per week.

No member shall be entitled to more than forty-five weeks' sick benefit in any calendar year, nor shall the second calendar year benefit commence before two months shall have elapsed from the payment of the last benefit.

The following rules of the A. S. of C. and J. shall govern the payment of sick benefits (excepting the amount of benefit, which is heretofore provided) and remain in force until amended in accordance with Sections 184 A and 184 B of the Constitution of the U. B.

Rule 4, Clause 8.
Rule 18, Clause 18.
Rule 24. Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
Rule 29, Clause 8.
Rule 34, Clauses 13 and 14.
Rule 39, Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Rule 48, Clause 7.
Rule 50, Clause 1.

—Division A, Out-of-Work Benefit.—

Any member having contributed a weekly due of 35 cents for a period of two years shall be entitled to the following out-of-work benefits:

For the first twelve weeks, whether continuously or periodically, $3.00 per week.

For the second twelve weeks, whether continuously or periodically, $2.00 per week.

But no member shall be entitled to more than $60.00 out-of-work benefit in any one calendar year. Nor shall any benefit be paid during the months of June, July and August.

Rule 18, Clauses 13, 15 and 16.
Rule 34, Clauses 1, 3, 7 and 10.
Rule 35, Clause 1.
Rule 37, Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8.

Rule 48, Clauses 3 and 4 of the A. S. of C. and J. shall govern the payment of the out-of-work benefit (excepting the amount of benefit, which is heretofore provided) until amended in accordance with Sections 184 A and 184 B of the Constitution of the U. B.

—Division A, Funeral Benefits.—

Any member having contributed a weekly due of 35 cents for the period of one year shall be entitled to a funeral benefit of $100.00. Any member having contributed the same dues for a period of five (5) years shall be entitled to $200.00. Any member having contributed the same dues for a period of six (6) months shall be entitled to $30.00. Any member having contributed the same dues for a period of two (2) years shall be entitled on the death of his lawful wife to the sum of $40.00. No member shall be entitled to draw this benefit more than once.

Rule 21, Clause 4.
Rule 34, Clause 11.

Rule 43, Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the A. S. of C. and J. (excepting the amount of benefit as heretofore provided) shall govern the payment of the funeral benefits until amended in accordance with Sections 184 A and 184 B of the Constitution of the U. B.

—Division A, Accident or Disability Benefit.—

Any member having contributed a weekly due of 35 cents for a period of two (2) years shall be entitled to the following accident benefits:

A, totally disabled, $700.00.
B, partially disabled, $350.00.
Rule 40, Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Rule 50, Clause 1 of the A. S. of C. and J. shall govern the payment of the benefit until amended in accordance with Sections 184 A and 184 B of the Constitution of the U. B.

—Division A, Superannuation Benefit. Pension for Life.—

Any member having contributed a weekly due of 35 cents for a period of twenty-five years shall be entitled to $2.50 per week during his natural life. Any member having contributed the same dues for a period of eighteen (18) years shall be entitled to $2.00 per week.

Rule 29, Clause 7.

Rule 42, Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the A. S. of C. and J. (excepting the amount of benefit as heretofore provided) shall govern the payment of this benefit until amended in accordance with Sections 184 A and 184 B of the Constitution of the U. B.

—Division A, Tool Benefits.—

Any member having contributed a weekly due of 35 cents for a period of one (1) year shall be entitled, in case of loss of his tools by water, fire or theft, to a sum not exceeding $75.00. Any member having contributed the same dues for a period of six months (6) shall be entitled to a benefit not exceeding $20.00.

Rule 34, Clause 8.

Rule 38, Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (excepting the amount of benefit as heretofore provided) of the A. S. of C. and J. shall govern the payment of the benefit until amended in accordance with Sections 184 A and 184 B of the Constitution of the U. B.

Division B, paying 20 cents weekly, shall be entitled under the same rules and restrictions to the same scale of benefits as Division A, as follows:

A, strike and lockout benefits.
B, sick benefits.
C, funeral benefits.
D, accident or disability benefit.

But no member of Division B shall be entitled to any out-of-work benefits nor to any superannuation or pension benefits.

—Division C, Paying 15 Cents Weekly.—

Any member paying 15 cents weekly dues shall be entitled to same benefits and be subject to the same rules and restrictions as now provided by the Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

In addition to the above Division C shall be entitled, in case of a strike or lockout duly authorized and approved by the General Executive Board of the U. B., to the following benefits:

For the first fifteen weeks, $3.00 per week.

For the following thirty weeks, $2.00 per week.

The district council or local union shall have authority to levy local assessments and to solicit donations for the purpose of relieving distress pending a strike or lockout.

—Division D, Paying 10 Cents Weekly.—

Carpenters over fifty years of age becoming members and apprentices paying the above amount shall be entitled to the following benefits:

Funeral allowances of $50.00, as provided for in Section 98 of the Constitution of the U. B.

In case of an authorized strike or lockout to the following benefits:

For the first fifteen weeks, $3.00 per week.

For the following thirty weeks, $2.00 per week.

No member of Division D shall be entitled to any strike or lockout benefits unless he has been a contributing member for at least three (3) months.

Any member desiring to be transferred from Division C to Division B shall give three months' notice in writing to the financial secretary. Said member shall not be over forty-five years of age, and after contributing 20 cents weekly for a period of one year shall be entitled to all benefits provided for in Division B; pending that year he shall be entitled to all benefits provided for in Division C.

Any member of Divisions B and C desiring to be transferred to Division A shall give three months' notice in writing to the financial secretary. Said member shall not be over forty years of age, and after contributing 35 cents weekly for a period of two years, shall be entitled to all benefits provided for in Division A, provided he has reached the age of fifty (50) years, and shall have been a contributing member of the U. B. for eighteen (18) years before he can claim $2.00 per week superannuation benefit, and a continuous member of twenty-five years before he shall be entitled to $2.50 per week. Pending the two years he shall receive the benefits to which he has been previously entitled.

—General Reserve Fund.—

On and after November 15, 1907, the U. B. of C. and J. of A. shall establish a general reserve fund held in trust by local unions under the jurisdiction of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. as a guarantee for the payment of all benefits provided for in the Constitution. It shall be as follows:

A, for every superannuated member, $50.00.

B, for every member paying 35 cents weekly, $12.50.

C, for every member paying 20 cents weekly, $10.00.

D, for every member paying 15 cents weekly, $6.00.

E, for every member paying 10 cents weekly, $3.00.

Whenever the general reserve fund shall fall below the amounts per capita provided for in this section it shall be the duty of the General Executive Board of the U. B. to levy an assessment of not more than 25 cents weekly until the deficiency shall have been restored.

Upon the amalgamation of both organizations on November 15, 1907, the American District of the A. S. of C. and J. shall pay into the general reserve fund the following amounts:

A, for every superannuated member, $50.00.

B, for every beneficial member in good standing over one year paying 35 cents weekly, $12.50.

C, for all members paying 35 cents weekly, in good standing less than one year, $7.50.

D, for all trade section members and juniors, $2.50.

The United Brotherhood of C. & J. of A. shall pay into the general reserve fund the following amounts:

A, for every member in good standing for a period of one or more years, $7.50.

B, for every member in good standing less than one year, $5.00.

C, for every semi-beneficial member, $2.50.

The funds held by the General Executive Board of the U. B. for the payment of benefits, etc., shall be a part of the general reserve fund.

Should the funds of both organizations on November 15, 1907, be insufficient to pay into the general reserve fund the above amounts, then a weekly assessment of ten cents shall be levied on the members of the organization having a deficiency, the assessment to continue until paid in full.

On and after November 15, 1907, the general reserve fund shall consist of the following income:

Initiation fees, weekly dues, fines, interest on money and assessments levied by the General Executive Board to replenish the deficiency in the general reserve fund.

The general reserve fund shall be the joint property of all members of the U. B. of C. & J. of A., and shall be held in trust by local unions for the payment of benefits and expenses specified in the Constitution. No local union shall have the right to make any donations or incur any expenses not provided for under the laws of this fund.

Local unions shall have the right to expend in any calendar year from the general income for officers' salaries, committee expenses, office and hall rent, meeting room furnishings, printing, stationery, postage, fuel and light, taxes to district councils and trade assemblies, the following percentages:

Unions numbering 30 members or less, thirty per cent.

Unions numbering 31 to 50 members, twenty-five per cent.

Unions numbering over 50 members, twenty per cent.

Any portion of the percentage not used in any calendar year shall remain part of the general reserve fund.

—Equalization of Funds.—

The General Secretary shall, within three months after the close of the fiscal year, publish in the official journal the annual financial report. The annual report shall be compiled from the monthly reports returned by the financial secretaries of local unions.

The General Secretary shall equalize every three years the funds held by local unions, and establish the per capita funds each union is entitled to. He shall then direct the unions having expended less per capita for the benefits provided for in the Constitution to remit to those unions having expended a larger amount until each union shall have its respective share.

Whenever the funds of a local union become exhausted by legitimate expenditure for the benefit provided for in the Constitution, the General Executive Board, upon receipt of notice thereof, shall direct any other union to remit such amount as may be deemed necessary.

All funds of local unions exceeding the following scale shall be deposited in state savings banks and national banks in the name of the union and three trustees:

Unions numbering 25 members or less, all amounts over $25.00.

Unions numbering 50 members or less, all amounts over $35.00.

Unions numbering 100 members or less, all amounts over $75.00.

Unions numbering 250 members or less, all amounts over $100.00.

No local union to consist of more than 250 members.

The loss sustained by the failure of any bank shall be considered a legitimate expense by any local union. No local union shall be held responsible for such loss.

Local unions shall be held responsible for any defalcation or embezzlement of their officers. Any loss sustained in this manner must be replaced within six (6) months by local assessments. Defaulters and embezzlers must be prosecuted criminally.

Any member in Divisions A and B leaving the jurisdiction of any local union or district council and depositing his clearance or traveling card in any other local union in the United States or Canada, shall be entitled at once to all benefits guaranteed under the Constitution.

The benefits provided for in Divisions A and B shall not be reduced for a period of fifteen (15) years from the date of amalgamation.

All branches of the A. S. of C. & J. desiring to continue in the same condition shall be granted a charter free of charge, bearing the date when originally organized, also stating date of amalgamation. No branch having less than ten members shall be allowed a charter, but shall amalgamate with the nearest union of the Brotherhood by depositing a traveling or clearance card.

Strike out Section 55 of the Constitution of the U. B. and insert the following:

The general secretary of the U. B. shall, with the consent of the Executive Board, draw upon any local unions not exceeding $100.00 at any one time for a sufficient amount to meet the legitimate expenditure of the General Office. Said amount not to exceed $5,000.00 over the actual expenses required monthly. Any local union failing to comply with this section shall, after due notice, be suspended by the General Executive Board and not be reinstated until complied with.

All orders upon local unions for money to defray the expenses of the General Office of the U. B. shall be published in the monthly journal 30 days prior to the order being sent to the local unions.

All benefits shall be paid by local unions, but no local union shall have the right to pay any claim for funeral expenses or disability benefits without the sanction and approval of the General President and General Secretary of the U. B.

In order that the interests of all members of the A. S. under this plan of amalgamation shall be protected, the A. S. shall elect one of their members in the United States or Canada to act as assistant general secretary. He shall receive such compensation for his services as may be mutually agreed upon. Said remuneration to be not less than $25.00 weekly.

The rules of the A. S. of C. & J. governing arrearages of dues, etc., forfeiture of benefits and suspension of members, shall remain in full force for all members enrolled in Divisions A and B until amended in accordance with Sections 184 A and 184 B of the Constitution of the U. B.

All local laws and rules of the A. S. of C. & J. in reference to duties of officers and committees, salaries, fines, local management, etc., shall remain in force for all branches and locals having a majority of members enrolled in Divisions A and B until amended in proper form by said locals.

All sections of the Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and rules of local unions not in conflict with the plan of amalgamation shall remain in force until amended in accordance with Sections 184 A and 184 B of the Constitution of the U. B.

The General Executive Board of the U. B. shall enter into communication with the A. S. of C. & J. of Great Britain and the national carpenters unions of Continental Europe, with a view to arranging the exchange and acceptance of traveling cards of all union carpenters of the civilized world.

(Signed) WM. B. MacFARLANE,
Secretary of Committee of U. B. of C. & J. of A.
THOS. ATKINSON,
Secretary of Committee of A. S. of C. & J.

Committee representing the U. B. of C. & J. of A.:

WM. D. HUBER.
WM. G. SCHARDT.
CHAS. A. JUDGE.
C. C. DOUGLAS.
A. M. WATSON.
WM. B. MacFARLANE,

Committee representing the A. S. of C. & J.:

WILLIAM FYFE.
N. P. MAHON.
JOHN J. BRITTAIN.
WM. W. YOUNG.
CHAS. A. NELSON.
THOS. ATKINSON.

Proposed Plan of Amalgamation as Submitted by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

1. The name of the organization shall be known as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

2. All members of the Amalgamated Society who are entitled to superannuation benefit in that society at the consummation of amalgamation, shall, when becoming affiliated with the U. B., and when becoming incapacitated from following their occupation as journeymen carpenters, be entitled to the same benefits as prescribed in Article 1 of superannuation benefits, to be paid out of the U. B. fund which shall be set aside for that purpose, provided that these members continue paying into the U. B. the extra amount of dues over and above that of the regular dues of the U. B., and produce the necessary evidence to substantiate their claims. All members of the Amalgamated Society coming into this country after the amalgamation of that society with the U. B., who are in full benefits in the A. S., shall be taken into the U. B. free of any initiation fee, and they shall be governed by the laws and rules of the district of which they become members and receive the same benefits as prescribed in the Constitution of the U. B.

All those classed as trades section members in the A. S. in the United States and Canada shall, upon producing a card showing them to be such, at the consummation of the amalgamation of the A. S. with the U. B., be admitted free of initiation fee and shall become beneficiary members as prescribed in the Constitution of the U. B.

3. All branches of the amalgamated society having a membership of twenty-five (25) or more shall be granted a charter from the U. B. if desired; or they may deposit their card of membership in any local union of the U. B.

—Dues and Benefits.—

4. Class A paying 35 cents weekly; Class B paying not less than 50 cents per month; Class C paying not less than 30 cents per month.

Class A includes all those who are now or may hereafter be entitled to full benefits as per the Constitution of the U. B., and superannuation benefit as per Rule 42 of the Constitution of the A. S. at the consummation of the amalgamation.

Class B includes all those that are now or may hereafter be entitled to full benefits as per Sections 61, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96 and 99 of the U. B. Constitution.

Class C includes all those known as semi-beneficial members and are entitled to benefits as prescribed in Sections 65, 66 and 98 of the U. B. Constitution.

The initiation fees shall be governed according to the Constitution of the U. B. and local unions and district council by-laws.

—Strike and Lockout Benefits.—

5. The district councils shall have power, by a two-thirds vote of roll-call, to levy assessments, not exceeding $1.00 weekly, three months prior to a contemplated strike or lockout, and pending an authorized strike, on every working member represented in the district council or local union, for the management of strikes and lockouts, and for the payment of benefits; the benefits shall not be less than four dollars weekly. All members shall be governed by the Constitution of the U. B., district councils and local unions.

—Sick Benefits.—

6. All members classed in Classes A and B shall be entitled to such sick benefits as are prescribed in the laws of local unions and district councils, in accordance with Section 97 of the U. B. Constitution.

—Members' Funeral Benefits.—

7. All those classed in Classes A and B shall be entitled to the following benefits, as per Section 95 of the U. B. Constitution.

—Wife's Funeral Benefit.—

All those classed in Classes A and B shall be entitled to the benefits as prescribed in Section 94 of the U. B. Constitution.

—Semi-Beneficial Funeral Benefit.—

All those classed in Class C shall be entitled to the benefit as prescribed in Section 98 of the U. B. Constitution.

—Disability Benefit.—

All those classed in Classes A and B shall be entitled to the benefits as prescribed in Sections 105, 106, 106a, 107 and 108 of the U. B. Constitution.

Superannuation Benefit.—

(Pension for Life.)

ARTICLE I.

All those classed as ordinary members in the A. S., and having contributed the Constitutional dues of said section continuously for a period of 25 years, shall, at the consummation of the amalgamation, be entitled to $2.50 per week during his natural life. All those having contributed the dues for the period of 18 years, shall be entitled to $2.00 per week, and they shall contribute a weekly due of 35

cents on and after the consummation of amalgamation.

ARTICLE II.

All those classed in Class A who are physically able to earn more than half pay at carpentry and joinery or any of its branches in the locality in which they are employed, shall not be eligible to superannuation benefit as specified in Article 1 of superannuation benefit.

ARTICLE III.

The power of granting superannuation benefit to members in Class A shall be vested in the General Executive Board of the U. B. Members desiring superannuation benefits, and who are duly qualified for same, shall make application on printed form to be furnished by the general secretary, which application shall be approved by a vote of the L. U. and affidavits made to the facts set forth therein by the president and financial secretary of the local union. After receipt of this claim by the General Executive Board, they shall immediately act on same, and if they approve said claim the amount of benefits as specified in the law shall be forwarded in quarterly payments by the general treasurer, upon order of the General Executive Board, to the financial secretary of the local making the claim, who shall secure from the member receiving the benefit the customary receipt and release and forward same to the general treasurer.

—Tool Benefits.—

9. Any member having sustained a loss of tools by fire or water, shall, upon satisfactory proof of same to any local union or district council, be reimbursed, said sum not to exceed twenty-five ($25.00) dollars.

—Funds of the Organization.—

10. The U. B. of C. and J. of A. shall keep a fund on deposit at the General Headquarters of the organization for the protection of the various benefits provided for in the General Constitution, and for the current running expenses of the organization, to be derived in the following manner, to-wit: All locals shall pay into the General Office a per capita tax of 65 cents per month on all members paying 35 cents per week, as enumerated in Class A, and on all other members they shall pay 25 cents per month, as per Sections 55, 56 and 57 of the U. B. Constitution.

—Assistant General Secretary.—

11. In order that the interests of all members of the A. S., under this plan of amalgamation, shall be protected, the A. S. shall elect one of their members in the United States or Canada to act as assistant general secretary. He shall receive such compensation for his services as may be mutually agreed upon, said remuneration to be not less than twenty-five ($25.00) dollars weekly.

—Organizers.—

12. There shall be no discrimination shown in making appointments of organizers after consummation of amalgamation.

13. The General Executive Board of the U. B. shall enter into communication with the A. S. of C. & J. of Great Britain and the national unions of Continental Europe, with a view to arranging the exchange and acceptance of traveling cards of all union carpenters of the civilized world.

In the event of the plan of amalgamation as submitted by the U. B. of C. & J. receiving a majority vote of all those voting in the United Brotherhood, and a majority vote of all those voting in the A. S., or the plan of amalgamation as submitted by the A. S. receiving a majority vote of all those voting in the A. S. and a majority vote of all those voting in the U. B., then the plan of amalgamation shall be that of the one receiving a majority vote in the U. B. and A. S.

Then amalgamation shall take place not later than November 15, 1907.

(Signed) WM. B. MacFARLANE.
Secretary of U. B. Committee.
T. ATKINSON,
Secretary A. S. Committee.

Committee representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:
WM. D. HUBER.
WM. G. SCHARDT.
CHAS. A. JUDGE.
C. C. DOUGLAS.
A. M. WATSON.
W. B. MacFARLANE,

Committee representing the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners:
WILLIAM FYFE.
N. P. MAHON.
JOHN J. BRITTAIN.
WM. W. YOUNG.
CHAS. A. NELSON.
THOS. ATKINSON.

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Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

To Our Affiliated Trades:

In view of the fact that our affiliated unions could not run the monthly bulletin in the journals of our monthly publications, we have endeavored to "boil down" the bulletin so that it will be permissible to publish the same in the issues of our various publications.

This month we have endeavored to generalize the bulletin so that it may permit of publication in all the journals, with a view to not trespassing too far upon the official and routine matter that is intended to be covered.

We earnestly hope that you will be able to run the bulletin in your next issue, not only for the advantage of the information that might be given the several localities, but so that it might tend to create an impetus to the establishment of local alliances

in the various cities throughout the country in order that we might develop a most healthy organization of local alliances.

We appeal to you to do what you can for us in this respect.

WM. J. SPENCER.

Building operations this year bid fair to eclipse all other known "good seasons" if we are to judge by the reports for the month of January.

During the month just closed permits were taken out in 32 of the leading cities of the country for the erection of 7,323 structures of varying size, aggregating in cost more than $37,000,000, being an increase in cost over the corresponding month of 1905 to exceed $12,000,000.

The open weather experienced during the winter is largely responsible for the unusually heavy building operations, and with the approaching rise in temperature, a heretofore unknown boom in the building trades may be safely predicted.

Building mechanics have been generally well employed throughout the past year, but the ensuing season promises to be equally steady and with moderate conditions prevailing the labor market should be relieved of all surplus, if not an actual demand for skilled labor created.

Moderate increases in wages have already been granted in some localities, but excessive demands are to be deprecated since should the building industry materialize, as the present indications seem to promise, there should follow a voluntary rise in prices all along the line.

The volume of the work throughout the country is so extensive as to prohibit even a cursory review of its character in the several localities, but some idea of the immense work contemplated and in course of construction may be formed from the figures that have been reported to the Structural Building Trades Alliance for the past five weeks that are herewith presented.

In the aggregate, contracts are about to be let or are now under construction in the following cities to the total amount set opposite:

New York	$15,206,650
Brooklyn	2,398,330
Chicago	2,830,200
St. Louis	2,225,000
Louisville	1,835,000
Cleveland	1,700,000
Cincinnati	1,500,000
Detroit	1,350,000
Philadelphia	1,246,000
Butte	1,110,000
Kansas City	1,000,000
Milwaukee	800,000
Columbus	350,000
Minneapolis	350,000
Buffalo	276,000
Rochester	135,000

Since the issuance of our last bulletin, charters have been granted in the cities of Shawnee, Okla., Topeka, Kans., St. Joseph, Mo., Flushing, N. Y., Nashville, Tenn.

With the opening of spring the outlook for organizing local alliances is most promising, since inquiries from every section of the country are being made for an outline of the plan of organization upon which the Structural Building Trades Alliance is founded.

Reports from the various alliances indicate that the publication of advance information of contemplated work is proving a boon to the general trade, since prospective builders, architects and contractors may be approached prior to ground being broken, and arrangements made for the completion of the building without subjecting all concerned to annoyance and interruption in the progress of the job.

Local unions, central bodies and interested members of our affiliated internationals are invited to correspond with the general office of the Structural Building Trades Alliance in reference to intended building projects within their respective localities.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. SPENCER, G. S. T.

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Expulsions.

Charles M. Beck, a member of Local Union 17, Bellaire, O., has been expelled by the Ohio Valley D. C. for defrauding brother members.

Henry Eilers, a member of Local Union 1675, Breese, Ill., has been expelled by the local union for defrauding brother members of their wages.

Geo. W. Craig, Alexander Wethers, A. F. Meyers and Jos. Restell have been expelled by Local Union 1717, New York City, for misappropriation and embezzlement of U. B. funds.

What Our Organizers are Doing

William J. Shields.

During the month just past I have distributed my service among the unions affiliated with Boston and vicinity D. C. There are represented in this jurisdiction 12 cities and towns and 25 local unions, with over 4,000 members in good standing. In the past year the district has increased its membership nearly 1,400, and the gains on trade lines are represented in the decision handed down by Judge Wentworth in August last. The said gains were pronounced by our General President as being the most far-reaching decision on trade lines he had witnessed while holding office in the U. B. It may not be amiss to enumerate what the gains on trade lines represented. To show labor's possibilities, properly organized and properly managed. 1. Wage advance from 37 cents to 41 cents per hour. 2. Overtime change from time and a half to double time. 3. An addition to list of holidays. 4. Recognition of stewards and business agents on all jobs. 5. That 44 hours constitute a week's work during the summer months, providing for half-holiday for the time mentioned. 6. That eight hours constitute a day's work in the mills. The influence coming from this award (the advance having been secured with little sacrifice) led up to the enlarged appreciation of the U. B. throughout this territory. In fact, the gains are not only noticeable in this jurisdiction, but the good has radiated into other districts. The sixth award (eight hours constitutes a day's work in the mill) that and the splendid work of General Organizer Fuelle, who was sent into the district by the General President to take advantage of the opportunity afforded, has resulted in not only establishing eight hours but in changing the men who man the mills from non-union to union characters, and so our mill situation has been changed in the past few months from a condition of disorganization to a condition of almost complete organization, with eight hours in full operation and with our label being used by several of the manufacturers.

Though the past year has been remarkably productive, still much remains to be done. This district has the material to duplicate in this year 1906 the splendid showing made in increased membership in the year past. There are parts of the territory that need strengthening. This is apparent to the D. C., also the G. P. and both are doing their utmost to improve the situation, with bright prospects ahead. The good sense and judgment shown by the managing force, aided by the appreciation and support on the part of the rank and file, explains the reason of success on trade lines. This same application can be made to the work of organization. The ambition of the enthusiastic worker is, while we have done well the past year, we want to do better the present year, because the prospects are much better than a year ago. At times it wearies our patience to have to explain and defend the principles of our organization, and sometimes we are led to believe that the wonderful accomplishments made possible through this influence are not subject to that sense of appreciation that should possess the individual benefited. The enlarged advantages coming through labor's gains not only result in benefiting the unionists but the non-unionists receive the full measure of the gain. This latter character, inasmuch as he is willing to receive, should also be willing to share in the labor and cost necessary to the production.

Our campaign, as at this time operated, is to dispense this truth and to attempt to enlighten the doubting characters, to the effect that they may mend their ways.

The need of better organization was never more apparent. With injunctions and Parryism as contending forces, also appre-

ciating the effect that these influences have on the labor movement, it should appeal strongly to each and all to do our level best in this work of increasing the membership. We have got a move on; let's keep it up. If this proposition is agreed to we need have no fears as to the result, and, with the need of organization attended to, we can move on to the next important work: That is, inculcating into the mind force the fact that success can only come when men are not only well organized but when their minds are trained to think and act unitedly. A divided mind, on the part of the organized worker, when decisions have been arrived at, will cripple the forces and lead them to defeat. All good union men are expected to stand in with majority rule. Concerted action of this kind is as essential as united forces and will go far in assuring success to our every undertaking. In the Boston and vicinity district these aims and objects are inspiring the membership. Their accomplishment will produce a united and splendidly equipped force, possessed with the power to sweep aside all obstacles that stand in the way of industrial regulation and a compensation that will represent in its proportions a living and saving wage.

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N. Arcand.

Owing to dullness of work I have not been out on the road very often during the months of January and February, and this accounts for my failure to send any report to the journal for the past month.

Early in February I addressed an open meeting of Local Union 134, Montreal. It was well attended, and quite enthusiastic. Fourteen new members were initiated and a number of others handed in their names for initiation at the following meeting.

During the strike of last year there was a serious break in the ranks of the Montreal local unions which, however, has since fully been covered up by a steady growth in membership. Each meeting brings new members, and if the increase continues Local Union 134 will certainly become one of the strongest locals of the U. B. The other local unions are also steadily improving.

I have visited the local union of Three Rivers, which, though it has not gained many new members, has perfectly kept its decorum. Its officers have of late become more familiar with their duties and are now preparing for an extensive enlistment of recruits in the spring. Local Union 1793, Three Rivers, is the first union organized in that city and is still the only one in existence, which explains its slow progress. At present other trades contemplate organizing in the spring, and when this plan has been consummated the position of our own local union will be considerably strengthened.

On the 4th of March I visited Quebec, addressing an open meeting held under the auspices of Local Union 730, attended by about 500 carpenters. The local union of that city has seen better days than the present. In its earlier days of existence they had secured an increase in wages and shorter hours, but after this, their first success, having been lulled into false security, the members neglected their meetings, fell in arrears and lost all they had gained. Today they regret their indifference and neglectfulness and are preparing to regain lost ground.

They had come 500 strong to the open meeting, animated with the best of spirits, applauding the organizer, who reproached and reprimanded them for their suicidal negligence in the preservation of the advantages the union had procured for them. Another meeting was held on March 20, resulting in the initiation of twenty new members and a large number of applications. Though it looks well for the reorganization of Quebec, it still requires considerable of active work to attain this end.

In the second week of March I proceeded to Ottawa, where I addressed two well-attended open meetings. Ten new members and twenty applications was the result here. This local union, No. 93, is keeping in good shape; its officers are sincerely devoted to the cause and their work. An English-speaking union will be established in Ottawa at an early date.

It may be of some interest to the brothers to learn of the important victory scored by organized labor over the trusts, the advocates of the open shop and the Canadian government in the recent election necessitated by the sudden death of the

minister for marine and fisheries. The government had chosen a notorious scab manufacturer as a candidate to fill the vacancy and organized labor taking the choice as a challenge, resolved to oppose it and, if possible, defeat the trust candidate. The various labor unions then nominated a member of the plumbers union as their standard-bearer, and a bitter fight ensued between them and the manufacturers, who had the moral and financial support of the government.

The result was the election of labor's candidate by a majority vote of 1,100. This is the first time that a representative of the laboring people has been elected to the Canadian Parliament. The carpenters' unions have fully done their duty in this achievement, five of our men have been speaking on the various platforms all through the campaign, and many were acting on the numerous committees, I myself having sacrificed ten days and nights for the triumph of the good cause and the defeat of one of our greatest enemies, which is considered a significant victory for unionism in Canada.

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J. W. Schrader.

Since my last report I have visited South Bend, Wash., and Raymond, two towns four miles apart. In the former there was not very much building going on and I found some of Portland's scabs doing the work. I tried to organize a local, but did not succeed. From there I proceeded to Raymond. This is a new town where building operations are carried on pretty lively at present, and much more contemplated. The town being new and accommodations very scant, it was difficult to get a hall of any kind. I finally succeeded in getting one and had a meeting. Nine names were signed on a charter application. I left the list of names with Brother Walker, who will secure several more and send for a charter.

I visited Olympia, Wash., to address an open meeting of the trades council, which was a decided success. Our local union secured a number of applications for membership on this occasion, and got the promise of several more that they would join. I will state that our Olympia local simply went to sleep and let their organization dry up and blow away. While in that city I interviewed the contractors, and they quite approved the reorganization of the men in order that they could maintain the eight-hour day. There was in this city a co-operative planing mill and building association that had been working all kinds of hours. I succeeded in reaching an agreement with this company providing that on all outside work the eight-hour rule be observed. This will materially help the union carpenters in this city, as this company was a thorn in the side of the other contractors who were working eight hours. Our local there has taken on a new lease of life, and I believe they will get back to their former standing.

From there I went to Chehalis, where they are working ten hours per day. They have as yet not learned that the Civil War is over. An incident came to my notice that is worth mentioning. I went to a job about 5:40 p. m. and found some men working outside. I addressed them and questioned them as to the prospects of organizing a local of the U. B. in their city and was given this astounding reply: "Go inside and see the boss." I wondered if we were living in the twentieth century, and if this was the land of the free and the home of the brave. However, I heeded his advice and propounded the same question to the boss. It took only a few moments for me to learn that the man inside was, in a common phrase, "onto his job" better than the men outside. His reply was: "Well, it is immaterial to me. As a journeyman I assure you I would belong to the union. I always did when I worked journey work, but if the men don't want to organize to get better pay and shorter hours, I cannot force them to. Neither can I successfully bid against contractors working ten hours and paying 30 cents per hour, while I work eight hours and pay 40 cents per hour."

In conclusion, I will say to the members of this section of the country: "I entreat you to awake from your sleep and indifference and take more interest in the organization, attend the meetings and uphold the principles of unionism."

Correspondence

Carpenters, Stay Away from Pittsburg, Pa.

Editor The Carpenter:

As there seems to be a tendency on the part of some of our contractors to get carpenters into the Pittsburg (Pa.) district, in anticipation of our demand, which is to take effect on May 1, I would respectfully ask you to publish the subjoined appeal in the April issue of The Carpenter:

TO UNION CARPENTERS.

Owing to the fact that work is not plentiful in Pittsburg, Pa., we would advise all union carpenters to not be misled by advertisements in the daily papers for carpenters wanted in this city. There are more carpenters here now than can possibly be supplied with work. Large numbers of carpenters have been idle during the past winter, and are at the present time.

The demand for carpenters is not as great as it was a year ago, when most of our men were employed, although a lockout was on. Today conditions are different. The work that has been under way during the past winter is nearly completed, while the inclemency of the weather these past few weeks has not permitted the starting of any new work. Hence, you can readily see that the situation does not warrant the coming here of carpenters from other districts. Moreover, we are endeavoring to establish a higher rate of wages on May 1, and under the circumstances an influx to this city of idle men would place our cause in jeopardy, all carpenters will confer a favor upon this district by staying away.

In making this appeal we are not prompted by selfish motives, but by a desire to do justice to members of the craft who might otherwise be deluded by advertisements and come on here only to find that they have to face a term of idleness.

As soon as a satisfactory settlement of our demands has been reached the fact will be announced in our official journal. However, it will take at least two or three months before the present condition in the building industry of this city will be relieved and become normal.

Hoping that all brothers will realize the seriousness of the situation and assist us by staying away, I remain,

Fraternally,

J. C. KEPHART,

Sec. D. C., Pittsburg, Pa.

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From Tulsa, I. T.

Editor The Carpenter:

It is my pleasant task to address the members of the U. B. through our journal for the first time, but trust it will not be the last.

Local Union 943 is in a healthy condition, and now that we have won the eight-hour day hands down, our members feel greatly encouraged in their endeavors to make this city a thorough union town.

Like many other places, Tulsa is infested with non-union men, and the blackest of white men at that. However, our city must not be judged by this disreputable element, for we have also the whitest people here in this Red Men's country that ever the sun shone on, men with faces black, though looking as white as snow in the eyes of union men.

I often wonder where so many men of the former set come from, but in looking over the constitution of our U. B. I am enlightened on this subject—our constitution requires that a man, to become a member of our organization, must be of good moral character. Now, when you investigate the character of men who are working below the union rate, trying to lower the wages of their fellow men, you will, in many instances, find that they are just out of the "pen," where they still ought to be, and that they are not eligible for membership in the U. B. or any other union.

Here in Tulsa these men are not employed by fair-minded people, but we have some small contractors who work at such

low prices that their profits do not allow them to buy themselves a decent suit of clothes. It is this kind of contractors that employ the non-union men. Birds of a feather will flock together. Fortunately our business men will have no dealings with them.

Local Union 943 has a neat sum on deposit with the Union Trust Company, on which it is drawing interest. We are at all times in a position to meet the demands of, and are ever anxious to be in good standing with, the General Office.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN MILLER, L. U. 943.

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From Reno, Nev.

Editor The Carpenter:

I desire to say a few words through the columns of our journal about the doings of Local Union 971, Reno, Nev.

We have had quite a severe winter, causing a general suspension of work and the idleness of most of the brothers for the last two months.

Work is now beginning to start up again with a prospect of a prosperous coming season. Having made arrangements for a series of instructive lectures, we gave the first on Jan. 3 at Harmony Hall, Prof. Ronanzo Adams of the Nevada University being the speaker. He addressed an enthusiastic audience of about 150 union men and their wives and friends on the subject, "The Relation of Education to Working Hours and Wages." Prof. Adams pointed out that education had a tendency to increase the wages, to reduce the hours of labor and otherwise improved the condition of the working people. He urged union men to study more and learn more in order to acquire greater efficiency in workmanship and thereby make themselves more valuable to their employers. With a greater knowledge in mastering their work they would be in a position to ask for shorter hours and higher wages. His remarks were received with great interest, calling forth frequent and enthusiastic applause. A musical entertainment followed the address. Its program in full consisted of mandolin selections by Mrs. Rousseu's class of boys, vocal selections by Messrs. Wagner, Beebe, Williams, Thomas and Alps, and a solo by Mr. William Lumsford. It also proved very interesting and attractive. Our next lecture will be given on Feb. 20. The subject will be "Workingmen's Responsibility."

We are giving these lectures with a view to influence the six unions existing here to join hands and work in harmony with one another and build up the organization in Reno on stronger basis. So far the unions of various trades have been going and pulling different ways. We are getting the hours and wages we are asking for. What we want now is a building trades council to enable us to properly conduct our campaign of education and organization among the non-union men. In this work we are enjoying the sympathy and respect of the business men, and we hope that by May 1 we will have the majority of the craft in our union.

We will have a good union speaker from San Francisco for our third lecture, to be held the 1st of March.

Fraternally yours, A. D. KANE,
L. B. Self, Boyden and Schanon, Lecture Committee.

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In Times of Peace Prepare for War.

Editor The Carpenter:

What the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners need, and must have, is a defense fund that will be sufficient to meet any requirements that may arise in years to come, and the only way that we can accomplish this is by special assessment or higher dues.

Now, if you will take Brother Duffy's report for the year ending June 30, 1905, you will see that our receipts were not sufficient to meet our expenditures for the year. But some will say that the per capita tax has been raised since that time. This is true, still it has been raised only five cents per member a month. So at the present time we are only paying twenty-five cents per member a month to the General Office. Now any fairminded brother knows in looking over the financial reports of the General Office, as they are received from month to month, that at the present rate of monthly per capita of twenty-five cents, we cannot reach that high standard which we must attain.

Some of the brothers are always ready to receive benefits, but are not willing to make their payment possible by paying

higher dues to keep a reserve fund on hand that will be ready when their time comes.

What are some of the other labor organizations paying? Typographical union pays forty cents per member a month. Cigarmakers, thirty cents per week, local dues. Now, I could cite other organizations by the score that are paying higher dues than we are, but space will not permit.

Individually, I am in favor of higher dues to the General Office and hope that the time is not far distant when we will be paying at least forty cents to the General Office.

Hoping that the brothers will study this matter over thoroughly, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

A. J. CRONKHITE,

Business Agent 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

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From Harrisburg, Pa.

Editor The Carpenter:

Having been a member of Local Union 287 of Harrisburg, Pa., for about four years, and never having noticed anything in our journal from this city, I will try, as briefly as possible, to state trade conditions as they are existing here.

We have two local unions, 187 and 1693, and while in each one of them we have a number of good, hard working brothers, using all possible efforts to further the cause of unionism, I am sorry to say that the majority of the membership seems to think that all the organization requires of them is to pay their dues. Most of the members here do not realize the importance and necessity of their presence at the local's meetings, and as a natural result the meetings are poorly attended.

This indifference and lack of interest in the organization on the part of the members, of course, has a discouraging effect on the officers as well as those brothers who attend the meetings regularly and are trying their best to make the union a success. It is high time indeed that the brothers in this city awaken from their state of lethargy and take more interest in their own welfare and the promotion of trade interests.

We have about 400 resident carpenters here in this city, and with the transient carpenters flocking here from adjacent towns during the busy season, this number generally swells up to 600 or 700.

In view of the fact that not more than one-third of this number are in the union, it may be plainly seen that we have a rather rough road to travel. The city of Harrisburg, with a population of 75,000 and growing very fast and having plenty of work, there is really no excuse for wages being as low as they are. The entire craft, the indifferent members, and especially the non-union men, are to blame for the obtaining deplorable conditions.

The two local unions have done all in their power to secure an increase in wages as well as an increase in membership. We have pleaded with and almost begged the non-union men to join with us, but they gave us the laugh, saying they don't have to join the union to get a job. They apparently delight in tearing down what the union endeavors to build up.

On Jan. 1, 1904, we sent a communication to the master builders demanding 30 cents an hour, nine hours to constitute a day's work, and a Saturday half-holiday, being fifty-three hours per week. This demand the contractors entirely ignored, one of them even boasting, in language not fit for print, of their treating with defiance our modest and just demand.

Having thus met with failure and the organization not being strong enough to enter into a fight with any chance of success, we submitted to the inevitable and accepted the old scale of $2.50 per day.

To get even with us for daring to demand an increase of wages, the master builders then adopted a card system, so obnoxious and humiliating to the brothers, however, that it obtained but a short space of time.

After this trouble was over we got along fairly well until Jan. 1, 1905, when we renewed our demand of a year ago. This time we were asking for a minimum rate of 32½ cents per hour, at the same time relinquishing all claim for pay for the Saturday half-holiday. Our demand was met with a flat refusal from the master builders. Nevertheless, a few independent contractors paid the union scale, some others paid 30½ cents, and again others 30 cents an hour until it seemed like a case of get what you can. This, with a few exceptions, is the condition prevailing since last May.

Be it said, however, to the credit of Payne & Company, of Philadelphia, who have the contract for the State capitol, they have been paying the union scale on this job, which is strictly "union," all through since the time it was started. The same firm has contracts for other large buildings, and as the union scale is much lower in Harrisburg than the firm is used to paying in Philadelphia, they are perfectly willing to pay our scale on all their contracts.

Another builder from Reading, Pa., has the contract for another large building, which also is a strictly union job; union wages are paid and no non-union man allowed to work on it.

As yet we have not made any demand on the master builders for this year's season—we have been snubbed so often, we want to become properly entrenched before we make another move on these lines. We don't want to be snubbed again; we are biding our time. Meanwhile the bosses are very anxious to ascertain what we are going to do on the first of May next. Well, we deem it good policy to keep them guessing for a while.

In conclusion I would say that though trade is good and we are ever ready to extend the hand of friendship to any union brother coming this way, we must, under the pressure of circumstances, request all transient carpenters to remain away from Harrisburg this spring and to pay no heed to advertisements for carpenters wanted here. There is no other city of the size and standing of Harrisburg in the east or west where trade conditions are so sorely in need of improvement, and I would say to the brothers, give us a chance to make another effort in this direction and stay away.

Fraternally,

L. S. WIBLE, R. S., L. U. 287.

A Word for the Philadelphia Mill Men.

Editor The Carpenter:

The mill men of Philadelphia have rapidly come to the front in the last two years. Previous to that time they were not in a position to gain any tangible advantages on trade lines and had to struggle along as best they could.

The ill-advised and disastrous strike of 1900, followed by the equally disastrous walkout of the outside carpenters three years later, causing the withdrawal of one of the largest local unions in the district and the formation of a rival body, nearly drove the mill men to the wall. But, notwithstanding the severe storms of dissension and the labor wars bitterly fought, even the courts and their hateful injunctions brought into play and the bosses doing all in their power to keep the breach wide open, the mill men held together manfully. They not only assisted their sister local unions in their efforts to maintain peaceful relations between themselves and the ex-members, but held back their own grievances and aspirations for advancement of conditions in the mills, in order that the outside carpenters would not be hampered in their efforts to regain lost ground.

At this time, happily, we are all united and stronger than ever, and as for the mill men, I can say, their union is not a forced one; the members of Millmen's Local Unions 359 and 1051 have not joined the organization under compulsive influences; they are stanch union men who have worked constantly and zealously for the organization of the district on solid bases.

We have at present 80 per cent. of the millmen in this city in the union and we can safely say that the other 20 per cent. will soon be in the fold. Our demand for fifty hours' work per week and a minimum rate of 30 cents per hour, to become effective on May 1, is a very modest one, and not much above the present grade, as the schedule now in operation calls for fifty-four hours per week and 28 cents an hour. Nor do we anticipate any trouble in getting our demands conceded in the mills and shops, excepting a few, such as the American Car Seat Company, who still work ten hours per day. These firms are unable to secure competent help; they can not attempt the doing of building work whatsoever and hence can not be considered a competitive factor in our line of business and in the coming contest, if such it is going to be.

Last season the demand for mill and shop men exceeded the supply by 10 per cent.; we could not respond to all the calls for men, and even all during the winter months we scarcely had any men idle.

The outlook for the coming season is even brighter yet; some of the firms have con-

tracts amounting to two years' work now on their books. Under these favorable conditions and indications we are looking for a peaceful and successful solution of the question at issue. Let the brothers of the U. B. turn their eyes toward Philadelphia, and let them watch us traveling upward and onward until our city takes her proper place among the most advanced and best-organized union cities and towns in all branches of the trade.

THOS. HICKEY, L. U. 359.

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From Bucyrus, O.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union 1762 being desirous to let the sister locals know of its existence in Bucyrus, O., you will kindly allow us a short space in the columns of our journal for that purpose.

We were organized July 8, 1904, on the strength of a promise by the Roehr Company, manufacturers of interior trim, sash, doors, etc., that their plant be unionized in order to avert complications in the Chicago postoffice building, a strictly union job, for which the firm had secured a contract.

The promise, as a matter of course, implied the establishment of union conditions in the firm's extensive plant, viz., a reduction of hours and an advance in wages. This part of the promise, however, was soon forgotten by the firm, and as a consequence we have been engaged in a continuous struggle ever since.

Our committee waited on the representatives of the company time after time seeking redress, only to be put off with further assurances of an early fulfillment of their promise made months ago. In these instances, as in the first one, the firm failed to carry out its pledge. Our members not only lost faith in the firm, but in the organization as well; our membership fell off from 60 to 20, and our local union began to look rather small to us.

We were about to give up the chase, when Brother Harry Cook, the general organizer, came to our rescue and secured for us a reduction of one hour on Saturday and another promise of better pay, which was likewise soon forgotten by the firm.

The last time our committee called on Mr. Roehr they did not meet with a pleasant welcome, but were asked to go to the place below, which is reputed as being extremely hot.

It was only a few days after this last visit by the committee when General Organizer Wyrich fell in on the old man.

He set him to thinking and made him see that our boys did not have to shovel coal, but were entitled to something better. On Brother Wyrich's second visit he succeeded in getting most of the men back into the union, and through his efforts we obtained the nine-hour day, with a promise of a 10 per cent. increase in wages. This occurred on the 18th of October.

On January 3 Brother Wyrich again visited us and, finding that the promised increase was not being paid, a strike was declared the following Monday and every man, union and non-union, obeyed the order except one.

After having been out six days, a settlement was reached through the instrumentality of Mr. H. B. Naylor of Pittsburg, the superintendent of the Pittsburg Building Company, for whom Roehr & Co. also had a contract. An agreement was drawn up and signed by both parties involved, of which Mr. Naylor holds the original, and the Pittsburg (Pa.) D. C. officially notified to that effect.

We are proud to say that the strike was a most honorable one to begin with and conducted by Brother Wyrich on the principle of right and justice from beginning to end. All members of our local union stood together as one man to the very last. They conducted themselves as honorable men, not giving the public any occasion whatever to complain or find fault. The entire blame for the suspension of work falls on the firm of Roehr & Co., whose word, it seems, can not be depended upon.

However, everything was thought to be settled satisfactorily to all concerned at that time, but when pay-day arrived that ghost of faithlessness and insincerity that seems to direct the actions of the firm of Roehr & Co. again made its appearance. The agreement was badly broken and violated. Hence, more trouble is in store for the firm, and should any further complication arise, it will be because of Roehr & Co. not living up to their agreement.

In conclusion, we sincerely thank

Brother Wyrich for his able support during our controversy, wishing him unbounded success in all his undertakings. We also extend our thanks to the Pittsburg (Pa.) D. C. for the firm stand they have taken in this matter.

Fraternally yours,

THE COMMITTEE.

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Why the Discrimination?

Editor The Carpenter:

But few questions have arisen within the records of history of the U. B. that so pressed upon my mind the desire and importance of a reasonable solution as does the disregard of rights and justice and the discrimination against old age in the distribution of disability and funeral benefits.

The same amount of initiation fee and the same amount of per capita tax is paid by old and young, but in benefits the old are almost entirely ignored in our organization.

It seems like a perversion of terms to say that a charter grants rights; it operates by a contrary effect, that of taking rights away from those who in good faith endeavored to better their condition in various localities prior to the organizing of our U. B. at the convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881.

Numbers of our old aged members, who in these days have taken an active part in the movement, have, by inadvertent circumstances, drifted into localities where talk of unionism was casting pearl before swine. In other cases unions have disbanded and the connection of its members with the U. B. severed against their wish and desire.

While laboring under this perplexing state of affairs the clock has kept on ticking, and when it announced the fiftieth year of a man's life the event is looked upon in our U. B. as the death line of the rights of man. Twenty-five minutes after the clock has tolled the fifty the opportunity may again present itself where he bob up again like bread cast on the waters, declare himself and again become a member. But here he is throttled upon by the rising generation and told to take a back seat. Yet the advancement of the past generation is marked with strides unequaled—the cycles of time have marked our footprints. The rising generation has taken up our trail; they are treading in our footsteps without washing their feet, simply asserting that what they are doing and will do amounts to more than we have done and pay them a royalty on the products of our achievements. Will some brother explain why a young man is entitled to more consideration regarding sick, disability and funeral benefits than an old man is? Fraternally,

G. M. WYNE, L. U. 1370.

Bingham Canyon, Utah.

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How to Treat the Apprentice.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have read with interest the article by Brother A. V. Hoffmann, entitled "The Union and the Apprentice," in our December journal, and I appreciate it very much. Through the same medium I would like to offer my idea as to how an apprentice should be treated.

Having myself gone through an apprenticeship, as we all have, I can vividly recall many occurrences as well as the feelings I was possessed of during my time of service. I think myself competent to appropriately deal with the subject.

If I were going to take on an apprentice I would select one possessed of a fair amount of ingenuity, with an ambition to become a thorough mechanic. I would have him bonded under indemnity with a reliable bondsman. He would have to be about eighteen years of age; time of service to be three years. I would teach him drawing to the full extent of my own knowledge of the art and encourage him to push ahead still further.

I am sure that an apprentice so treated would stay and I would have the satisfaction of thinking that I have turned out a mechanic who need not be ashamed to tell where he learned the trade.

My reasons for placing an apprentice under bond are obvious. In many instances when an apprentice works for a boss a year or so he becomes smart for a trivial cause; he will quit, hunt up another boss and, if possible, hire out as a journeyman. To the apprentice so leaving it matters little that the boss was a thorough mechanic and had taken pains to teach him to do his work properly, doubt-

lessly hoping to make a mechanic of the boy; and what can the boss do?

Several years ago I worked with a man, and one day I found out that he did not know how to use the spirit level nor the plumb rule (with a plummet), and still he said he had had charge of over twenty-five men on a building somewhere in the South. He carried a union card. I think that men of this kind should not be admitted to the union until they have acquired the necessary knowledge of the carpenter trade. They are a detriment to the organization. Anyone already in it, willing to learn, not having had the opportunity to become proficient in drawing, detailing work, or to acquire the knowledge of geometry, should seize the first chance to acquire this knowledge to its fullest limit of usefulness and be an honor to the organization and the craft.

Fraternally yours,
MILTON LOGAN, L. U. 1235.

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From Newark, N. J.

Editor The Carpenter:

Not remembering having seen anything in The Carpenter from Local Union 306, Newark, N. J., for a long time I presume that it will interest the brothers to learn how we are getting along.

The last year, ending December 31, 1905, was a very prosperous one for us, both financially and numerically. In the course of that year we initiated 107 new members. Our total receipts amounted to $7,270.64 and our total expenditure to $5,452.54, leaving, with the balance of the previous year, a balance in our treasury of $3,100. Our initiation fee is $15, and it is the income from that source, amounting to $750 for the year, to which our financial gain is due. An important item of the expenditure is the sum of $1,580 paid to members in sick benefit during the year past.

Our dues having barely been high enough to meet expenses, we raised them 10 cents a month on January 1, 1906, which will increase our receipts considerably this year.

Since January 1 we have initiated thirty new members and several more candidates are on our list.

We have had a very fair winter so far, which enabled us to proceed with outside work almost uninterrupted and very few of our men have been idle. Nevertheless it would be advisable for any carpenter contemplating a search for employment in Newark to stay away until after May 1, or until our demand for an advance of 50 cents in wages has been granted and we have obtained the signatures of the bosses to our agreement for the coming year.

With best wishes for the success of the U. B. and our journal, The Carpenter, I remain, THOS. E. LE TOURNEUR,
Newark, N. J. F. S. L. U. 306.

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Another Voice on the One Dollar a Month Dues.

Editor The Carpenter:

I do not agree with Brother Beachley in the December number of our journel, where he says that a number of the weaker locals would go to the wall if the dues were fixed at $1.00 a month. The members all know that if the union would go out of existence the working hours would be increased and the wages lowered.

There is a union of twelve to fifteen plumbers here in the city of Austin, Tex., they pay 25 cents a week and not one of them manifests any discontent on that account, or any opposition, because they pay that amount by order of their international organization.

I believe that if our local dues were raised by the convention or a referendum vote to one dollar monthly, it will be paid by the members without objection.

But if you leave it to the local unions to increase their present amount of dues, I am sure that as regards my local union (300) its members would reject any proposition of that nature. They say if the U. B. at large thinks that 50 cents per month is sufficient, we will not pay any larger amount. We have, as in all unions, a number of men who joined because the members will not work with them unless they belong to it. These men come to the meetings only when a fine is attached to its non-attendance. Consequently they make poor union men, and, if it is in their power, will defeat any proposition aiming at higher dues.

I think the members who only attend the meetings when they are compelled to should be held up to the severest and more

frequent criticism. Local Union 300 has paid per capita for the month of December for 113 members, while only from eighteen to twenty-five are present at each meeting, and at our quarterly meeting on January 30 the members present only numbered about seventy. We must keep on rubbing it into them. Fraternally,

J. GEGGIE, L. U. 300.

Austin, Tex.

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The Right to Differ Must Be Conceded.

Editor The Carpenter:

After reading our journal for a good while I have decided to take issue with some of its contributors and correspondents on some points. Not for the purpose of criticising, but to answer the criticism of others and to ask for a fairer spirit in some of their articles.

In an article in the February number, entitled, "Selfish Man" (by a member), the author, after making some very sensible remarks, expresses himself as follows in regard to the vote on the increase of per capita tax:

"To credit a negative voter with intelligence would stamp him a traitor, for the most simple-minded of men know that an organization of the size of the Brotherhood can not be run on the same basis of per capita tax as a smaller one, which is the case at present."

Now, Brother Editor, I voted against the increase, as did many other brother-members; yet I do not consider myself a traitor, or absolutely unintelligent. I was beaten and cheerfully acquiesce and submit to the will of the majority. But, as you are well aware, the usual dues in many of our smaller local unions are 50 cents per month and for semi-beneficial members only 30 cents per month. After paying a per capita of 25 cents per month there is very little left to a small union like ours, where about one-third of the members are either semi-beneficial or apprentices, and therefore pay the smaller due.

In larger unions and in towns where the wages have been raised to 45 and 60 cents per hour a raise of dues would not amount to much, but to many of the smaller, struggling locals in localities where the wages are yet 25 cents an hour, it would certainly work a hardship.

Our general officers draw salaries from eighteen hundred to two thousand dollars per year, while most of us, out here at least, are glad to get from five to seven hundred. I don't doubt but the general officers earn their salaries and I would not have them reduced. Possibly if we had been informed before the vote was taken how much the General Office had to pay for clerk hire and other necessary expenses our vote on one or two propositions would have been different.

I concede to every man the right to differ from me, and as I was in the minority on the subject in question, I admit I was wrong, but I do object to being called a traitor or a fool because of my differing with the majority or because of my vote.

A. B. WILSON,
President L. U. 140.

West Mineral, Kans.

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Extravagance Necessitates Assessments.

Editor The Carpenter:

In the February number of our journal I notice an article by Brother J. F. Truax of L. U. 450, Ogden, Utah, in response to Frank Duffy's remarks in his article entitled "An Empty Treasury Is Dangerous." I would say that Brother Duffy in this article speaks some wise words, and so does Brother Truax when he says, "Very few local unions pause to consider what an empty treasury means." Yet his suggestion of levying an assessment of 50 cents per month for twelve months I for one could not approve of. Assessments never done any good to any organization; it will cause dissatisfaction among the members. There may be a few enthusiastic members who think that assessments are a good means to swell the treasury; but experience teaches us that it is a dangerous undertaking. It tends to cause many members to break away from the organization, especially members not directly interested in and not working at the trade, of whom we have quite a number. While one-half of our membership may be so situated that they can stand an assessment, there are others that can not afford it.

To swell our treasury I would suggest that we advocate the observance of stricter

(Continued on Page 51.)

News Notes from Local Unions

Kirkville, Mo.—In anticipation of trouble to arise with our contractors on or after the 1st of April, when we expect our demand to take effect, we would advise transient carpenters to give this locality a wide berth until further notice.

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Vineland, N. J.—Business is exceedingly dull here at this time and work is so scarce that most of our members were compelled to leave town in search of employment elsewhere. Carpenters are advised to stay away until trade conditions have improved.

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Newark, N. J.—All carpenters are warned to remain away from this district this spring. Our demand for an increase in wages has as yet not been granted and we are anticipating trouble to arise from the enforcement of our new scale. Keep away until further notice.

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Charleston, Mo.—We would warn all carpenters in search of employment to remain away from this vicinity; most of our home men are idle and there is no work whatever in sight. Stay away until trade conditions have improved, of which we shall give due notice in the journal.

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Cedar Rapids, Ia.—A movement for better conditions being in progress here, and the supply of carpenters considerably exceeding the demand, we would call upon all migrating craftsmen to keep away from Cedar Rapids pending a settlement of our demands upon the contractors.

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Illmo, Mo.—We would request that all transient brothers stay away from this locality for the next few months. Trade is exceedingly dull and is likely to continue so until late in spring. Half of our membership is out of work and the resident brothers are more than enough to do twice the amount of building work we expect to be required this season.

Blackwell, O. T.—Local Union 1238 of this city having been but recently organized, and as we have made a demand for better conditions, we would request all carpenters to stay away until the minimum scale of 33 1-3 cents per hour we are asking for has been granted. Work is very slack, we have more men here than needed, and a good many idle members at this time.

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Dayton, Fla.—This locality is overrun with carpenters in search of employment, and as work is very scarce here this season, most all of them are disappointed. We have as many as seventy good men idle at present and no prospect of any building operations to be started for some months to come. We earnestly advise migrating brothers to steer clear of Dayton until further notice.

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Bartlesville, I. T.—Having some trouble with a few contractors here who refused to sign our new agreement, all carpenters are warned not to come to this locality until further notice. Migrating brothers should pay no heed to advertisements or reports stating that building industry in this vicinity is on a boom. This is false; we have a large number of men idle and work is scarce this season.

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St. Louis, Mo.—It is with regret we inform the brothers of the U. B. that Local Union 578 has discovered a traitor in its ranks by the name of Nat Greene. For the past eighteen months he has given away the proceedings of our meetings to one Wm. W. Kay, a detective, receiving pay for the treacherous act. He has also revealed other business of the local union to the same party, received part payment from same for a list of the delegates to the D. C. and gave him names of brothers owning property.

Nat Greene has been expelled by the local union for violation of Section 85—165

of the General Constitution. Beware of him.

All carpenters are requested to remain away from St. Louis on account of differences between the bricklayers and masons' local unions and their employers. All unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council are affected by this trouble.

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Abilene, Tex.—There is a rumor afloat that our contractors are going to advertise for carpenters. We have more than enough resident carpenters here to handle all work in sight, and if the bosses are advertising for help it is with a view to strike a blow at the eight-hour movement in progress here. Migrating brothers will please place no credence in ads which they may notice in the papers for carpenters wanted in Abilene, and stay away from this locality for the present.

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Gloversville, N. Y.—Local Union 1107 held a banquet on Thursday evening, March 1, at their meeting hall, which was well filled with members, their families and friends, the presence of a large number of ladies being a delightful surprise to all. The entertainment begun at 8 p. m. sharp with music by the orchestra of five pieces, and was thoroughly enjoyed by those in attendance. A banquet was served later on in elegant style, satisfying the inner man by substantials that appealed to the appetite. The whole affair was a rattling success.

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Tuxedo, N. Y.—We would warn the brothers not to heed advertisements in the New York papers for men wanted by McCready of this city. He don't pay the wages. On hiring a man he promises him $3.00 a day, and on pay-day pays him what he pleases. Any brother who thinks Tuxedo is an easy place to work in is badly mistaken. Board is unobtainable in the city proper; at the stores you have to pay enormous prices for every article you may purchase, and you have to walk from five to six miles into the mountains to your place of work. Nor do they allow you to ride a wheel, nor to have a horse inside the park. Transient brothers should communicate with the R. S., Lester Forshay, 389 Sloatsburg, N. Y., before coming here.

Jackson, Tex.—Local Union 1660 will be a year old on March 1. We are moving along nicely, have 104 members in good standing and are proud of our union. Nearly every carpenter in the city is within our folds. Our sister local, No. 259, is also doing well. We want to grow still stronger in numbers and knowledge and become a power in the furtherance of labor's cause. We have put up a strong union man for the legislature and expect to stand by him in this race. We feel that we must put forth more energy on these lines; we must vote right, for the welfare of our wives and children and leave party politicians alone.

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Sioux City, Ia.—This is one of the cities in the West the labor condition of which is greatly misrepresented by the press throughout the country. We often read in the papers that Sioux City is on a great boom and that mechanics are in demand, while there is no dearth of mechanics and we are having an oversupply in all crafts. The notoriety we have received through the press has brought hundreds of men here, causing the labor market to be overstocked, with a tendency to reduce wages and proving a hindrance to unionism. Mechanics of all crafts are warned to keep away from this city; the wanton cry of great demand for men is all a "fake."

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New York City—As a result of the differences between the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union and their employers, building operations in this city are almost at a standstill and work is scarce, especially for carpenters. Hundreds of members of the various U. B. locals of Greater New York are walking the streets, from three to ten weeks at a stretch, in vain search of employment. As stated above, the strike of the iron workers is the cause of this present depression in the building industry of this city, and though it is now in progress about four months, yet there is no sign of any settlement and the situation is daily becoming more critical. Buildings that should have been ready for occupation this fall or early spring are away behind in their completion. Some of the largest buildings under construction, in-

stead of going on in full blast, are actually standing idle.

From the foregoing transient brothers will readily see that New York City is a good place to stay away from at this time. An unwarranted influx of idle carpenters, or other building tradesmen, would certainly have a deteriorating effect upon and complicate the situation greatly. The more so as we have reason to believe that some of our employers are eagerly looking for an opportunity to force the open shop upon us, which just such a depression of business and an overabundance of idle men might afford them. Should the Iron League bosses succeed in enforcing the open shop in the iron industry our turn might come next and the attempt at its introduction in our line be but a matter of short time. We want to be prepared for the emergency, and again we call on all carpenters to remain away from New York City until the iron workers' controversy has been adjusted and building operations have started up again.

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Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Despite and contrary to the bosses' assertions in their alluring advertisements for men our strike against the combined Interstate Employers' Association, inaugurated three years ago this coming 4th of May, is still on. The bosses' statement in these ads, that the open shop prevails in this city is likewise a bare falsehood which we emphatically refute. We are not wavering in the least. We are determined to win this strike and will certainly be victorious in the end if only our brothers up the States, Connecticut, Massachusetts, etc., will stay away and allow us to fight our battle unhindered. However, we regret to say that while our own members for these long three years have kept aloof from the association, the open shop bosses, men from other places, carrying cards, who would do no wrong in their home towns, have started to work for the unfair bosses and have been scabbing on us, denying their names as well as the fact that they were in possession of union cards. When cornered these men would say: "This is a wide open town and we intend to stay." What we are asking is, that the members of our own organization, should they not feel inclined to assist us in this fight, which is their fight also, will at least refrain from any action that might have a tendency to fortify the position of our common enemy; that they stay away from Mt. Vernon and all other places where our brothers are on the defensive against this unscrupulous Interstate Association until we have brought the recreant bosses into line again. We hope that this appeal will not be in vain. Keep away!

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Minneapolis, Minn.—At the regular meeting of Local Union No. 7, held March 3, 1906, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, Brother W. D. Huber, G. P. of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and Brother P. J. McCarthy, president of the B. T. C. of California and member of the G. E. B. of the U. B., have graced our tenth anniversary entertainment with their presence and furthered the success of said entertainment with eloquent speeches, and

"Whereas, We feel that the speeches they delivered will result as a help to our union and to the general cause of unionism in this city; therefore be it

"Resolved, by Local Union No. 7, in regular meeting assembled, this second day of March, 1906, that we extend our most sincere thanks and appreciation to the above named officers of the U. B. and the California B. T. C. for the part they took in our tenth anniversary entertainment, the speeches they delivered, the advice and help rendered us during their short visit to our city; and be it also

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our General Office, to Brother Huber and to Brother McCarthy.

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Information Wanted.

Roland House, a member of Local Union 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has absconded, leaving his wife and four small children in destitute circumstances. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will confer a great favor upon the local union by notifying the recording secretary.

W. J. SWEET.
615 Eighteenth St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

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Rory Kelly left Waterbury, Conn., about June or July, 1905; last heard of from Glen

Cove, Long Island, N. Y. His address is wanted by the undersigned, as important news from Ireland awaits him. Any information leading to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by

PATRICK KINNERNEY,
10 South St., Waterbury, Conn.

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Anyone knowing the present address of Wm. F. Bennett, a carpenter by trade, age about fifty-seven years, will convey a great favor upon the undersigned by communicating with him at once. Wm. F. Bennett was last heard from two years ago while in Newark, N. J., residing at 51 Clinton street. Information is desired on account of death of mother. Local unions will kindly assist in this matter and oblige,

HENRY BENNETT.
Kimball Bldg., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

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John A. Nusbaum, the subject of the sketch below, formerly a member of Local Union 565, Elkhart, Ind., absconded on January 3 with money belonging to his wife, leaving her in destitute circumstances. He is thirty-one years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs about 175 pounds, dark complexion, blue eyes, two first front top teeth gold. German by birth.


John A. Nusbaum

There is a probability that he has applied for admission to local union elsewhere under an assumed name. Should any member or reader ascertain his address or know where he is at present located please communicate with and oblige

MRS. JOHN A. NUSBAUM,
Box 394, Whiting, Ind.

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Local Union 943 in Social Session.

Tulsa, I. T.—The members of Local Union 943, their wives, sweethearts and friends had a gala time at the Eperson opera house on the evening of February 21, when the local union gave a social and banquet. The program consisted of an address on unionism by Brother G. J. Meecham, recitations and selections by a vocal quartet. The banquet was served by a joint committee in a bewildering array of choice eatables of the genuine home cooked sort.

After all present had enjoyed all they wished of the appetizing food the remainder was ordered distributed among the worthy and needy persons of the city. Accordingly, the day following the occasion the ladies distributed more than a wagon load of choice food in such parts of the city as seemed most appropriate.

Tulsa Local No. 943 was organized December 8, 1904, a little over fourteen months ago and now has a membership of 140.

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Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.	Dunnellon, Fla.
Wichita Falls, Tex.	Mineral Wells, Tex.
Smothersville, Ill.	Vilas, Pa.
Port Arthur, Ont., Can.	Sulphur, Ind. Ter.
Waycross, Ga., 2.	Chaffee, Mo.
The Dalles, Ore.	Cape May, N. J.

Total: 13 Local Unions.

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Localities Where Trade Is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trades is dull:

Portland, Ore.	Waterbury, Conn.
Burlington, Ia.	Bradentown, Fla.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Washington, Pa.
Louisville, Ky.	Williamsport, Pa.
Owosso, Mich.	Santa Rosa, Cal.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Pueblo, Col.
Erie, Pa.	New Orleans, La.
Miami, Fla.	Gainesville, Fla.
Nashville, Tenn.	Detroit, Mich.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Gulfport, Miss.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Ft. Smith, Ark.	Pensacola, Fla.

Sliding Door Hints.

There are other things about the sliding door that should not be overlooked. The bumper, for instance, is sometimes forgotten to be put in the back end of the pocket, before the ceiling of same, or the plastering is done. Then again if the bumper is provided for, more than likely it is simply a block, a piece of two-by-four nailed on the floor, so that when the door is run back the momentum of same causes the top to move on beyond the proper stopping place, then there is a sudden rebound and an unnecessary jar that is anything but helpful to the door and the adjustment of the hanger.—American Carpenter.

Trade Notes

Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 428, Fairmont, W. Va.—On April 1 we shall demand a minimum rate of $2.70 per day of nine hours, thus eliminating the sliding scale from $2.50 to $3.00, at present in operation.

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District Council, East Orange, N. J.—In the latter part of January we passed a motion instructing the secretary to notify all boss carpenters that we demand an advance in wages from 41 to 45 cents per hour on and after May 1, 1906.

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Local Union 389, Tuxedo, N. Y.—Among other demands of minor importance we are asking for the eight-hour workday, forty-four hours per week and a minimum rate of 41 cents per hour, to take effect on May 1 this year.

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Local Union 1660, Jackson, Tex.—We have asked for an advance in wages of 5 cents per hour, to take effect on April 30 next. Our 1905 scale, which is still in force, is 30 cents an hour. Prospects for success of this movement are decidedly fair.

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District Council, Dayton, O.—This body and affiliated locals have decided to make a demand for eight hours and 33¼ cents per hour, to take effect on May 1, the new agreement to be in operation for one year. We are working nine hours per day at present.

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Local Union 48, Kirkville, Mo.—This local union has made a demand upon the contractors for a minimum rate of 27½ cents per hour for nine hours' work and, although none of them has so far conceded to our demand, we hope to win out in the near future.

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Local Union 522, Canandaigua, N. Y.—An advance of 2½ cents per hour will be our this year's demand upon the contractors, making our scale 30 cents per hour and nine hours a day's work, to become effective on May 1, 1906.

Local Union 1770, Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Still working ten hours per day, our members are greatly dissatisfied with present conditions and the local union decided to demand nine hours and 30 5-9 cents an hour on and after May 1. The scale now prevailing is 27½ cents per hour.

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Local Union 215, Lafayette, Ind.—Believing that we are entitled to a shorter workday and an increase in wages, we have entered into a movement for the securing of the eight-hour day and a minimum of 35 cents per hour. At present we are working nine hours at the rate of 30 cents an hour.

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Local Union 958, Marquette, Mich.—We have notified our contractors as early as in January, that we demand an increase in wages from $2.83½ to $3.15 per day. All carpenters are requested to stay away from this locality pending a settlement of our demand, of which we shall give due notice.

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Local Union 294, East Palestine, O.—At a meeting held in January last we unanimously voted to demand a raise in wages of 25 cents per day, making our minimum rate $3.00 per day of eight hours, to take effect on May 1, 1906. Some of our contractors are already paying the wages we are demanding.

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Local Union 734, Kokomo, Ind.—Three of our contractors have already signed our new schedule providing for nine hours and 33 1-3 cents per hour. We anticipate no trouble with the employers in the enforcement of our demand, but would advise carpenters to remain away from Kokomo until further notice.

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Local Union 79, New Haven, Conn.—The master builders have as yet not granted our demand for a Saturday half-holiday; they instead, as a counter-proposition, offered us an increase in wages of 20 cents per day, which we rejected. Although negotiations are not entirely broken

off, nearly all the builders have recently joined the Interstate Association of Builders and Lumber Dealers, which looks as if a clash was inevitable. We most urgently call upon all carpenters to stay away from New Haven pending an adjustment of our trouble.

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Local Union 491, Corinth, N. Y.—Here in this village we are still working ten hours per day, but we are now taking a stand for a reduction of hours to nine per day. The contractors being all in favor of the reduction, we anticipate no trouble on April 1, when the new rule will become effective.

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District Council, Norfolk, Va.—At a regular meeting this council decided to ask the contractors for an increase in wages from our present scale of $2.75 and $3.00 to $3.50 minimum per day, to become effective on May 1, 1906. The contractors having encouraged us in this move, we don't look for much opposition.

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Local Union 635, Boise, Idaho—A resolution has been unanimously adopted by this local union demanding an eight-hour workday and 45 cents an hour to be the minimum rate of wages on and after June 1, 1906. We have notified the contractors of our demands and do not anticipate any difficulty in getting them granted.

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Local Union 897, Norristown, Pa.—Our demands to hold good for one year commencing May 1, 1906, have been submitted to the builders and contractors, but what the result of this move will be is hard to tell at this time, though we are asking for but a slight increase in wages, or 35 cents an hour. We are working fifty hours per week.

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District Council, Newton, Waltham, Watertown, Mass., and Vicinity.—Because of the constantly increasing cost of living and other reasons, we have adopted a new code of working rules, which provide that forty-four hours be a week's work and 41 cents instead of 37½ cents, the present wages, be the schedule to be operated upon and observed on and after June 1 and April 1, 1906, respectively.

Local Union 1533, Barnesville, O.—After due consideration of the matter, we have voted to change our wage scale, which now is $2.25 per day, to 28 cents per hour for nine hours' work. We have notified the contractors of our action and do not expect to meet with much trouble in obtaining their signature to the new scale.

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Local Union 690, Little Rock, Ark.—Our demand for an advance in wages from 31¼ cents to 37½ cents per hour, to take effect on April 15, is creating considerable opposition among the bosses. Nevertheless we are determined to win out, but would earnestly request migrating carpenters to keep aloof from this place until our ambition has been realized.

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Local Union 27, Toronto, Ont., Can.—A resolution has been carried by this local union and the A. S. branch to the effect that we ask the employers for an increase of the minimum rate of 30 cents to 33 cents an hour on May 1, 1906. A joint committee from both unions is endeavoring to arrange the matter, if possible, without friction, and we hope they may be successful.

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Local Union 825, Willimantic, Conn.—The committee appointed by this local union to submit our demand for the eight-hour workday and an advance of 25 cents, or $2.50 per day, to contractors, found the latter willing to grant the eight hours, but opposed to the advance. The prospects of gaining our demands without any friction are rather poor, but the bosses may yield to pressure.

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District Council, East St. Louis, Ill.—On February 26 the Builders' Exchange locked out all the building trades because of their refusal to enter into a one year's agreement that they would not take part in any sympathetic strike. Today, the 14th of March, we are pleased to state that ignoring the Builders' Exchange we have entered into an agreement with the contractors individually, guaranteeing us the 55 cents per hour demanded, the raise to take effect on April 9. Our men are now returning to work; only about forty of the locked out men are yet out of employment through inclemency of weather.

District Council, Greensburgh and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.—At a regular meeting this body decided that the scale of wages for journeymen carpenters in this district on and after April 1, 1906, be $3.75 per day of eight hours, or forty-four hours per week. We have canvassed the district thoroughly and have every reason to believe that our demand will be granted without trouble.

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Joint District Council, Hudson County, N. J.—We have notified the mill owners of this district that on and after May 1 members working in mills and shops will work but eight hours per day and demand a half-holiday on Saturday. We control twenty-three of the twenty-five mills in the district and expect a favorable reply from the owners of the former. We are determined to make ours a strictly eight-hour district.

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Local Union 1603, Anadarko, Ok. T.—In conformity with an amendment to our working rules, recently adopted, we are demanding eight hours' work per day, a reduction of one hour and 35 cents instead of 30 cents, our present minimum rate. The contractors, upon notification of our demand, all expressed themselves willing to abide by our revised working rules. Hence we do not anticipate any serious trouble on April 1, the day the new rule becomes operative.

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Local Union 651, Jackson, Mich.—We have submitted a new working agreement to the Builders' Exchange which provides for eight hours' work and the closed shop. The agreement has been returned to us with the bosses' ultimatum that they will run "open shops." As the painters have made similar demands and will go out on May 1, and we will not work with non-union painters, we will also suspend work on that date. The matter will certainly be a fight to the finish.

❖ ❖ ❖

Successful Trade Movements.

Kewanee, Ill.—By the entering and signing of an agreement between Local Union 154 of this city and the Master Builders' Association the advance in wages from 35 to 37½ cents per hour demanded has been conceded to us. The meeting with the contractors at which the agreement was adopted, was the most harmonious one we ever held with them. We hope that the good will between us will continue.

❖ ❖ ❖

Tulsa, I. T.—The eight-hour day is established here since March 1 and we have also secured a minimum wage of $3.00 per day. Our bosses have granted our demand without a murmur and the public greeted our success with a smile.

❖ ❖ ❖

Plainfield, N. J.—With a little parleying and the use of diplomacy we have gained our demand without a struggle. Our new agreement calling for a minimum rate of $3.50 per day of eight hours and for a Saturday half-holiday, forty-four hours per week, has been signed by the employers.

❖ ❖ ❖

Bartlesville, I. T.—On February 14 we adopted a resolution to the effect that we demand a raise of 25 cents per day, or $3.00 per day of eight hours. Our agreement, to be in operation for one year, has now been signed by the contractors with the exception of one or two. They will soon realize their mistake and fall in line before long, as we have about 100 of the carpenters here in the union and only sixteen or eighteen on the outside.

❖ ❖ ❖

Hudson County, New Jersey, District Council.—We have obtained the signatures of the master carpenters to our new agreement, providing among other minor points, that eight hours shall constitue a day's work on the first five days of the week and four hours on Saturday. The minimum rate of wages for carpenters shall be $4.00 per day; on legal holidays, Sundays and all overtime shall be paid double the minimum rate. The agreement will become effective on May 14, 1906.

❖ ❖ ❖

Beware of Him.

Breese, Ill.—Henry Eilers, formerly a member of Local Union 1675 and a contractor, has left town without paying the wages due his men and after defrauding other people. He is between thirty-five and forty years of age and about six feet in height. His present whereabouts are unknown to us; beware of him wherever he should turn up.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Offizielle Bekanntmachung.

Unsere Mitglieder, Lokal-Unionen und Distrikt-Councils sind hiermit daran erinnert, daß in diesem Jahre unsere 14te Zweijahres-Konvention in Niagara Falls, N. Y., stattfindet und am 17ten September eröffnet werden wird

Wir machen ferner darauf aufmerksam, daß alle zu beantragenden Konstitutions-Veränderungen oder Zusätze laut Sektion 184a, dem General-Sekretär zeitig genug zuzusenden sind, um dieselben mindestens einen monat vor Stattfinden der Konstitution in unserem offiziellen Journal „The Carpenter" veröffentlichen zu können.

Unsere General-Konstitution bedarf der Verbesserung, sie ist unvollständig und lückenhaft. Bei der Anwendung verschiedener ihrer Paragraphen hat es sich gezeigt, daß dieselben unklar und unbestimmt abgefaßt sind, während wir bei der Anwendung anderer gefunden haben, daß dieselben auf verschiedene Art und Weise ausgelegt werden können. Unsere Gesetze sollten in ihrem Wortlaute so einfach und deutlich sein, daß ein Jeder dessen Sinn begreifen kann und die Möglichkeit verschiedener Auslegung ausgeschlossen ist. Die Vornahme einer Revision unserer Konstitution in diesem Sinne wird daher eine der wichtigsten Aufgaben unserer nächsten Konvention sein.

Die Zeit ist nun gekommen, wo alle Lokal-Unionen über gewünschte Konstitutions-Veränderungen oder Zusätze diskutiren und letztere in Anträge formuliren sollten.

Es ist auf früheren Konventionen vorgekommen, daß wichtige Konstitutions-Veränderungen oder Anträge erst während der Tagung oder gar vor Schluß der Konvention eingereicht und ohne gehörige Erwägung und in der Eile erledigt wurden. Ein solches Vorgehen führt zu Unzufriedenheit und Zwistigkeit und sollte daher absolut vermieden werden. Dies kann geschehen wenn die diesbezüglichen Anträge vor dem Stattfinden der Konvention dem General-Sekretär zugeschickt und dieselben spätestens in der August-Ausgabe des Journals veröffentlicht werden. Auf diese Weise können diese Anträge zur Kenntniß der Gesammt-Mitgliedschaft gebracht und allen Lokal-Unionen und Distrikt-Councils die Gelegenheit geboten werden sich eine Meinung über die Anträge zu bilden und dieselbe zur Geltung zu bringen.

Wir erwarten nun, daß diese Angelegenheit, sowie alle anderen Fragen die mit der Konvention zusammenhängen, sobald als nur möglich auf die Tagesordnung der Versammlungen der Lokal-Unionen gesetzt und in sachlicher, ruhiger Weise besprochen werden.

Den beantragten Amendements zur Konstitution können Erklärungen der Gründe der Antragsteller beigefügt werden und werden diese ebenfalls zur Veröffentlichung kommen.

Amendements, Zusätze, Erklärungen und andere Anträge sollten spätestens am 20ten Juni d. J. in Händen des General-Sekretärs sein um in der Juli-Ausgabe des „Carpenter" zu erscheinen; denn es ist leicht möglich, daß derartige Bekanntmachungen in der letzten, vor Stattfinden der Konvention erscheinenden, der August-Ausgabe, seitens der Versammlungen nicht mehr die nöthige Berücksichtigung finden werden.

Tretet also sofort in Berathung und sendet Eure Anträge an den General-Sekretär.

Brüderlichen Gruß,

Frank Duffy, Gen.-Sec.

Die Kontroverse zwischen unserer Brüderschaft und den Amalgamated Wood-Workers.

Wieder müssen wir uns mit dieser leidigen Frage beschäftigen. Die Streitfrage zwischen uns und den Wood-Workers ist noch nicht geschlichtet und alle Friedensaussichten haben sich schnöde zerschlagen, wie aus dem in der Januar-Ausgabe dieses Journals veröffentlichten Berichte des Exekutiv-Boards zu ersehen ist.

Auch wäre mit Letzterem für uns diese Angelegenheit, vorläufig wenigstens, abgethan wenn nicht der Bericht der anderen Seite d. h. derjenige der Executive der Amalgamated Wood-Workers, über die gepflogenen Einigungs-Unterhandlungen, uns dazu zwängen auf die Frage jetzt schon zurückzukommen.

Dieser letztere Bericht, wie derselbe in der

Februar-Nummer des „International Wood-Worker" veröffentlicht ist, ist sehr einseitig gehalten. Es sind darin nur die Vorschläge die seitens der Wood-Workers der Konferenz unterbreitet wurden aufgeführt, aber die Vorschläge der Vertreter unserer Brüderschaft sind mit keiner Silbe erwähnt und gänzlich ausgelassen. Ueber die Gründe dieser Auslassung eines der wichtigsten Theile der Konferenz-Verhandlungen kann Niemand mehr im Zweifel sein der von den, seitens unseres Exekutiv-Boards gemachten Vorschlägen, Kenntniß erlangt.

Diese Vorschläge enthielten so günstige und weitgehende Zugeständnisse an die Wood-Worker für den Fall einer Verschmelzung beider Organisationen, daß es die Vertreter der Wood-Worker's für rathsam hielten ihren Mitgliedern diese Vorschläge vorzuenthalten um deren Verwerfung Ihrerseits besser rechtfertigen zu können.

Umsomehr Grund und Ursache aber haben wir diese Vorschläge jetzt zur Kenntniß der Mitglieder der Amalgamated Wood-Workers sowie auch unserer eigenen Mitglieder zu bringen.

Die General-Offize hat soeben ein Spezial-Circular in englischer Sprache erlassen in welchem dies geschieht. Da aber bekanntlich der größere Theil der hier in Frage kommenden Kollegen, d. h. der Tischler und anderer in Holzbearbeitungs-Fabriken beschäftigten Arbeiter, deutschredende sind, erachten wir es für nothwendig die beiderseitigen Vorschläge in deutscher Sprache folgen zu lassen.

Die Vorschläge der Wood-Workers lauten in deutscher Uebersetzung (wir bedienen uns hier ihres eigenen Organs) folgendermaßen:

„1. Alle in Fabriken beschäftigten Holzarbeiter, die zur Zeit der U. B. angehören, sollen bei dieser verbleiben, sofern sie es nicht freiwillig vorziehen, zu den A. W. überzutreten.

2. Den A. W. soll das Recht zugestanden werden, die bisher nicht organisirten Holzarbeiter des Landes zu organisiren, ohne daß ihnen hierin seitens der U. B. Hindernisse in den Weg gelegt werden.

3. Zur Herstellung besserer Beziehungen zwischen der U. B. und den A. W. sollen von beiden Verbänden Delegaten gewählt oder ernannt werden, um den Verband der einen Organisation auf den Konventionen der anderen zu vertreten.

4. Wie die Beziehungen zwischen den beiden Verbänden in Zukunft geregelt werden sollen, haben die Konventionen der Verbände zu bestimmen."

Wie ersichtlich, ist in diesen Vorschlägen keinerlei Verschmelzung, wie solche auf der Konvention der A. F. of L. in Pittsburg in Aussicht gestellt wurde, vorgesehen, dagegen aber das Fortbestehen der Am. Wood-Workers als rivalisirende Organisation. Die Vorlage wurde deßhalb von unseren Vertretern zurückgewiesen, deren Vorschläge dasselbe Schicksal seitens der Vertreter der Wood-Workers erfuhren.

Ein Komite bestehend aus den Präsidenten beider Organisationen und Sam Gompers wurde dann eingesetzt, welches nachstehende Vorlage als Basis eines Uebereinkommens unterbreitete: (Nachfolgende Uebersetzung ist ebenfalls dem „Int. Wood-Worker" entnommen.)

„1. Daß diese Vereinbarung, aufrichtig und ehrlich eingegangen wird zum Schutze und zur Förderung der Interessen Derjenigen, aus denen die Mitgliederschaft der beiden Organisationen sich zusammensetzt.

2. Daß zu obigem Ende ein Gegenseitigkeitsvertrag abgeschlossen werden und fernerhin Zusammenwirken, Einigkeit oder Verschmelzung erreicht werden möge.

3. Daß die bevorstehenden Konvente der U. B. und der A. W. ihre respektiven Vollziehungsbeamten ermächtigen sollen, zusammenzukommen und mit einander wegen der Fortdauer und Verbesserung dieses Uebereinkommens, oder betreffs anderer Vereinbarungen zu berathen, oder auch um Bedingungen für die Verschmelzung der beiden Verbände festzusetzen.

4. Daß irgend ein Uebereinkommen, das zwischen dem Vollziehungs-Ausschuße der U. B. und dem der A. W. vereinbart werden mag, der Mitgliederschaft beider Verbände zur Gutheißung unterbreitet werden soll; erhält es die Mehrheit der Stimmen beider Organisationen, so soll es rechtverbindliche Kraft haben und von beiden Organisationen ehrlich beobachtet werden. Bis das Ergebniß der Abstimmung über das erst noch zu treffende Uebereinkommen ermittelt ist, soll die gegenwärtige Vereinbarung und sollen etwa späterhin noch zu treffende Bestimmungen von der U. B. und den A. W. anerkannt werden, für sie bindend und in voller Kraft sein.

5. Sollten die von den Vollziehungs-Ausschüßen der U. B. und der A. W. aufgestellten Bedingungen von einem der Verbände oder von beiden verworfen werden, so haben die beiden Vollziehungs-Ausschüße innerhalb neunzig Tagen wiederum zusammenzutreten und neue Vereinigungs- oder Verschmelzungsvorschläge auszuarbeiten, die dann wieder, wie

beim ersten Male, zur Urabstimmung zu bringen sind. Die Absicht, die hiermit verfolgt wird, ist die, keinen Stillstand eintreten zu lassen in den Bemühungen, eine Vereinbarung zwischen den beiden Verbänden, oder deren Verschmelzung zu Wege zu bringen.

6. Während die hierin vorgesehenen Unterhandlungen schweben, bezw. zur Ausführung vorbereitet werden, soll die folgende zeitweilige Vereinbarung in Kraft sein, Geltung haben und in allen Treuen durchgeführt werden, falls die Mitgliederschaften der U. B. und der A. W. dazu ihre Einwilligung geben.

7. Daß die Generalbeamten der U. B. und der A. W. örtlich und im allgemeinen auf jede Weise zusammenarbeiten sollen zur Förderung der wechselseitigen Mitgliederinteressen beider Verbände.

8. Während die in dieser Vereinbarung vorgesehenen Ausgleichs-Bestrebungen schweben, haben die Generalbeamten beider Organisationen nach besten Kräften dahin zu streben, daß alle Feindseligkeiten zwischen den beiden Verbänden unterbleiben."

Die von unserem Exekutiv-Board eingereichten und in dem Bericht der Vertreter der Am. Wood-Workers unterdrückten Vorschläge, waren folgende:

„Die Ver. Brüderschaft und die Am. Wood-Workers sollen sich über einen Gewerksvertrag einigen der bis zum 1ten Juli 1906 in Kraft bleiben, und nach dessen Ablauf eine Verschmelzung auf folgender Basis stattfinden soll:

Alle gegenwärtig gutstehende Mitglieder der Am. Wood-Workers Int. Union sollen zur Zeit des Stattfindens der Verschmelzung zu folgenden, von der Konstitution der Ver. Brüderschaft vorgeschriebenen, Benefits berechtigt sein:

Mitglieder der Am. Wood-Workers, welche ihrer Organisation ein Jahr lang angehören, sollen bei ihrem Ableben zu zweihundert Dollars berechtigt sein.

Mitglieder der Am. Wood-Workers, welche denselben sechs Monate angehören, sollen im Sterbefalle zu hundert Dollar berechtigt sein.

Mitglieder, welche zur Zeit ihrer Aufnahme in die Am. Wood-Workers Int. Union das fünfzigste Lebensjahr überschritten hatten, oder Lehrlinge die das Alter von einundzwanzig Jahren noch nicht erreicht und ihre Lehrzeit noch nicht absolvirt haben, sollen zu theilweisem Benefit, wie in Sektion 98 der Konstitution der V. B. vorgesehen, berechtigt sein; nämlich zu einem Benefit von fünfzig Dollar. Frauen-Sterbebenefit soll den Mitgliedern der Am. Wood-Workers gemäß der Sektionen 99 bis 101 der Konstitution der V. B. gewährt werden.

Die oben bezeichneten Sektionen garantiren den Mitgliedern der Am. Wood-Workers die an der Verschmelzung Theil nehmen, alle Rechte, Privilegien und Benefits die den Mitgliedern der V. B. gewährt werden. Mitglieder der Am. Wood-Workers, die sich nach der Verschmelzung in der V. B. zur Aufnahme melden, sollen wie andere Kandidaten den Konstitutions-Bestimmungen unterworfen sein."

Der Bericht unseres Exekutiv-Boards über die Konferenz-Verhandlungen ist bereits im Journal erschienen, doch müssen wir denselben zur Vervollständigung unserer Erörterungen, hier nochmals anführen. Derselbe lautet:

„An alle Lokal-Unionen und Distrikt-Councils der V. B.:

Brüder—Gemäß den Vereinbarungen der Vertreter der V. B. und der Amalgamated Wood Workers zur Pittsburger Konvention der A. F. of L. traten die Executiv-Behörden beider vorerwähnten Organisationen, Donnerstag den 25ten Januar im Grand Hotel dieser Stadt zur Konferenz zusammen, in welcher Samuel Gompers, der Präsident der A. F. of L. den Vorsitz führte.

Diese Konferenz tagte drei Tage lang während deren Dauer die vorliegenden Streitfragen eingehend diskutirt jedoch keinerlei Verständigung erzielt wurde.

Die Vertreter der Am. W. W. bestanden auf dem sofortigen Eingehen eines Organisations-Vertrages zwischen ihrer Organisation und der V. B. und dem Verweise der Verschmelzungsfrage an beide Organisationen zu späterer Erwägung.

Dieser Vorschlag wurde von uns als unannehmbar zurückgewiesen, und obschon sich Präsident Gompers redlich bemühte eine Verständigung zu stande zu bringen, hatte er damit keinen Erfolg.

Aus diesen Gründen, und da das Executiv-Board von dem Wunsche beseelt ist, daß eine thatkräftige, auf solidarischer Grundlage fußende Organisation geschaffen werde, die sich über das ganze Holzarbeitergewerk erstreckt, appelliren wir an alle Lokal-Unionen und Distrikt-Councils, energische Anstrengungen zu machen um dieses Ziel zu erreichen."

Es sei hier besonders darauf aufmerksam gemacht, daß auf Grund der Schlußbemerkungen unseres Exekutiv-Boards in diesem Berichte, die Lokal-Unionen ermächtigt sind, Zweigvereine der Am. Wood-Workers oder eine größere An-

zahl ihrer Mitglieder, insoweit diese laut Sektion 61 unserer Konstitution zur Mitgliedschaft zulässig sind, unter den in obigen Vorschlägen festgesetzten Bedingungen, aufzunehmen.

Zur Beachtung.

Außergewöhnlicher, allgemeiner Stoffandrang und Raummangel verhindern uns diesmal die Verhandlungen des Exekutiv = Boards, der Januar Sitzung, in deutscher Sprache erscheinen zu lassen. Wir müssen mithin unser deutschredenden Mitglieder auf die in der März Nummer des Journals erschienenen Verhandlungen in englischer Sprache verweisen.

Was die Erfahrung lehrt.

(Eingesandt.)

Die Jurisdiktionszwistigkeiten unter den Schreinern und anderen Arbeitern der Holzarbeitungs-Fabriken haben sich nun zu unserem Bedauern schon zehn Jahre lang abgespielt. Um so erfreulicher ist es, daß sich jetzt unter diesen unserer Kollegen die Erkenntniß Bahn bricht, daß es nur eine Organisation giebt, die im stande ist die Arbeiterverhältnisse dieser Fabriken zu verbessern; nämlich die Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Schreiner.

Besonders im Laufe der letzt verflossenen Monate hat es sich deutlich gezeigt, daß nur jene, unsere Brüderschaft, das Zeug dazu besitzt, den Arbeitern der Cabinet-Shops, Hobelmühlen u. s. w., den Achtstundentag zu erringen.

Auch ist der Erfolg den unsere Brüderschaft in dieser Beziehung zu verzeichnen hat nicht ohne Einfluß auf die Gesinnung der hier in Rede stehenden Kollegen geblieben. Vornehmlich in den Großstädten hat sich in letzter Zeit eine große Anzahl derselben unserer Organisation angeschlossen.

Während den letzten drei Decennien haben andere Organisationen des Holzfaches verschiedentliche Versuche gemacht die achtstündige Arbeitszeit in den Shops und Fabriken einzuführen, aber alle, wie sie sich auch nennen mochten verfehlten ihr Ziel; in keiner einzigen Stadt gelang es ihnen diese höchst nothwendige und wichtige Arbeitszeitverkürzung durchzusetzen.

Die Erfahrung lehrt uns also, daß alle Holzarbeiter insoweit sie an der Errichtung von Gebäuden oder der Herstellung von Baueinrichtungen oder Material, zeitweise oder permanent beschäftigt sind, in einer einzigen Organisation vereinigt sein müssen, wenn sie ihre Lage verbessern wollen.

Nachdem es nun unsere Brüderschaft, durch ihre Macht und Ansehen, dahin gebracht hat, daß sich Tausende der Schreiner und verwandter Berufsgenossen des achtstündigen Arbeitstages erfreuen, ist es an der Zeit, daß unsere Mitglieder überall und ohne Unterschied, ob "inside" oder "outside" Arbeiter, energische Anstrengungen machen um denjenigen Gewerkskollegen die gegenwärtig noch gezwungen sind neun oder zehn Stunden täglich zu arbeiten, zur Erringung des Achtstundentags zu verhelfen.

Erst wenn dieses Ziel erreicht ist und alle Holzarbeiter, in oben bezeichnetem Sinne unserer Brüderschaft angehören und wir einmüthig vorgehen können, können wir sagen: Der Holzarbeiter-Verband, unsere Brüderschaft, ist ein kompakter, Achtung gebietender Verband.

Die Arbeitgeber ihrerseits werden sich dann sagen müssen, daß die Zeiten, wo sie mit den Shop- und Fabrikarbeitern leichtes Spiel hatten, vorüber sind, daß sie es nun mit einem Verbande zu thun haben, der nicht nur Forderungen zu stellen weis, sondern der auch in der Lage ist sie durchzusetzen.

Wenn ein jedes unserer Mitglieder seine Pflicht thut und zu dem Aufbaue eines einheitlichen Verbandes sein Scherflein beiträgt, dann werden auch bald diejenigen der Shop- und Fabrikarbeiter, die heute die Vortheile die ihnen unsere Brüderschaft bietet, noch nicht erkennen wollen, für den Anschluß gewonnen werden.

Leider giebt es noch sogenannte Prominente, die erklären daß sie nie und unter keinen Umständen für eine derartige Vereinigung der Holzarbeiter eintreten werden. Solche Geister sind ein Krebsschaden unserer Bewegung, und die rechtlich und vernünftig Denkenden ihrer Heerfolge werden bald dafür sorgen, daß diesen Geistern die Flügel nicht zu lang wachsen.

R. Fuelle.

Ist Justizmord geplant?

Unsere Leser sind gewiß längst über die jüngsten Vorgänge in Colorado und Iowa unterrichtet. Moyer, Haywood und andere Beamten der „Western Federation of Miners" sind auf Grund von Aussagen längst bekannter kapitalistischer Werkzeuge der verächtlichsten Sorte, in Denver verhaftet und ohne Verhör nach Boise City transportirt und dort eingekerkert worden.

Wir können selbstverständlich keine Beweise dafür erbringen, daß die Verhafteten an dem

Morde Gouverneur Steunenberg's, dessen sie von den Colorado Minenbesitzern angeklagt werden, nicht betheiligt waren. Aber man kann von uns erst recht nicht erwarten, daß wir den kapitalistischen Miethlingen Glauben schenken, deren Schwur in irgend einem anderen Falle, in dem es sich nicht um Arbeiterführer handelt, keinen Pfifferling werth wäre.

Es hat sogar sehr den Anschein als wollten Minenbesitzer und Staatsbeamten Colorado's Moyer und Haywood und die anderen verhafteten Beamten der „Western Federation of Miners" unschädlich machen, in der Absicht letztere Organisation zu zerstören.

Es ist Pflicht und Schuldigkeit eines jeden rechtlich denkenden Arbeiters energisch gegen diesen neuen Gewaltakt und Justizmordversuch seine Stimme zu erheben.

Ein Scab-Produkt als Ersatz für Kaffee.

Unter dem Namen "Postum Cereal" ist seit einigen Jahren schon ein Artikel als Ersatz für Kaffee im Markte, welcher von Leuten gekauft und genossen wird die an Geschmacksverirrung leiden. Theils auch von solchen Leuten die besagten Artikel seines geringeren Preises halber, gegenüber Kaffee, dem Natur-Produkte vorziehen. Besonders aber findet der Stoff Liebhaber unter den Feinden der Arbeiter, weil dieses, wie ja schon der Name „Postum" andeutet, von C. W. Post, dem Präsidenten der Fabrikanten-Association und Nachfolger D. M. Parry's, hergestellt wird. Ebenso ein anderer Artikel, der unter dem Namen "Grape Nuts" im Markte ist.

Daß diese Scab-Artikel ein Erzeugniß C. W. Post's sind mag manchem Arbeiter unbekannt sein, weßhalb wir deren Aufmerksamkeit auf diese Thatsache lenken möchten.

Kein Unionmann oder Freund der Arbeiter sollte weder "Postum Cereal" noch "Grape Nuts", diese von einem der größten Feinde der Arbeiter fabrizirten Scab-Artikel in seiner Behausung dulden.

Zur Schlichtung von Streitigkeiten im Holzgewerbe besteht seit einem Jahre, in Berlin, eine Kommission aus Vertretern der Arbeiter und Arbeitgeber, die sich auf das beste bewährt haben soll. Bei allen Verhandlungen der Kommission ist fast stets ein Einvernehmen erzielt worden; nur ein einziges Mal mußte das Einigungsamt angerufen werden. Dabei haben 270 Unterhandlungen der beiderseitigen Beauftragten und 69 Erledigungen durch die Kommission selber stattgefunden. Zu bemerken ist, daß die Schlichtungskommission lediglich für solche Firmen zuständig ist, die den Organisationen der Arbeitgeber als Mitglieder angehören, die mit den Arbeitnehmerorganisationen den Tarifvertrag abgeschlossen haben. Dieser steht zunächst noch bis Ende des laufenden Jahres in Kraft. Hierzu bemerkt der „Grundstein", dem wir diese Notiz entnehmen: „Es ist das ein neuer Beweis dafür, wie ungerecht und unsinnig es ist, wenn man die organisirte Arbeiterschaft beschuldigt, daß sie geleitet sei von der Tendenz, „unter allen Umständen Streiks ins Werk zu setzen". Bei ihr war immer der gute Wille und das redliche Bestreben, Differenzen mit den Unternehmern auf dem Wege der Verhandlung zum Austrag zu bringen."

Die österreichischen Gewerkschaften haben nach dem kürzlich veröffentlichten Rechenschaftsbericht der Gewerkschaftskommission im letzten Jahre um mehr als 60,000 Mitglieder zugenommen. Einige Gewerkschaften haben ganz enormen Mitgliederzuwachs erfahren, so haben die Metallarbeiter um 22,000, die Bauarbeiter 13,000, die Textilarbeiter 11,400, Holzarbeiter 8,000, Papierarbeiter 5,700, Handlungsgehilfen 4,000, Gießer 3,500, Brauer um 2,500 Mitglieder zugenommen. Entsprechend den Mitgliederzahlen sind auch die Einnahmen gewachsen, und haben sich auch die Kassenverhältnisse günstig gestaltet. Sichere Zahlen darüber wird erst die Gewerkschaftsstatistik bringen.

Der Verband der ungarischen Bauarbeiter, eine noch junge Organisation, hielt vom 30. Januar bis 3. Februar in Budapest seine dritte Generalversammlung ab auf welcher 300 Delegaten anwesend waren. Die Mitgliederzahl des Verbandes war zur Zeit auf 15,000 angewachsen, trotz langwieriger Kämpfe, wie die große Aussperrung in Budapest vorigen Jahres und zahlreicher Lohnbewegungen.

Der Glasarbeiterverband Deutschlands hat, wie das Verbandsorgan mittheilt, das Zehntausend seiner Mitgliederzahl bereits überschritten. 1901 war infolge des erfolglosen Generalstreiks die Mitgliederzahl anf 4,000 zurückgegangen, am Anfang des letzten Jahres betrug die Mitgliederzahl 6,302.

Departement Français

Le Mouvement Syndical en France

Les Antimilitaristes.

Le pourvoi formé par les condamnés du procés antimiiitariste, dont je vous ai précédement parlé, ayant été repoussé par la cour de cassation, ils ont été arrêtés et mis en prison pour purger leurs peines. Cett mesure a été suivi par l'afichage, à Paris et en province, de placards de protestations, à peu près identiques à celui qui motiva les premières poursuites, lesquels étaient accompagnés de nombreuses signatures. La police lacéra ces nouvelles affiches et une instruction est ouverte par le parquet contre leurs auteurs. Etant donné la recidive et la multiplicité des infractions à la loi, le parquet se refuserait, parait il, cette fois, à considérer ces nouvelles tentatives comme des délits de presse ordinaires et les assimilerait aux ''menées anarchistes'' qui tombent en France sous le coup de lois d'exception, justement appelées, ''lois scélérats'' parce qu'elles ont rétabli chez nous le délit d'opinion, qui enlevent l'appréciation des faits incriminés aux assises, c'est à dire à un jury de citoyens, pour les porter devant le tribunal correctionnel entièrement à la dévotion du pouvoir.

Un grand nombre de fonctionaires de syndicats, anarchistes ou révolutionaires militarists, se trouveront impliqués dans ce gigantesque procès, si toutefois il a lieu.

Cette situation, déjà fort embarrassé, vient encore de se compliquer par la saisie d'un des derniers numéros de la ''Voix du Peuple,'' organe officiel de la Confédération générale du travail, publié à l'occasion du conseil de revision et exclusivement consaeré à la propagande antimilitariste. Tous les ans, à pareille époque les jeunes gens ayant atteint leur vingtième année sont appelés par l'autorité militaire devant un conseil spécial, conseil de revision,'' qui examine s'ils ont les aptitudes physiques nécessaires pour être enrôlés sous les drapeaux et faire deux années de service actif dans l'armée. Tous les ans également à cette époque, la ''Voix du Peuple'' edite un numéro special entièrement employé à la propagande antimilitariste et dans lequel il est rappelé aux futurs soldats que fils d'ouvriers, ouvriers eux mêmes, ils ont pour premier devoir de refuser d'obéir à leurs chefs quand ceux-ci leurs commenderont de tirer sur le peuple. Le régime de la caserne, le rôle de l'armée comme soutient du capital y sont violement critiqués.

D'ordinare, ces numéros pouvaient être imprimés et mis au vente sans encombe. Cette année, il n'en a pas été de même. Le gouvernement en a fait saisir les exemplaires au moment où ils allaient être expediés, et liant cette affaire à celle des affiches, le parquet poursuit le journal et ses rédacteurs pour propagande anarchiste, appel à la désertion, etc., etc. Dans les poursuites se trouvent impliqués le secrétaire général de la Confédération, le secrétaire du journal et diverses autres personnes dont l'auteur des dessins qui illustraient le numéro incriminé.

Le gouvernement parait résolu à sévir en étouffant cette fois une propagande qu'il juge désastreuse et qui se fait tous les jours plus active, plus agissante. Il veut mettre une barrière à l'action de la poignée d'anarchistes qui, sous le couvert du syndicalisme, travaillent avant tout et surtout à la diffusion de leurs doctrines. De là les mesures prises contre quelques bourses du travail, de la également toute une série d'opérations judiciaires; perquisitions, arrestations, procès, qui à notre avis, iront inévitablement contre le but poursuivi par le gouvernement.

La Maison des Fédérations.

La Confédération générale du Travail qui se trouve directement impliqué dans les affaires dont je viens de parler et qui, ainsi que je l'ai déjà dit, a été expulsée de la Bourse du Travail de Paris, vient de lancer

appel de. fonds aux organisations ouvrières pour louer et aménager une immeuble spécial que l'on a par avance baptisé "Maison des Fédérations," dans lequel ces derniers installeraient leurs bureaux, se soustrayant ainsi de toute tutelle municipale ou autre. C'est peut étre un effort considérable qui leurs est demandé la, mais elles seront amplement dédomagées des sacrifices qu'elles voudront bien consentir en conquerrant une réelle autonomie, une véritable indépendance. Auront-elles la volonté, trouveront-elles les moyens de mener cette entreprise à bonne fin? C'est à souhaiter pour le bon renom des syndicats français. Mais combien ces question mesquines, qui sont pourtant capitales chez nous, doivent faire sourir ceux qui sont à la tête des groupements ouvriers de l'étranger lesquels ont depuis longtemps déjà franchi le premier stade de l'organisation!

G. GUENARD.

Paris le 7. mars 1906.

Decisions du Comite Generale Executif.

1885.

2 Janvier.—Un membre qui renonce au métier pour se livrer à une autre occupation n'est pas tenu de se retirer de la F. U. Il peut rester membre bénéficiaire s'il ne se livre pas à la vente des liqueurs enivrantes ou à un travail dangereux.

22 Avril.—Si une Union dissoute ou suspendue est réorganisée ou réinstallée, elle ne pourra participer aux bénéfices que six mois après sa réinstallation ou réorganisation.

1886.

19 Février.—Nous sommes en faveur des licences pour les architectes.

19 Février.—Un membre qui est dans l'antichambre par affaire concernant l'Union ou hors d'affaires officielles doit être considéré comme present à l'assemblée et est éligible à un poste d'officier.

1887.

15 Février.—La charte d'une Union qui ne se réunit pas au moins une fois par mois est confisquée, et l'Union cesse de participer aux bénéfices.

22 Février.—Les membres qui entrent dans l'armée ou la marine n'ont pas droit aux bénéfices, car ces occupations sont considerées comme dangereuses.

22 Juin.—Dans les difficultés au sujet des gages ou des heures de travail, les membres qui travaillent le bois, autrement qu'en everçant le métier de charpentier proprement dit, peuvent être exemptés des règles du métier.

17 Sept.—Le système de gages gradués est contraire aux principes de l'Union et aux intérêts, et aucune Union ne doit l'adopter.

1888.

10 Mars.—Une Union Locale peut imposer une amende à ceux qui n'assistent pas à une assemblée mensuelle.

11 Julliet.—Un membre d'une Union Locale ne peut pas aller remplacer (scab) un ouvrier d'un autre métier, pendant une grève.

24 Nov.—Les cotisations sont exigibles le premier du mois, mais un membre ne devient arriéré que le dernièr du mois.

1889.

9 Mars.—Dans les réclamations pour décès ou incapacité, le S. G. doit garder la carte d'affiliation, comme preuve.

1 Juin.—Chaque Union Locale est responsable des négligences de ses officiers locaux.

29 Juin.—Les membres qui travaillent d'après les règles de l'Union pendant une grèves, sont tenus de payer l'impot de grève, s'il 'y en a un de prélevé.

1890.

4 Oct.—Défense est faite à toutes les Unions Locales de passer des listes de souscription, ou des demandes de secours, ou de chercher à placer des billets d'une manière quelconque, sans une autorisation du C. G. E. certifiée par le S. G.

16 Juillet.—Tous les bénéfices d'une Union suspendue sont confisqués, comme dans le cas d'un membre. Une Union suspendue ne peut recevoir d'autres bénéfices que ceux qui sont accordés à une nouvelle Union.

1891.

2 Avril.—Un délégué à la convention de la F. U. doit avoir des lettres de créance de l'Union dont il est membre, mais plusieurs Unions, ou les Unions d'un C. de D. peuvent s'entendre pour n'avoir qu'un même délégué, mais ce délégué doit être muni des lettres de créance de l'U. L. à laquelle il appartient.

Shorts' Detachable Level.

(By the Inventor, A. V. Shorts of Local Union 556, Meadville, Pa.)

In bringing this device or tool to the notice of my brother craftsmen I first wish to state that it is the result of much study to do away with the many annoyances in the use of the old-style level, trusting more to their judgment in understanding the accompanying cuts (see Figures A and B and Figure 2) than to my ability to describe, for I am more familiar with the use of the hammer than with the pen. As to its construction I have but to say that it requires only seven different

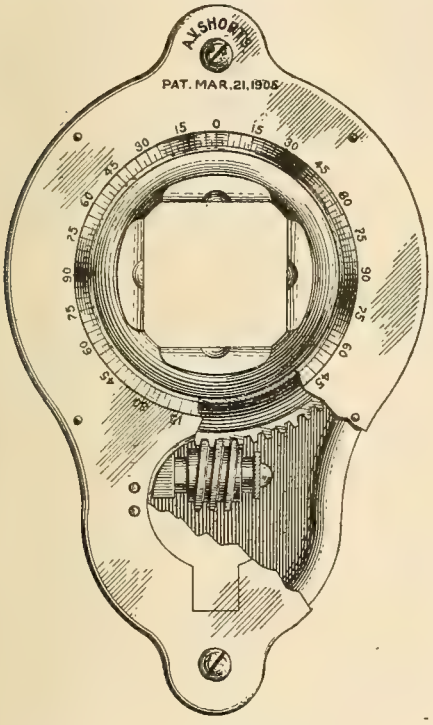


Fig. A—Two-thirds size.

pieces of metal in its make-up, namely, the front part of the case, graduated in degrees at the dial opening, and having a trap door, operated by a spring, through which the worm screw is reached for adjusting the glasses; a back part of the case, which holds the rack and annular tube in position, and which is riveted to the front part of the case; an annular tube or hollow ring, containing the four proven level glasses with two indelible marks on each. Two of these glasses are set parallel to each other. The other two glasses are set parallel to each other, but at right angles to the first two glasses. To this annular tube is brazed a rack or cog wheel having a lip that fits in the dial opening in the front part of the case which allows it to revolve by turning the worm screw which is held in position by legs attached to the front part of the case. This manner of construction makes a case and the mechanism for adjustment, which consists of but two parts. As to its use, I mention a few of its many advantages over the old-style levels. Having four glasses in one dial they are all in good position to receive the light, easily seen from either side and there is always one glass in position for use, no matter which end or side of the straight edge is up of the straight edge to which it may be attached. Fastened to a straight edge

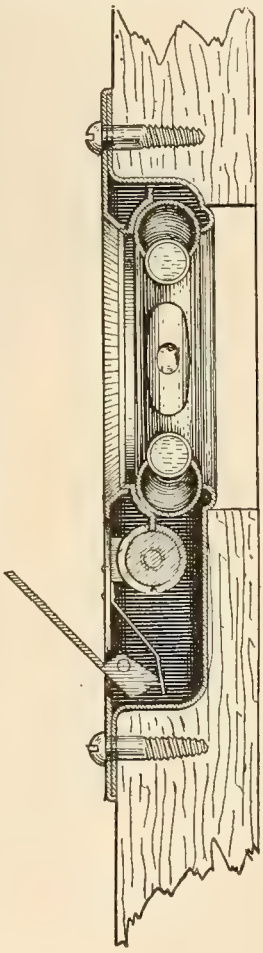


Fig. B.—Two-thirds size.

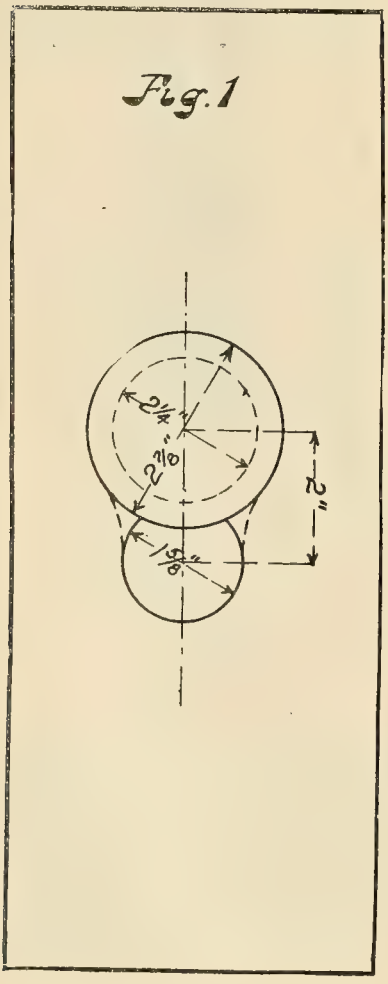
or leveling board for plumbing door and window jambs, studding, etc., it is far superior to the plumb-bob and for leveling in foundations, setting joists, etc., it goes the limit of perfection; in fact, I do not hesitate to say that it can be used to a greater advantage, not only where any and all other levels are now used, but in many places where they can not be used. One feature alone I trust will commend it to the carpenter, and that is its compact form, it being packed in a box 1x3½x5½

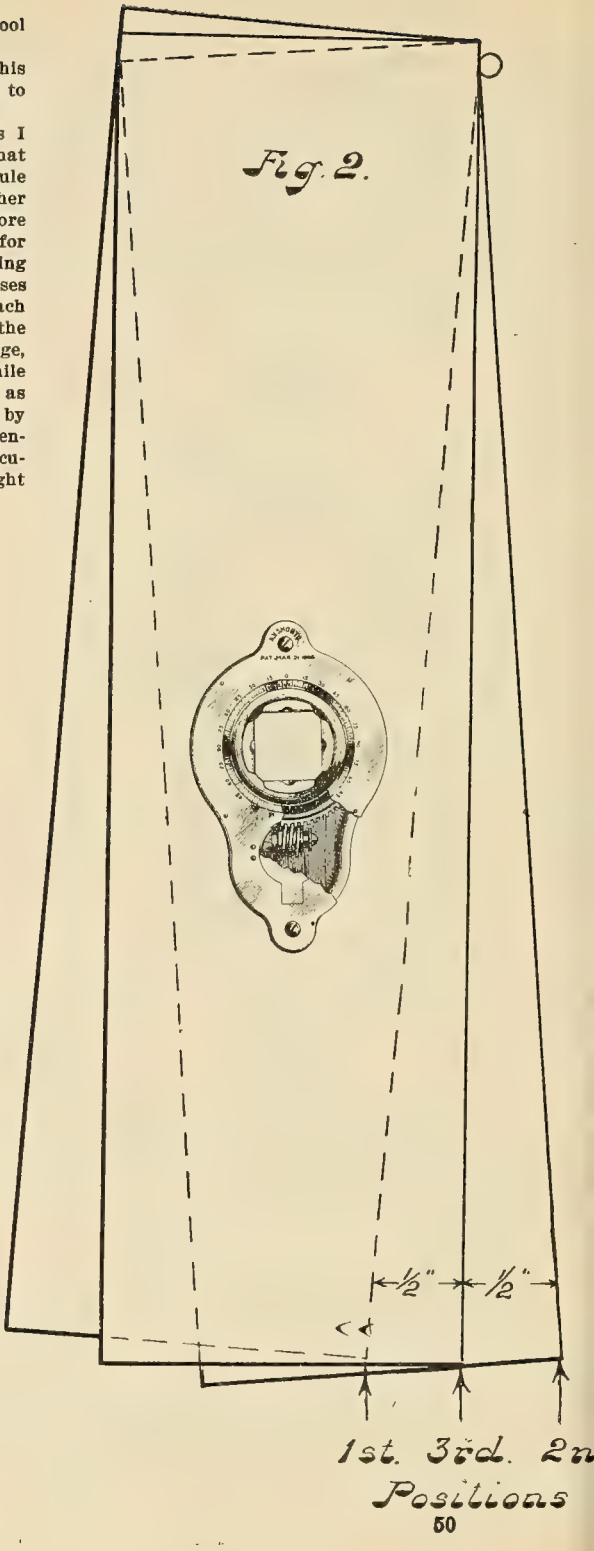
inches, occupying but a small space in a tool box and weighing less than eight ounces.

A straight edge can be fitted to receive this leveling device as easily as it can be fitted to receive a plumb-bob.

I will desist from further explanation, as I want to present my craft problem, and that is a rule for adjusting level glasses. This rule will apply to all adjustable levels whether used perpendicular or horizontal, but is more adapted to the Shorts Detachable Level for the reason that when adjusted for plumbing it is also adjusted for leveling, as the glasses always remain in the same relation to each other. This rule is that after attaching the device to a leveling board or straight edge, open the door in the face plate and (while holding the straight edge as near plumb as the eye can determine) revolve the glasses by means of the worm screw until the bead centers. Now tack a nail in a smooth perpendicular wall at about the height of the straight

(Continued on Page 51.)





DEATH ROLL

CAMPBELL, JEFF, of L. U. 1257, Silverton, Colo.

O'DONNELL, JOHN J., of L. U. 1387, Girardville, Pa.

MORRIS, C. C., of L. U. 742, Decatur, Ill.

TAYLOR, WM., of L. U. 534, Burlington, Ia.

HANSEN, KARL, of L. U. 279, S. Omaha, Neb.

HOFFMAN, S., of L. U. 279, S. Omaha, Neb.

Shorts' Detachable Level.

(Concluded from Page 50.)

edge. See Figure 2. Then, holding the top edge against the nail, move the straight edge until the bead centers. Then make a fine mark along the foot of the straight edge on the same side as the nail. It will then be as is shown in First Position. Now reverse edges (don't change ends) putting the other edge to the nail and move the foot of the straight edge until the bead centers. Then draw a fine line along the foot of the straight edge on the same side as the nail. It will then be shown as in Second Position. Then find the center between these two lines which point will be perfectly plumb beneath the side of the nail used. Then place one edge of your straight edge to this center point and the same edge against the side of the nail, open the door and revolve the glasses again by turning the worm screw until the bead centers, when it will show as in Third Position and your straight edge will be adjusted for both plumbing and leveling. A word of caution. Fit the case in the straight edge as if it grew there. Take a good look at the bead, don't glance hurriedly, when it is centering. Be sure it centers each time and you will have a tool that is accurate, and give you satisfaction in its use and in results.

The Duby & Shinn Mfg. Co., Inc., of New York City, have had so many cases of misunderstanding among the dealers who have filled orders with the common squares in place of the "New Universal" because of the fact of the "New Universal" being numbered 1, 2 and 3, and on account of these being similar numbers to those on the common squares, that they are compelled to adopt new numbering, and herewith announce to the trade that henceforth their squares will be numbered as follows, viz:

The 6″ size No. 6.
The 10″ size No. 10.
The 13″ size No. 13.

Extravagance Necessitates Assessments.

(Concluded from Page 34.)

economy by our officers and members and discountenance the extravagant practices generally indulged in by our officers and members. Local unions should learn to creep before they try to walk. If they heed my advice there will be far less chance for them to become a burden to the General Office, and if they do not learn how to take care of their funds, then headquarters ought not to help them when they are in trouble.

To be more explicit, I will recall an item which also appeared in the February Carpenter, wherein a local union states having initiated 104 new members within the previous year. Their receipts were $1,545.50 and their expenses $1,404.88, leaving a balance of $140.72. Taking into consideration that, as stated in the report, the local union held an entertainment once a month, serving refreshments at each occasion and considering the large salary paid to the local officers, it is no wonder when some day they become involved in a trade movement without any cash to start with. What is the result? Why, they apply to headquarters and headquarters must come to their rescue or they will lose out. Such is the case! And the local unions who are using wise economy in their financial affairs must stand the brunt.

My local union, No. 129, of Hazleton, Pa., is conducted on an economical basis; we are always trying to save as much money as we can so we will have some on hand when we need it. We do not want headquarters to give us any money if we can help it.

It is extravagance which necessitates the assessments. If all local unions would follow Local Union 129's example there would be no necessity of building up a war fund. Let our officers and members observe stricter economy; let the local unions build up a fund of their own for immediate use in their defense in cases of emergency, instead of at once applying for aid to the General Office and there will be money in abundance at headquarters and we will not have to resort to assessments.

HORACE SALEM,
Hazleton, Pa. Pres. L. U. 129.

Claims Paid in March, 1906

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
4306	Ananias Conklin (bal.)	119	$150.00
4243	Thos. J. Berrill (bal.)	22	71.00
4573	August Bergmann	1	200.00
4574	Louis Rivett	3	200.00
4575	Michael Huntzinger	12	200.00
4576	Francis Keating	83	200.00
4577	D. H. Guay (dis.)	96	300.00
4578	Louis Gessnowitz	147	200.00
4579	Mrs. Sophia H. Larsen	161	50.00
4580	Nels Carlson	241	200.00
4581	Harry Corrin	241	200.00
4582	Mrs. Anna Markowski	355	50.00
4583	Mrs. Therese Wegner	519	50.00
4584	Ignatz Ebner	697	200.00
4585	Jeremiah Merchant	878	200.00
4586	J. B. Stevens	891	200.00
4587	Frank T. Baxter	1592	50.00
4588	Joseph Bouchy	260	50.00
4589	Wm. Moreaceau	260	200.00
4590	Henri Page	861	200.00
4591	Mrs. Maria G. Conklin	541	50.00
4592	Raymond S. Ferriera	696	50.00
4593	Mrs. Wealethy Buck	696	50.00
4594	Wm. Roak	1317	50.00
4595	John J. O'Donnell	1387	200.00
4596	Thos. Ayres	31	50.00
4597	Mrs. Jennie Hanlon	33	50.00
4598	Mrs. Florence E. Murphy	33	50.00
4599	Mrs. Mary J. Tourscher	81	50.00
4600	Handy Jones	92	200.00
4601	W. J. Morris	139	200.00
4602	Karl Hansen	279	100.00
4603	Andrew B. Marteins	399	200.00
4604	Mrs. Nancy Hixon	437	50.00
4605	Mrs. Josephine Ripley	483	50.00
4606	Paul H. Jones	696	200.00
4607	Wm. H. McGrew	1207	200.00
4608	Mrs. C. S. Matlack	1532	50.00
4609	Samuel S. Fawcett	3	50.00
4610	Mrs. Susie W. Monroe	325	50.00
4611	Patrick Mayrick	391	200.00
4612	Wilber Hiatt	1761	100.00
4613	Peter Sipe	165	200.00
4614	Emil Bergund	393	200.00
4615	Howard Armacost	422	200.00
4616	Geo. A. Washburn	1018	50.00
4617	Mrs. Sara A. Anthony	1079	50.00
4618	George G. Leitzel	1100	200.00
4619	Hazel B. Shreve	769	200.00
4620	John Enzman	309	200.00
4621	Henry Pletscher	309	200.00
4622	Martin Johnson	334	100.00
4623	F. L. Everwine	644	200.00
4624	Perley E. Stone	1392	200.00
4625	Mrs. Agnes O. Clark	142	50.00
4626	D. A. Hodges	367	50.00
4627	Earl W. Hawley	1217	200.00
4628	C. A. Dommermuth	401	100.00
4629	Patrick J. Kelley	715	200.00
4630	John Depue	8	50.00
4631	Mrs. Lucy Fearn	20	50.00
4632	John A. Sauter	51	200.00
4633	Mrs. Anna Twaddell	207	50.00
4634	Chr. Reidel	238	200.00
4635	Mrs. Annie E. Antrim	316	50.00
4636	Benjamin R. Webber	407	50.00
4637	Mrs. Herman Krimlopski	427	50.00
4638	Mrs. Maria Jansen	457	50.00
4639	Johannes Koch	467	200.00
4640	Mrs. Erma Cummings	546	50.00
4641	John Schafer	700	200.00
4642	J. E. Carr	712	50.00
4643	Frank Marsales	844	200.00
4644	Edward E. Deblois	858	200.00
4645	Mrs. Hattie E. Wilson	920	50.00
4646	Carl Veithell	1051	200.00
4647	Mrs. Carrie Becroft	471	50.00
4648	Daniel E. Grace	2	200.00
4649	John J. Ahern	118	200.00
4650	Mrs. Mary A. Leahy	175	50.00
4651	Christ Thiele, Jr.	199	200.00
4652	Mrs. Rosa A. Glace	500	50.00
4653	Carl M. Edmunds	512	50.00
4654	Mrs. Mary E. Witty	518	50.00
4655	Mrs. Mary E. King	519	50.00
4656	John H. Walsh	591	50.00
4657	Mrs. Emily Paull	700	50.00
4658	Albert L. Jones (dis.)	712	200.00
4659	C. C. Merris	742	200.00
4660	Nick Helm	1709	200.00
4661	August Liebke	1	200.00
4662	Peter J. McGuire	8	200.00
4663	Mathias Blumenthal	58	200.00
4664	Alexander Sutherland	423	200.00
4665	Thomas Smith	1404	50.00
4666	Wm. J. Brannan	1743	100.00
4667	Mrs. Annie F. Tooker	115	50.00
4668	Fred Erickson	181	200.00
4669	Mrs. C. A. Dunham	416	50.00
4670	August Koch	467	200.00
4671	Mrs. Susan B. Raymond	810	25.00
4672	Geo. A. Wait	1145	50.00
4673	Enoch Nelson	1279	200.00
4674	Rudolph Thies	1403	200.00
4675	Mrs. Anna Belle Nixon	3	50.00
4676	Gottlieb E. Mistelski	9	200.00
4677	Ed. Standhart	148	200.00
4678	Harry Flick	211	200.00
4679	Duncan Walker	255	200.00
4680	Geo. A. Webb	774	200.00
4681	Geo. E. Nye	941	50.00
4682	H. G. Keemer	1364	50.00
4683	Mrs. Annie Harry	9	50.00
4684	Mrs. Hedwig Peterson	51	50.00
4685	E. J. Cummins	73	200.00
4686	Mrs. Malissa A. Bush	75	50.00
4687	Ole A. Larson	131	200.00
4688	Robert Addie	211	200.00
4689	J. M. Chrenshaw	259	50.00
4690	George T. Nichols	595	200.00
4691	Edwin Morse	595	200.00
4692	Peter Gebhardt	612	200.00
4693	Valentine Stockman	667	50.00
4694	Mrs. Carrie A. Masters	746	50.00
4695	Mrs. Emma C. Bauman	1553	50.00
4696	G. B. Holliday	1781	50.00
4697	Frank Stanton	7	200.00
4698	John Prins	13	50.00
4699	Peter De Entremont	33	200.00
4700	Fred Desmarais	96	200.00
4701	Mrs. Marie R. Bazinait	96	50.00
4702	Levi Shipman	170	200.00
4703	Mrs. Juliana Oster	214	50.00
4704	Abraham W. Horn	248	50.00
4705	V. S. Lamb	257	200.00
4706	Mrs. Mary Coles	257	50.00
4707	Christ Brumm	375	200.00
4708	J. T. Bevel (dis.)	439	400.00
4709	John Ferry	637	200.00
4710	Mrs. E. A. Phinney	769	50.00
4711	Mrs. Ida Anderson	880	50.00
4712	Patrick J. Draper	897	200.00
4713	Mrs. Mary Evans	1016	50.00
4714	Francis X. Magnan	1226	50.00
4715	Mrs. Laura R. Whitlock	1297	50.00
4716	Mrs. Ida May Shinn	1532	25.00
4717	Oscar Strome	1717	100.00
4718	Wm. Franz	1748	200.00
4719	Mrs. Annie Porter	22	50.00
4720	Wm. Gilbert	134	200.00
4721	J. G. Johnson	124	50.00
4722	Wm. Taylor	534	200.00
4723	John Dean	696	200.00
	Total		$19,721.00

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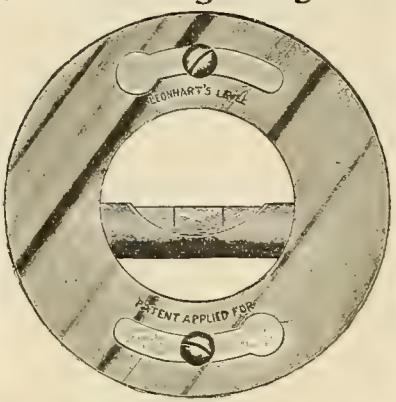
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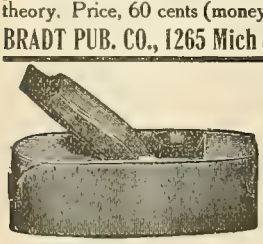
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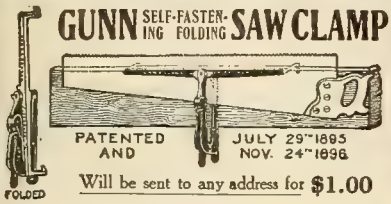
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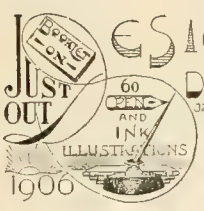
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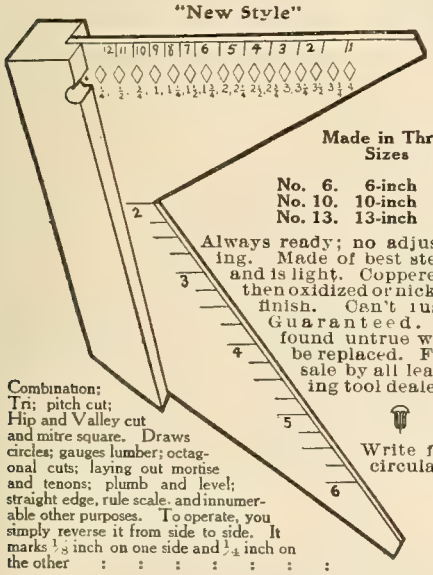
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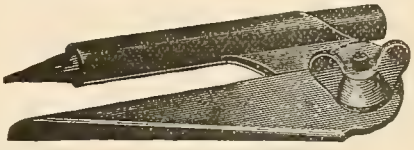
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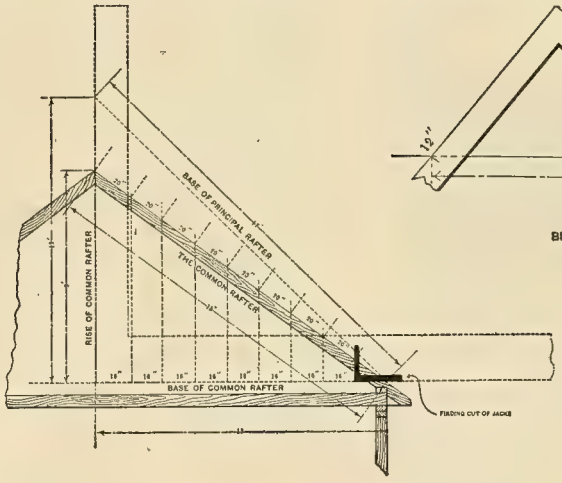
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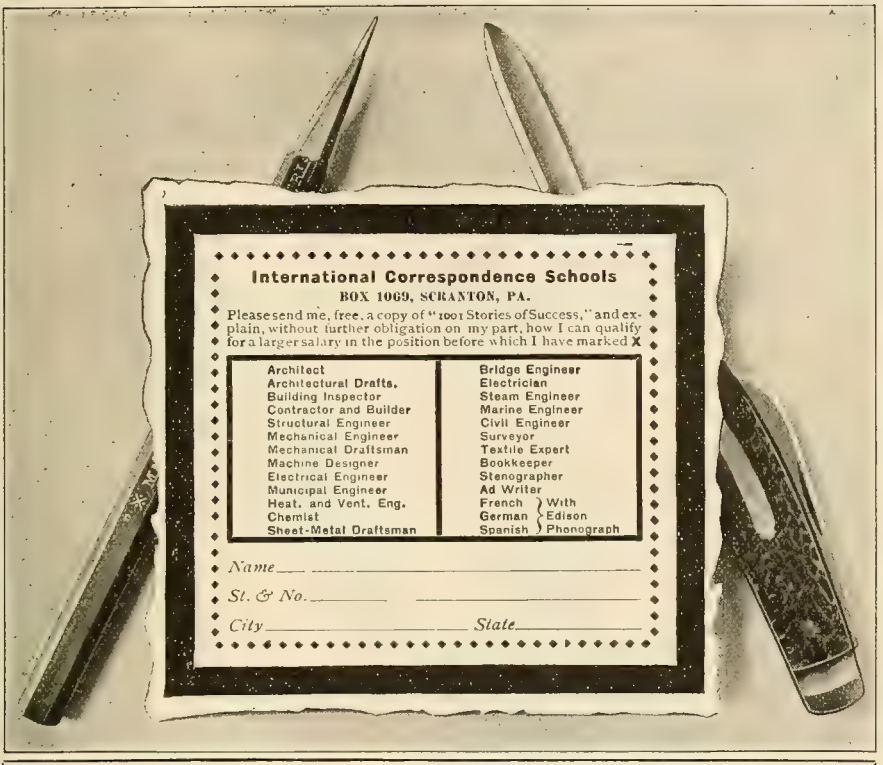
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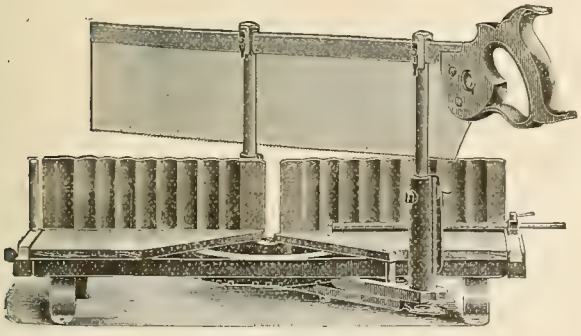


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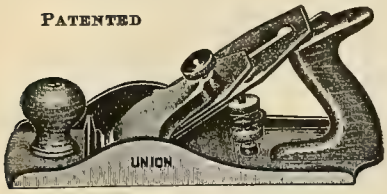
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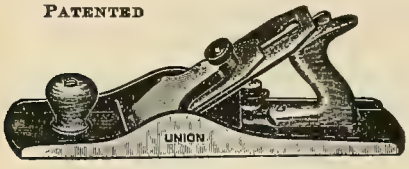
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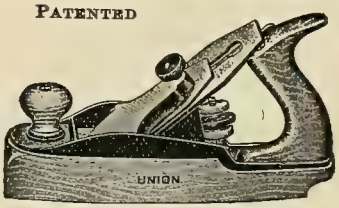
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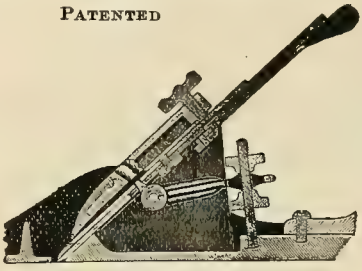
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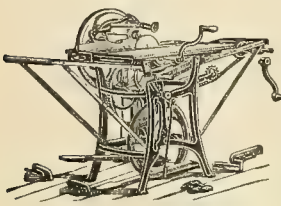
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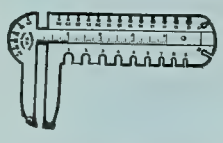
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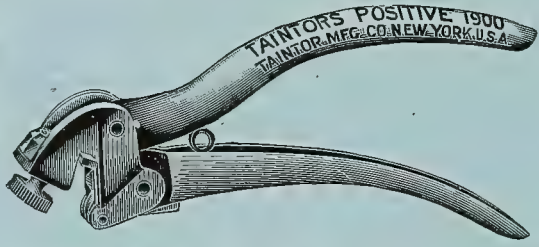
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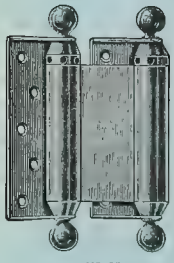
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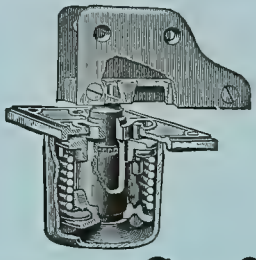
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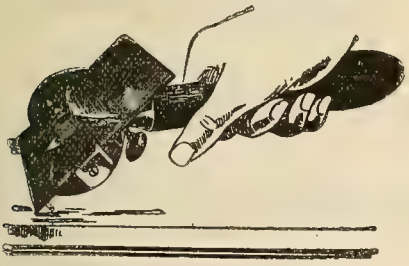
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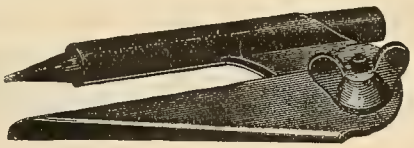
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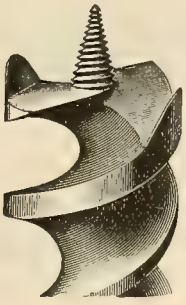
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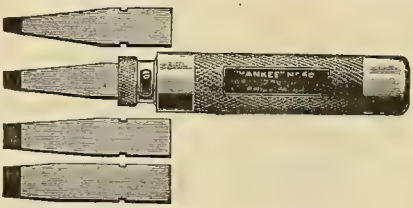
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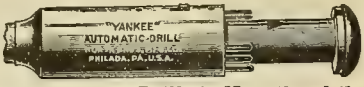
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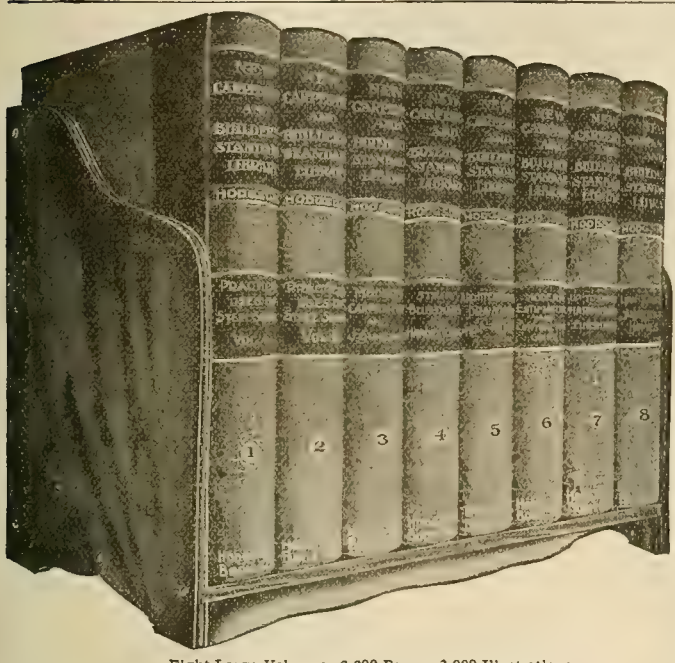


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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXVI—No. 5
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1906

One Dollar Per Year
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THE LABORER

William D. Gallagher

Stand up erect! Thou hast the form
And likeness of thy God!—Who more?
A soul as dauntless 'mid the storm
Of daily life, a heart as warm
And pure as breast e'er wore.

What then? Thou art as true a man
As moves the human mass among;
As much a part of the great plan
That with creation's dawn began,
As any of the throng.

Who is thine enemy? The high
In station, or in wealth the chief?
The great who coldly pass thee by,
With proud step and averted eye?
Nay! nurse not such belief.

If true unto thyself thou wast,
What were the proud one's scorn to thee?
A feather which thou mightest cast
Aside as idly as the blast
The light leaf from the tree.

No; uncurbed passions, low desires,
Absence of noble self-respect,
Death, in the breast's consuming fires,
To that high nature which aspires
Forever, till thus checked.

These are thine enemies—thy worst;
They chain thee to thy lowly lot;
Thy labor and thy life accursed.
Oh, stand erect, and from them burst,
And longer suffer not!

Thou art thyself thine enemy;
The great! what better they than thou?
As theirs is not thy will as free?
Has God with equal favors thee
Neglected to endow?

True, wealth thou hast not—'tis but dust;
Nor place—uncertain as the wind;
But that thou hast, which, with thy crust
And water, may despise the lust
Of both—a noble mind.

With this, and passions under ban,
True faith, and holy trust in God,
Thou art the peer of any man.
Look up, then; that thy little span
Of life may be well trod.



THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

On April 26, 1907, will be opened an exposition in commemoration of the first permanent English settlement in the United States. This exposition will be held at Jamestown, Va., where settlement was first made in 1607, or just 300 years after founding of the colony.

It is a very fitting observance of our rapid growth, and on investigation of conditions governing the erection of buildings to be used for exhibits, etc., it is a celebration which should appeal to the wage workers, as the men in charge have shown their friendliness to organized labor in many ways.

Ex-Mayor Mr. C. Brooks Johnson of Norfolk, Va., whose photograph is herewith reproduced, is chairman of the Board of Governors of said exposition, and he is certainly a "wonder." Mr. Johnson has put his foot down, good and hard, on all but mechanics carrying the card of their national organization. He has entered into an agreement with the unions specifying that none but union labor shall receive employment, as he says, and very truly, too, that he wants the exposition to be a lasting monument to American enterprise and credit to our industries.

In fact, it is the only commemorative event to our knowledge where the work of erection was performed by strictly union labor, and consequently we think it should be patronized and advertised by the trade unionists wherever and whenever possible.

A WORD TO EMPLOYERS AND FOREMEN.

(By Henry Gillespie.)

EMPLOYERS and foremen will certainly concede that a workman to do his best must be in prime physical condition. Good physical condition means good food, a sanitary home and regular habits. But it also means good wages! A man who is poorly paid for his labor cannot procure sufficient and healthy food, nor decent sanitary and adequate living accommodations, and consequently not be in a physical condition to do his best for the employer. Yet this is a matter which very often receives little or no consideration from employers of labor. And another point entirely overlooked by them is the fact that a workingman or woman must be treated by the employer in a manner creating a feeling in him or her that the employer takes an interest in them individually and collectively.

On the other hand, some foremen believe in the theory that it is profitable for the boss to work a man hard, get all the work out of him that he possibly can, wear him out quick and then throw him into the ditch and get another man in his place. This is inhuman, nay, brutish, and of no benefit to the employer.

It does not take a workman long to get on to this game, and if he has any manhood in him, he will surely fight for the maintenance of his good physical condition and the subsistence of his family, which are both endangered by the brutish foreman's tactics. Treatment of this kind is apt to drive the workman to desperate resentment. Under these circumstances he is bound to lose all interest in his work; he will turn out as little of it as he can, merely trying to hold his job. This certainly is detrimental to the employer's interests, for which the foreman is to blame.

Foremen should understand that if they expect willing and satisfactory work, such as most men can give, they must treat them humanely and right. They must pay them the minimum wage cheerfully, and to the more efficient man, quicker in his work than the average mechanic, they should pay a wage above the minimum according to his worth. Unless the workman possessed of superior ability receives special consideration from foreman or employer, he will not feel inclined to exert himself to do more and better work than the average workmen do.

If there is heavy work to be done, be sure to have the necessary apparatus and requirements to do it without over exertion by the men.

It has occurred many times that men have lost their health, and even their lives, through over exertion. A minute's, or five minutes' work, with every nerve and muscle strained, or ten minutes' heavy lifting, may render a man unfit for work, as much so as if he had worked twenty-four hours on a stretch without rest or food.

Some supervisers of work seem to think that the man who works for a living is a knave; they press him into working above the average speed, and consequently the man's nerves and the tension of mind relax. He "takes it easy," feeling justified to do so because he has been made to work beyond reason or to work overtime, watched like a fool or a knave.

If hard, disagreeable work is to be done don't give your orders to your men with a swagger as if you did not care in the least whether they choked to death or whether their lives were imperiled. Make an effort to remove the bad conditions as much as possible and don't allow them to prevail for the sake of saving a few pennies or for economizing a little in the foreman's management.

The only way to get good and satisfactory service from your men is to treat them as if they were trustworthy! Don't try to frighten them by bluffing and cowardly "lay-offs" to scare the other men, or by using other well-known tricks to impress a man that he is a brainless fellow who does not care for anything else but getting his wages. If you do, the man will simply try to beat the employer at his own game. The far better way is to work for the comfort of the workmen, appeal to their sense of duty and justice and to reward

their efforts to please the employer and work to his profit.

When employers really take an interest in and care for their employes it is only the men devoid of principle who will not reciprocate. Such men will find themselves very frequently out of a job. They are detested by their own fellow-men, if not by themselves.

No man can be a good foreman who does not understand human nature. A foreman should ever bear in mind that every man has his "off days," that he has his own peculiar difficulties to battle with and that at times his work will be poor and slow, while at other times it will be more adequate and yielding.

Poor foremen make poor men! They anger and discourage the workman by constantly keeping him in fear of being discharged without notice, should he make a mistake or not rushing work all the time, entirely disregarding the fact that he and his family depends on his daily wages.

A hand to lend a help, a word of encouragement, or instruction quietly given to the man who has made a mistake in the planning or execution of his task, is more profitable to the employer in dollars and cents, than a rough command or a reprimand which every man on the job may overhear.

The right kind, the humane kind, of employers and foremen never have any trouble in getting or keeping the right and desirable kind of men, who will faithfully serve the employer's interests as their own, for if not entirely, though to a certain degree, the interests of employer and employe are not antagonistic, but identical.

THE LABOR UNION A STEP TO DEMOCRACY.

[Portions of a sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. E. A. Wasson in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Newark, N. J., February 11, 1906. As reported in the Newark Advertiser.]

FUNDAMENTAL democracy and fundamental Christianity are the same thing, approached from different sides. Jesus approached it from the religious side; Lincoln from the political and economic. Lincoln was the first, that is, the greatest American. Washington was a gentleman after the old English idea. Lincoln was a man after the new American idea. To be a gentleman is much; to be a man is more. Jesus's favorite term for Himself was Son of Man, that is, Man. Lincoln was simple, elemental, always contemporary. We do not associate him with accidents of dress peculiar to his day, as we do Washington. He is not for a day, but for all time. After generations of toil and tribulation we shall arrive at a better state of society, only to find that Lincoln has anticipated us. It will be long before Americans cease to sit as learners at the feet of Father Abraham.

Lincoln was the successor of Jefferson. Lincoln did for a race what Jefferson and his contemporaries did for a nation. They both stood for the democratic idea and against the aristocratic idea. Democracy says one man is as good as another, and ought to have an equal voice in the government. Aristocracy says that one man is better than another, and is competent to rule not only himself but others as well. The creed of democracy has two short articles. The first is, I am as good as you. The second is, You are as good as I.

Lincoln's early conditions were not so unfavorable as might be supposed. With all its deprivations, there was at least freedom and equality. One man was as good as another, the employed as the employer. Those conditions made for the democracy, which says that the whole is greater than any part. Lincoln believed in nothing less than the whole, that two heads are better than one, and three than two. He had faith in man, and the more man the more faith. When aristocracy said that the common people were ignorant, inefficient, inexperienced, fickle, Lincoln answered: "It may be true, but they can be taught, they

can be trained, and it is best for them to profit by their own blunders.''

Always there is that effort to discredit the people, to get away from them, to get above them. This it is which has made the national senate the most eminent assemblage of rogues that ever gathered together, that in a republican nation they are unrepresentative and irresponsible. How many of them would be out of the penitentiary if the laws were executed on them?

And does any one suppose that if the people were free to choose, the present incumbents would be selected? And likewise with our judges, who are becoming the most dangerous menace to the freedom of the country. If the people were left free to select they would at least select men that looked to them, and not to organized wealth, as their masters. We are bidden to say nothing that will undermine respect for the judiciary. It is the bounden duty of every good citizen to say all that he can to undermine respect for any institution that does not deserve respect; and the judiciary does not.

It is safer to defy the Lord God Almighty than to criticise a judge. The Lord God won't bother about you, but the judge will throw you into jail for months without hearing or trial. On what meat hath this our judicial Caesar fed that he hath grown so great? With his injunctions he comes near to making other functions and arms of government superfluous. Who is he, anyway? In nine cases out of nine a man who cringes before the money power that put him where he is, and bestrides us common mortals, whose bread he is eating, like a colossus. It is because that practically nowhere have the people the choice of these men. They are put where they are by the corporations, directly, or through their tools, the political bosses. Lincoln stood in no awe of these people. He denounced a decision of the Supreme Court of the nation as ''a burlesque upon judicial decisions, a slander and profanation upon the honored names and sacred history of republican America. It must be overruled and expunged from the books of authority.'' ''The people,'' he said, ''are the rightful masters of both congresses and courts.''

What is needed is a direct control by the people over their servants and their legislation. They must be able to oust any man that contravenes their will; to initiate legislation that their misrepresentatives refuse to enact, and to check and thwart legislation hostile to their interests. These same classes that are so fearful that the people cannot take care of themselves are the same classes that crucified Jesus, and who would have done it long before had they not feared the common people who heard Him gladly. Let these presidents and judges and legislators look to the rock whence they were hewn and to the hole of the pit whence they were digged.

The labor union is a necessary step in the progress to democracy, and the eight-hour day is a necessity to the labor union. I am for it unequivocally. It means better morals, better health, better work, better minds.

How can a minister criticise the closed shop, when the ministry is closed tighter than any shop you ever saw? We ministers have managed it so, each denomination by itself, that competition is reduced to a minimum. The pastor enters the church he is called to with the distinct understanding that his employer, the congregation, can do little or nothing without his consent. No other minister can set foot in it without his invitation, nor can his employer touch the organ or raise his voice in song in the choir, in the Episcopal church, without his consent. Nor can any other Episcopal minister preach anywhere in his neighborhood, not even in a hall or in the public street, without his consent. Talk about closed shop; besides the years of preparation required. When we are sick, instead of docking us, they send us jam and bouquets and come and pray by our bedside. That's where we've got our employer! And when work is slack our pay goes on just the same. This is not democracy, but it ought to close our mouths against the closed shop in other trades.

Industry is the crux of the whole situation; for men live, not by voting, but by eating.

Democracy is the voice of the people, and the voice of the people is the voice of God.

INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION BY THE WORKING CLASS.

(By E. Ferguson.)

THAT the time has come when the labor world must look for relief from the oppression of the capitalist and from biased, unjust rulings, of the courts through legislation cannot be successfully denied. The strike and boycott, while yet very effective in well organized localities, is weak and often a failure in localities not so thoroughly organized, and by the shameful misuse of the injunction laws practiced by our court officials, is becoming more obsolete every year.

The cause for this lies in the ignorance of the laboring people as to their political interests as toilers and wealth producers and their consequential failing to protect these interests. They are content with organizing, striking and boycotting, while the employers, with ample money behind them, have been looking after the political end of their business.

Some of our trades unionists have thrown up their hands in horror when politics has been mentioned in connection with our organization, while the monopolies and trusts, through their organizations, the Manufacturers' Association and the Citizens' Alliance, have been electing their henchmen to Congress and appointing their corporation attorneys to judgeships. Let us see what has been the result.

First, during the coal strike in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania a few years ago Judge Taylor, in the interest of capital and the Mine Owners' Association, issued an injunction forbidding the distribution of food to the starving men, women and children who, through greed of their employers, were compelled to leave their work and demand living wages and better conditions, the sole object of the court being to force laboring men, through starvation and the suffering of their families, to accept the terms of the coal barons, which would give them a mere pittance while at the same time the coffers of monopolies would be filled higher and higher with their ill-gotten gain.

This is one instance where the employing element has profited by practicing politics in their organization and where we have clearly lost out.

Secondly, let us refresh our memory for a moment and take a retrospective view of the trouble in Colorado.

Here again, through their political activity, the Mine Owners' Association and Citizens' Alliance had installed their own members in all the official positions, from governor down to the town constable, with the results that citizens of that commonwealth were forcibly dragged from their homes and families without process, thrown in the notorious bull pen without trial, their homes torn to pieces, for no other reason than that they belonged to a labor union.

In some instances the rabble went so far as to destroy stores of merchandise because the owners sympathized with the laborers and sold them goods, against the wishes of the mine owners. Justice! If this isn't a travesty upon thy fair name, which borders closely upon anarchy, then I do not know the meaning of the term.

In the face of these facts, how easy it could have been for the mine owners who objected to the withdrawal of the troops to have placed a quantity of dynamite under a station platform, connect a wire with their power house, discharge the explosive, sending souls into eternity, wire for the troops to return, accuse the miners of the outrage and publish it to the world through their papers. As a result the union men were herded together and exiled, driven from their homes and State at the point of the bayonet.

Why did they not bring the men accused into court and convict them? No evidence, it is one thing to accuse, another to prove. Is it a wonder when such outrages as these are practiced, in the land of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, by constituted au-

thority, that some hotheads dream of revolution?

Yes, I would advocate an immediate revolution, not to arms and bloodshed, God forbid! but a peaceful, lawful revolution, in our politics, at the polls, will gain for our cause—that which can never be gained otherwise. Organize and educate!

Let us review the trouble between our own organization of carpenters and the unfair mills in the city of St. Louis. Here another judge issues a sweeping injunction against union men, forbidding them to even talk to the employes of the unfair mills, thereby denying us the liberty of speech which is supposed to be guaranteed to every citizen of this country by our constitution.

This court even goes farther than this. It cites our local officers in St. Louis to appear and answer to the charge of contempt. Let us see what they did that so aroused the ire of the mill owners; they simply issued a list of fair mills in the city, and for this they were dragged into court and fined. Egad! what is our constitution that it can be nullified and made non-effective, as it pleases our courts?

Don't you really think, my reader, that it is time that we were waking up? Let us throw off this lethargy which holds us down and teach a little more political economy to our own people before some judge gets it into his head to deprive us of this right by issuing an injunction.

Don't you know that such travesty on justice could not exist if you and I would lay aside partisan politics, refuse to serve under the lash, and elect men from our own ranks to serve us?

Let us be up and doing, let us organize, educate and vote intelligently and in our own interest before we are deprived of our rights of suffrage entirely.

We rave over the music of a Gilmore or Sousa, yea, the music of the angelic hosts of heaven may be sweet to the ear, but the sweetest of all will be the music made by the clank and clanging chains as they are struck and fall from galled and calloused limbs of our industrial slaves.

Let our motto be, not strikes, revolution and bloodshed, but the enforcing of the laws against all corporations and trusts who violate them, the drafting of legislation which will give a fair share of produce to the producer, and a little judicious use of our rights and interests at the ballot-box.

I have read with great interest, Brother Kearney's contribution in the March issue of The Carpenter on "Labor and its Relations to Politics" and heartily endorse all he says on the subject.

HOW TO APPEAL TO THE CHRISTIAN MANHOOD OF THE WORKINGMAN.

(By Francis W. Decker.)



APPEALS to workmen have generally been along the line of their material interests. It has been left to the churches and the pastors to help them spiritually.

As to how to appeal to their Christian manhood, it would seem that the same method used for any one class would do for another. Here is just where a mistake is made by many people, when they divide society in two classes—placing those who have means and leisure at the top, the workingmen at the bottom—and they treat them accordingly, forgetting, apparently, that the founder of the church was a workingman.

Christ divided the workingmen into these two classes—the good and the bad—whether they were rich or poor. His methods and rules for teaching Christianity to all are as good to go by now as then. Certainly they cannot be improved upon.

There is one attitude which the church has taken toward the workingmen which has made them lack confidence in the church, and that is, its holding aloof from them in their labor troubles.

I cannot express myself as clearly on this point as is done in an editorial which

I have cut from a religious newspaper. It is entitled "The Workingman and the Church," and reads as follows:

"One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the conference between labor leaders and the National Council of Congregationalists recently, at Des Moines, Iowa. Ministers of churches from every section of the country were present, and at their invitation the workingmen, especially those holding office in labor unions, came and explained their attitude toward the church and toward capital. Some of them were very frank in declaring their lack of confidence in the church, but they were encouraged to proceed and to give their reasons for their opposition. This step has been delayed longer than is wise, but we are glad to see that one denomination has taken it, at last.

"It was well that the ministers should learn that their apparent lack of sympathy with the struggles of the workingman has produced an impression that Christianity is for the rich. The mistake was a natural one, but it is so contrary to the fact, that the faults which have led to it cannot be too soon corrected. Christianity is for the rich and the poor, but not because they are rich or poor. It is for all men. The accident of their position does not include or exclude either class. The teachings of Jesus, as has been well said, does not recognize horizontal lines of separation. It is not an upper or a lower class that it sees. The line of separation that it does recognize is vertical, separating the good from the bad, and there are rich men and poor men on both sides of the line. It does not open the door of heaven to the poor man because of his poverty, nor close it against the rich because of his wealth. It looks to character only, and recognizes no other distinction. If the talk of the workingmen can bring ministers to see how the misconception of Christianity has arisen and enable them to remove it, the church and the workingman will alike be benefited.

"It will be an advantage, too, to both, if the church no longer holds itself aloof from the struggle between capital and labor. The workingman is entitled to the sympathy of the church in his efforts in two directions. As one leader explained, he was surprised that the church did not actively participate in the struggle for restricting child labor. In this the church is directly concerned, as the welfare of the child was a part of its programme. It is concerned, too, in the shortening of the hours of labor. The time is not long past, as the ministers were reminded, when in some trades fifteen hours was considered a normal day's work. When a man has worked for six days of such a length he is not in a condition to attend church on the seventh. Yet in the struggle which has reduced the length of the working-day, the men have been compelled to fight alone, and had not received from the church, in its corporate capacity, the help to which they were entitled. They were conscious that the influence of the church was helpful to them, and, as one of the leaders said, "The labor movement thrives best where there is most Christianity," but there has been too little active help where the workingman might have been led to expect it. He has been alienated from the church because he felt that, though he had righteousness and justice on his side, the church, to which he naturally looked for help, had held aloof.

"In short, the reproach of the workingman is the burden against Meroz, that the children of God have not come up 'to the help of the Lord against the mighty.' The workingman has retaliated by fighting his battle alone and leaving the church. It must be confessed that he has proved himself able to look after his own interests, but the church has suffered for its inaction. Had it gone to his help, his regard for it would have been increased, and perhaps there have been occasions when its influence in the trade councils might have moderated his demands and inured to his ultimate benefit.

"Whatever the outcome may be, it is a good thing for both parties that this frank exchange of opinion has taken place. The church has taken the right step in learning at first hand the causes of the alienation of labor. It has shown its sympathy with labor, and we may hope that the committees organized in the interest of the workingman will do much to broaden that sympathy and remove misconceptions on both sides."

BARGAIN COUNTER REVERIES.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

HUSTLING for existence is not conducive to a conscientious study of one's theology, hence the tendency of progress for some time has been to lessen the importance of the moral law of human obligation, one with another. Force of circumstances compels allegiance to the almost supreme law of supply and demand that keeps the machinery of the world in motion.

Today, we stand in the crowd and watch the tide of humanity ebb and flow and surge around the bargain counter. Bargains! Ready-to-wear garments at remarkably low prices! They are, indeed, "bargains," but back of these bargains are what? Have you ever thought about it? No, very likely you have not. Comparatively few have given the subject a thought. That is one good reason why the world has lost sight of the golden rule, and selfishness has gained the supremacy over righteousness.

Finding results satisfactory, the busy public has no time to investigate causes.

As to cause and effect, judging from the eagerness of the shoppers around the counter, regardless of cause, the bargains are a satisfactory effect.

The public is only beginning to learn the meaning and importance of the union label on ready-made goods. The shoppers give no thought to the history of the bargains they are after. The lesson of the label is one that the major portion of our population is beginning to learn in a practical way, and learning in the school of experience is a certain education.

The pressure of circumstances has made industrial conditions a personal matter with the great multitude of the self-respecting, estimable middle class, and that class is the majority from which the great army of working women and girls have come in the last generation.

When our own precious children, through necessity, become wage earners, we begin to get a practical knowledge of sweat-shop bondage, and to learn the meaning of the term child slavery. 'Tis then we begin to desire clean and wholesome conditions for the workers, and to require proof of such conditions. The great American masses—the toilers—including the bargain hunters, who seem at present indifferent to industrial conditions, must soon, through personal interest if not from sympathy, realize the meaning and importance of the union label. When personal interests are endangered by existing conditions, human nature is usually not slow to protest, though kindliness would avoid conflict if possible.

Like the patriots of the Revolution, trade unionism has made its declaration of independence, and like them must say, "All experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer where evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed."

From the great white fields of "raw material," past the southern factories where northern capital and southern child-slavery produce goods at a wage 30 per cent. less than in the Massachusetts mills, on and on through the miserable basement sweat-shops of New York, where the crowded and filthy pauper element of every foreign nation sews fifteen hours per day, until the ready-made garments are laid on the bargain counters, the evolution of the "fleecy staples" is a progressive game of "skin" and be skinned. Business is business, and whenever capital is invested it is on a basis that promises a maximum profit. Labor is only a means to that end; capital is looking out for its own interests and if labor does not look out for itself it must take the consequences.

Anywhere that the supply of labor exceeds the demand, and no legislation restricts the conditions regarding the hours of toil or the age of the toiler, that place is the field of opportunity for the manufacturer. The very rules of trade, as well as the selfish instinct of human nature to profit on another's necessity, requires him to lose sight of everything but increased

profits and the advantages of business opportunity. Industrial conditions are brought about by the natural methods and laws of business, and the "fittest must survive," whatever becomes of the incompetent.

The world is money-mad, and in the mighty concentration of capital almost irreparable hurt has come to the nation. You would ask how. It is estimated that more than one million and a half children are wage earners in the United States. This in itself is a blight upon our people. Could the law of righteousness arrest the greed and sin of business principles now, the intellectual, moral and physical life of at least two generations to come would show in imperfect development the blight that has fallen upon our masses.

Ah! well may the children weep before you!
They are weary as they run,
For they've never known youth's sunshine,
Nor the glory which is brighter than the sun.

The union label is the uppermost thought that should impress a lesson on the frequenters of the bargain counter. Child labor and sweat-shop conditions can never advance the upbuilding of character or the refinement and improvement of home life, and the general public is awakening to the fact that all that is not for the home is against the welfare of the people. It is a struggle now of need and greed, of purity and impurity, right and wrong, and righteousness must at last reign. The manufacturer is only one example among many illustrating the dealing of capital with its hirelings. Wherever combination invests capital, in any line of business, the same conditions prevail.

There is a higher law than the laws of trade, and when that law is recognized as supreme, greed will cease to despoil the poor, and life that is so beautiful for some and so wretched for others may become worth living to all.

Less want and misery and shame, and more universal peace and prosperity will help the world to grow better.

Homes are reared to shield the fallen,
And their builders builded well;
But the better part were chosen
Had they helped them ere they fell.

WAS IT NOT ALWAYS SO?

(By Frank Duffy.)

ON the 18th day of April, 1906, the members and friends of the Employers' Association were sumptuously banquetted and entertained at the Grand Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind. After their appetites had been appeased, and the "red liquor" freely indulged in, their tongues loosened up and labor unions came in for their share of "denunciation," "condemnation" and "criticism."

A Mr. Jas. A. Emery, of New York City, in the course of his remarks, said: "We condemn labor organizations when they depart from their duty as the protectors of working men and begin to bring about public lawlessness."

A man who uses such expressions does not know what he is talking about, at least he does not understand the organized labor movement, its objects and aims, its desires and intentions, and all that it teaches and stands for. We do not countenance "lawlessness" of any kind and never did. We believe in being good, law-abiding, patriotic, American citizens. We advocate that. We will fight for "liberty," the "flag" and our "beloved country" at the drop of the hat. We are always ready to shoulder the gun in defense of "Uncle Sam" and the "stars and stripes." That is more than the scions of the rich and well-to-do can say, yet we are held up to public ridicule as being "lawless" and in favor of "lawlessness." We are condemned because we depart from our duty as protectors of the working men. Might I ask, when did organized labor ever depart from its duty in protecting the poor wage-workers in fighting for their rights and advocating better conditions under which to work and live? Can you mention one instance? On

the contrary, the trades unions are ever and always on the alert in the interests of their members. That is one thing they never "depart" from and never "forget." Mr. Emery, do you know what you are talking about? It seems not.

This "Belshazzar's feast" was held at a time when the whole country was plunged into mourning and consternation by the terrible fate that overtook that "far-famed city" of the "Golden West," San Francisco, yet not a thought was given to the sufferings and privations endured by our western citizens, nor was an attempt made to devise "ways and means" to relieve their wants. It is surprising that "men of wealth" should so far forget their fellow citizens in time of need.

At the same time that this "feast" took place, the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was in session at the General Office of said organization in the State Life Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, and that body, representing one of the largest trades unions in the country —accused of lawlessness—did not forget San Francisco and her citizens in their hour of affliction, but, on the contrary, appropriated the sum of $10,000 for the immediate relief of those who in any way suffered by the disaster. Was that "departure from their duty in the protection of the working men," or was it "lawlessness?" No, that was humanity, forethought, friendship, brotherly love.

Compare the actions of the two parties herein mentioned and you, with me, will ask the question, "Was it not always so?"

THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY, 1906.

(New York Tribune-Farmer, Feb., 1906.)

THE great increase of the labor vote in Parliament is, next to the overwhelming victory of the Liberals, the most striking feature of the recent elections in Great Britain, and it may be regarded as the most significant feature of all. The change from Conservative to Liberal is no new thing. Such reversals, now in the one direction and now in the other, have been common enough. But in the return of a labor delegation of more than fifty members to the House of Commons we must discern the establishment of a new and tremendous force in British politics. The first labor members entered Parliament in 1874, when Mr. Burt and Mr. MacDonald were elected by the miners of England. The increase in their numbers was slow. In 1900 there were only twelve, and of those, two were Nationalists and one a Socialist. Now they have leaped to more than four times that number, or just five times that number of real labor men, at least forty-five of the fifty-one being pure trade unionists as distinguished from Socialists. If they have increased four or five-fold in six years, what may they not number six years hence? If they have increased twenty-five-fold in thirty-two years what may not the next generation see?

These considerations are emphasized by the undisguised fact that, while the Liberals have a clean majority over all, and are thus quite independent of the Labor party, they are unmistakably pledged to some of the chief items of the trades union political programme. Early in the campaign, when they were not sure of so overwhelming a victory, and when it seemed possible that the labor vote might turn the scale, the Liberal leaders pledged themselves to the Labor party in return for its support. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman himself was foremost in making such a pledge, and Mr. Gladstone, as the chief practical manager of the Liberal "machine," organized a practical coalition between Liberals and Unionists in many constituencies. As our London correspondent reminded us in a recent letter on the subject, only twenty-nine of the labor members were elected through the efforts of the Labor Representation Committee, with its penny tribute from the workingmen of the kingdom. The others were elected by the Liberal party. But that fact does not

lessen the significance of the case. It means that, even unaided, labor elected twenty-nine men, which is three times as many as six years ago, and it also means that the great Liberal party has so allied itself with labor that it has elected or helped to elect from fifteen to twenty members to Parliament who will align themselves strictly with the Labor party. The significance is equal, whether it be of labor gains or of Liberal conversion to labor policies.

We shall await with much interest the development of legislation by the Liberal government, to see to what extent the demands of organized labor are granted. There is a widespread assumption that the Prime Minister pledged himself to the annulment of the Taff Vale decision. That is certainly the cardinal item on the labor men's programme, and it is to be doubted whether they would have agreed to co-operate with the Liberals in the campaign and election as much as they did had they not understood the latter party to be definitely committed to such action. Now the Taff Vale decision, which was rendered after one of the most notable legal contests in the history of labor disputes, was briefly to this effect: That trades unions were responsible for the results of strikes caused by them, and that their funds might be levied upon for damages. That decision has, ever since it was made, been the chief deterrent against strikes, and the chief handicap upon them when they have been attempted. The amendment of the law relating to combinations so as to annul that decision, would greatly increase the power of the labor unions and enable them largely to dictate terms to employers. The Labor party has its heart set upon such annulment, and regards the Liberals as fully pledged to grant it. Yet there are many capitalists and employers of labor in the Liberal ranks to whom such action would be unwelcome. It will be interesting to see what the government will do about it, and what a considerable section of the Liberal party will do about it if the government accedes to the labor demand.

THE UNIONIST AND HIS PAL.

(Comments and Criticisms by the Sage of L. U. 440.)

HOW great the difference in the characters, in the mental make-up, of Gloomy Gus and his pal Happy, still they were both tramps.

Ditto the unionist and his pal, they are both possessors of a paid-up working card.

But I have not initiated these old friends of ours into my thoughts for any other purpose than merely to show that while two individuals may be on the road to London Town, one may be white and the other black.

* * *

Did you ever take notice, my brother, how they, you know who I mean, the fellows who club together and try to run things, the select, those who are on the inside, generally make use of the occasion while they have the floor to inform you that they think they voice the sentiments of the majority, and how heated they become when some other adventurous brother rises to voice sentiments antagonistic to their personal views.

You have? So have I.

* * *

But, did you ever notice, brother, when the other fellow was talking, well, he was just chewing the rag. But when they were on the floor, which is quite often, you were given to understand that you were listening to silver-tongued orators debating with all the eloquence of a Philadelphia lawyer.

There was nothing doing up at the meeting that night. Just a chewing match—just chewing the rag.

How full of enlightenment, how inspiring, especially to the newly initiated.

* * *

Brothers, you went up there to take part in the meeting, but you sat in that

row of chairs that circled the wall and stood up and sat down and said yea and nay when they, the operators of the marionette show, pulled the wires. And how you have listened at times to the bitter sarcasm and ugly epitaphs hurled at the head of that adventurous brother who roared.

You attended that meeting to listen to the views of your brother and present your own, to compare your views, that you might learn of him and he of you.

But, by the way, I haven't seen you up there for some time now. Getting to be quite a stranger. Call around and see us next Tuesday night.

* * *

It is not enough that, when you enter the hall, you have the outstretched hand and the gracious smile for the one who is on the inside, the official head, or some other of your particular set. Surely, the brother in the amen corner is worthy of some consideration.

He is a unit, a cog in the wheel. That's all you are, merely one of the cogs.

It is not enough that you organize all your town and unionize all your non-union men. It is not enough that you pay your dues and attend your meetings regularly. But when you meet a brother on the job who betrays a lack of knowledge about some particular thing that you are next to, put him wise. If you are not a master mechanic, try and be one and help your brother also, and so fulfill the law of brotherly love, the foreleg of your organization.

* * *

How like the Man of Galilee are his teachings.

How it has been trailed in the mire. But give heed, my brother, lest those, too, crucify that great thought, the brotherhood of man.

I would rather have it said of me that I reached down to the scaffold of scabdom and serfdom below to help my unfortunate fellowman there than to point the finger of scorn, or hurl words of derision at my brother working beside me.

* * *

Hit the pipe, my friend, hit the pipe. But be sure you inhale the fumes of charity and not of dope.

STAND FOR YOUR RIGHTS.

(By Homo Gene.)

A CHANGE of sentiment has come over the judiciary of Cincinnati. Last summer Judge Hozea placed a heavy fine on certain men for "contempt of court" because they had secured a position for a non-union man and persuaded him to leave an unfair boss, who had secured an injunction against the union, forbidding them to in any way interfere with the business of this unfair boss. Judge Hozea held that "persuasion" which resulted in causing a man to leave the employer and to accept a better position under a fair boss, was injurious to that unfair employer, and was contrary to the terms of his injunction, and a heavy fine was the result.

On the 16th of this month (March, 1906) Judge Ferris, of the Superior Court, handed down a decision, in a similar case against the Leather Workers, in which he held that where no violence, or lawlessness was manifested, the employes had the right to "argue, to persuade, and to try to influence, and to even 'picket' and to congregate in the vicinity, in front of, or behind, or near to the premises, of the employer, and to do as an organization, all that an individual may do, to better his condition." The text of his decision is too lengthy to quote in full, but it is eminently fair to organized labor.

At the election last fall, the members of labor organizations in Cincinnati stood almost as a unit against the party which had been in power for a term of years, and had the most perfect "political machine" known to modern politicians, and when the smoke of battle had cleared away it was found that the "machine" was wrecked, and a new order of things

was instituted. The State Legislature began an investigation, and in that investigation it was shown that George B. Cox, the political boss, had actually sent for the judges of the circuit court and had practically ordered them to make certain decisions in cases in which he was interested, thus proving that the judges who were placed in power by the "machine" were mere automatons to do the will of the "boss." Up to this writing, something over $155,000 has been returned to the county treasury before any legal steps had been taken to secure it.

All of this proves that if the working man will go to the polls and express himself emphatically, his rights will be respected.

We do not argue that labor unions should go into politics, but we do argue that the laboring man should stand for his rights at the polls, and that this is the most certain road to success, so far as the judiciary is concerned.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

(By Japanese and Korean Exclusion League.)

THE question of the immigration of Japanese to the United States and Hawaii, and its effect upon unskilled labor, has received considerable attention recently, but surely something should be said relative to the bearing that such immigration and competition has upon our manufacturing industries and the commercial relations between the two countries.

The Japanese laborer comes to work, to gain a living, to better his condition pecuniarily, and to learn (in fact nearly all class themselves as students and not laborers). Many of them, when questioned, assert that their object in coming to this country is to study, but under stress of circumstances were obliged to work at farming, or at anything they could get to maintain themselves until such a time as more lucrative avenues of employment were opened, and finding themselves in a position to accumulate money, they naturally abandoned all desire for student life. With their keen perception, energy and enterprise, together with dexterity and imitative faculties, they are quick to comprehend, and, an art or trade once learned, they become adepts and quickly engage in teaching others of their race. To work and learn with them means a close competition with not only unskilled but the highest branches of skilled labor.

They have taken a mighty hold on the cheap furniture business, turning out immense quantities of bamboo, cane and wicker furniture, which is cutting materially into the furniture trade, because the articles placed upon the market, owing to their cheapness, find ready sale, and displace the like article made by white labor. From one industry they take to another, and now throughout the city may be seen the Japanese boot and shoe worker, the skilled steam laundry worker, the jeweler and watchmaker, the tailor, the printer and the photographer.

The result of the advent of Japanese labor into the shoe trade throughout every town and hamlet in California, is the driving of the small white shoemaker into other avenues of employment.

In the manufacture of cigarettes in San Francisco, the Japanese are acquiring a stronghold, to the disadvantage of many white women formerly employed at the business. In packing teas and other store work they are fast supplanting the whites, one firm alone—a firm handling a fancy brand of coffee—employs twenty or more of them, but we may rest assured that the Japanese so employed will not be content with working as porters and warehousemen all the time, but will, upon mastery of the business, establish themselves in the same line. Such has been the experience of Hawaii in the past and such will be our experience in the future.

In Japan and China there is a labor with which neither America or Europe

(*Concluded on Page* 35.)

Editorial

The Carpenter

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1906.

As this issue goes to press but meager tidings have reached us from our members in San Francisco and other coast cities, relative to the horrible disaster that occurred there recently. Local Union 22, San Francisco, with a membership of nearly 1,800, reports two brothers killed. Palo Alto, San Jose, Ukiah, Gilroy and Santa Rosa have sent word that all their members have escaped with their lives. Yet, the material loss of our members is quite considerable in some of these localities, especially in San Francisco hundreds of our brothers have saved but the clothes on their backs.

Our most heartfelt and most sincere sympathy is extended to the thousands who have been rendered homeless and pennyless, and to relatives of the hundreds who have lost their lives in the catastrophe. This sentiment is shared by the entire U. B. from ocean to ocean and coast to coast. The General Executive Board, now in session in this city, has appropriated the sum of $10,000 for our suffering members on the Pacific coast, and up to this time of writing the New York City District has donated $3,000 and Chicago, Des Moines, Ia., Saginaw, Mich., Beaumont, Tex., and Rochester, N. Y., have also made liberal appropriations. A detailed account of all donations will be published in a later issue of the journal.

A letter from Santa Rosa is printed elsewhere in this issue which speaks for itself.

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Last Labor Day General Secretary Duffy was the speaker selected by the trades unionists of Kansas City, Mo., to make the principal Labor Day address. More than 10,000 people listened to him on that occasion at Electric Park, and his address was voted the hit of the day. But another very important occurrence of the same day was the capture of the prize by the carpenters for having the greatest number of men in the parade.

In recognition of the services rendered by the General Secretary the Carpenters' District Council decided to present the prize won to the General Office. A few weeks ago we were agreeably surprised to receive a magnificent office chair with a note conveying to us the best wishes and kindest regards of the carpenters of Kansas City.

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Whenever it should occur that requests for publication in the journal of stay-away notices, rejections of candidates, expulsions, changes in name or address of business agents, etc., are not complied with, the respective Local Unions should question their secretaries and ascertain which one of the two has forwarded the request to the General Office and in which manner it was done. We advise this course because, despite our frequent warnings to financial secretaries not to use the monthly reports for any other purpose than what they are intended for, some of them are still using the last page for requests as in-

dicated above. It should be understood that the monthly F. S. reports do not go to the editor, but to the clerks handling the financial accounts and membership roll. Remarks under "Memoranda" on the last page of the reports not pertaining to these matters are liable to be overlooked. Notices for publication in The Carpenter or changes in list of business agents should be sent in on a separate sheet to insure publication.

❖ ❖ ❖

Will there be any coal strike this year? This is a question that is agitating the minds of the people of all classes for months past, and yet it is unsettled.

The officials of the United Mine Workers and the representatives of mine operators have held numerous conferences and are still negotiating on terms of settlement agreeable to both parties. At this time of writing the situation is very encouraging for the mine workers. Several large firms in Pennsylvania have signed up and are now paying the 1902 scale, the universal establishment of which is the demand of the miners. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa most of the firms have signed the scale and it is expected that work will be resumed in all the coal fields in the earlier part of May.

❖ ❖ ❖

The step recently taken by the American Federation of Labor in advising workingmen to elect men of their own class to the legislatures and governments, local, state and national, marks a new epoch in the history of organized labor in this country.

Its policy in this new move is outlined in the following declaration:

"That as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery, to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls of every election.

"That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionists and workingmen, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunction of the courts nor act as the pliant tools of corporate wealth."

We shall certainly have no government of the people and for the people until the suggestions of the A. F. of L. are carried out by the workingmen. We will have no honest government and no just legislation, corruption, bribery and craft will never disappear in our legislative, administrative and judiciary bodies until workingmen rescue them from the control of capitalistic interests.

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Notwithstanding the fact that the entire stock at their San Francisco branch lies in the cellar a mass of ruins, E. C. Atkins & Co. have again come to the front in behalf of union labor.

They are the kind of people that do things. Never have they been called upon and found wanting.

Their San Francisco Branch was located on Main street, in the very heart of the stricken district, and was among the first to fall. Fire broke out almost instantly, and in a few moments the entire building collapsed, a complete wreck.

The stock, invoiced at about fifty thousand dollars, was completely destroyed. Everything dumped into a mass in the cellar. The outcome as to insurance is as yet an open question, the policy of the insurance companies not being known. But that they will be heavy losers is a foregone conclusion.

Now, it would be only natural to suppose they should feel that under the circumstances they had been called upon to endure enough. But when a committee from the General Office of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America visited them on last Monday they very readily donated five hundred hand saws absolutely free of charge. These saws have been turned over to the committee at Indianapolis and were sent by them direct to the stricken district.

This act of generosity on the part of E. C. Atkins & Co., is, indeed, remarkable under the circumstances, and should be highly appreciated by every friend of organized

labor. This firm is broad-minded enough to remember those who have been partially instrumental in building up their business, even though sorely stricken themselves, and when called upon have responded liberally and cheerfully to help the distressed brothers in the far West.

The Carpenter naturally feels grateful to these friends in need, who, forgetting self, have generously met our request and nobly assisted us in time of trouble. We only hope that every union carpenter will realize that E. C. Atkins & Co. are and always have been the friend of union labor, and will govern themselves accordingly.

Having been notified that our brothers in San Francisco and vicinity are in dire need of tools, the General Office, in conjunction with E. C. Atkins & Co., also donated 500 saws, making a total of 1,000 saws forwarded to the stricken district.

A Judicial Mistake.

The judge was in a hurry to get away from the halls of justice, having an important social engagement. But two cases remained, and he told the court officers to hurry.

Immediately a man was hurried into the witness box.

"What is your name?" queried the prosecuting attorney.

"I decline to answer," replied the witness.

"What's that!" shouted the impatient judge. "That is contempt of court and I remand you to jail for thirty days."

"Your honor," said the attorney, "there appears to be a mistake somewhere. This is Mr. Dodgers, head of the Regular Oil trust, and—"

"O, I beg pardon," said the judge. "I thought this was that strike case and the witness one of the men arrested for violating my injunction. The witness is excused."—W. J. Bryan in "The Commoner."

A Warning Against Precipitancy.

Jepson—Listen to this, Stepson; here's a man who declares against the enforcement of a certain law, in connection with contract labor—

Stepson (explosively, his face reddening in anger)—Yes! I'll warrant you. Labor agitation and anarchy are most appropriately coupled in the same sentence! Against enforcement of law; who does not know, without your confirming the fact by reading out of a newspaper item that all these labor agitators are at heart anarchists? Of course, they're against enforcement of law! The only proper way to deal with such incendiaries would be to put them in prison as fast as they proclaim their enmity to civilized society by any such anarchistic utterance!

Jepson—But wait a bit, Stepson. Hear the whole sentence.

Stepson—The whole sentence? I know whence the thing emanates, from the outrageous character of what you've already read. Gompers, probably, or John Mitchell.

Jepson (reading from the Chicago Record-Herald of December 17)—"As to contract labor, the law . . . never ought to be enforced."

Stepson—Eh—who said that?

Jepson—The press dispatch ascribes it to President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard.

Stepson (explosively, his face reddening—in something else than anger this time)—Ahum! Ahem! A—ah—er—a—ahem! Yes.

Hem and Haw.

Hem and Haw were the sons of sin,
 Created to shally and shirk;
Hem lay 'round and Haw looked on
 While God did all the work.
Hem was a fogy, and Haw was a prig,
 For both had the dull, dull mind;
And whenever they found a thing to do,
 They yammered and went it blind.
Hem was the father of bigots and bores;
 As the sands of the sea were they.
And Haw was the father of all the tribe
 Who criticise today.
But God was an artist from the first,
 And knew what He was about;
While over his shoulder sneered these two,
 And advised Him to rub it out.
They prophesied ruin ere man was made;
 "Such folly must surely fail!"
And when he was done, "Do you think my lord,
 He's better without a tail?"
And still in the honest working world,
 With posture and hint and smirk,
These sons of the devil are standing by
 While man does all the work.
They balk endeavor and baffle reform,
 In the sacred name of law;
And over the quavering voice of Hem
 Is the droning voice of Haw.

—BISS CARMAN.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office
State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street, Denison, Tex.

General Executive Board
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. A. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

P. H. McCARTHY, Clunie Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Again we wish to call your attention to the fact that the Fourteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in Niagara Falls in September next.

Local Unions and District Councils desiring a change in our present laws should set to work to consider that matter immediately. As soon as the changes or alterations are compiled in proper form, they should be sent to the General Secretary for publication in The Carpenter so that our entire membership may have a chance to give them the attention they deserve.

We are already making arrangements with the railroad companies for transportation rates for all delegates and their friends who will be in attendance at the convention. We are informed that we will get the usual rate of fare and one-third direct to Niagara Falls and return on the certificate plan, provided at least 100 delegates avail themselves of the official arrangements made and concessions granted.

The General Secretary will visit Niagara Falls in the near future for the purpose of securing a hall in which to hold the daily sessions of the convention, selecting hotel for headquarters, making arrangements for printing the daily proceedings of the convention for distribution among the delegates, and attending to other minor matters that require his personal supervision.

The coming issues of The Carpenter will contain detailed information as to arrangements made up to the time of going to press. Full information and instructions will be sent later through circular letters to our Local Unions' delegates and alternates.

Hoping the Fourteenth General Convention will be a grand success, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

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The P. J. McGuire Memorial Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$ 13.00
April 27, 1906—	
R. Fuelle	5.00
April 30—	
No. 61, Cleveland, O.	10.00
No. 171, Youngstown, O.	5.00
No. 215, Lafayette, Ind.	5.00
No. 490, Clifton, N. J.	10.00
No. 716, Zanesville, O.	5.00
No. 726, Yonkers, N. Y.	25.00
No. 781 Princeton, N. J.	25.00
No. 885, Woburn, Mass.	2 00
No. 1419, Johnstown, Pa.	2.00
No. 1554, Altoona, Pa.	5.00
No. 1559, New Athens, Ill.	.50
No. 1561, Macomb, Ill.	2.00
Total	$114.50

California Relief Fund.

Donated by G. E. B.	$10,000.00
L. U. 392, Beaumont, Tex.	25.00
New York City Joint D. C.	3,000.00
L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia.	200.00
L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	25.00
Total	$13,250.00

Local Unions and District Councils are requested to send all donations for the above fund to the Gen. Office, made payable to the General Secretary.

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Localities Where Trade is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Portland, Ore.	Washington, Pa.
Burlington, Ia.	Williamsport, Pa.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Santa Rosa, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.	Pueblo, Col.
Owosso, Mich.	New Orleans, La.
Erie, Pa.	Gainesville, Fla.
Miami, Fla.	Detroit, Mich.
Nashville, Tenn.	Pensacola, Fla.
Gulfport, Miss.	Chicago, Ill.
Ft. Smith, Ark.	Madisonville, Ky.
Waterbury, Conn.	Pataluma, Cal.
Bradentown, Fla.	Greenville, Miss.

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Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Bloomington, Ill.	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Portsmouth, Va.	LaCrosse, Wis.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Atlanta, Ga.
Madill, I. T.	Erie, Pa.
Ayer, Mass.	Chelsea, Mass.
Sioux City, Ia.	Erlanger, Ky.
Fairview, Nev.	Evanston, Ill.
Clairmore, I. T.	Paintsville, Ky.
S. San Francisco, Cal.	Alva, Okla.
Meridian, Miss.	Chatham, Ont., Can.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Dunnellon, Fla.
Broad Ripple, Ind.	Binghampton, Tenn.
Ottawa, Ont., Can.	Christopher, Ill.
Apalachicola, Fla.	

Total: 27 Local Unions.

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Expulsions.

E. D. Stocknell, ex-president of Local Union 590, Rutland, Vt., has been expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

Edwin W. Emery, a member of Local Union 395, Lynn, Mass., has been expelled for stealing tools from fellow-members.

W. D. Goss of Local Union 263, Berwick, Pa., has been expelled by the Local Union for stealing tools from a brother member.

J. A. Cotting, formerly treasurer of Local Union 1271, Boston, Mass., has been expelled for misappropriation of local funds.

John Vaughn has been expelled by Local Union 80, Chicago, Ill., for misappropriation of the local's funds while serving as its treasurer.

Ray Meyers of Local Union 1705, Nowata, Ind. Ter., has been expelled for misappropriation of funds and failure to perform his duties as F. S.

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Information Wanted.

Sherman F. Warrender, last heard from in Roanoke Rapids, N. C., is eagerly sought for by his brother James.

Sherman F. Warrender is thirty-five years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height and weighs about 180 pounds. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will convey a favor on Local Union 696, Tampa, Fla., by communicating with his brother, James A. Warrender, in care of Local Union, or with its secretary.

H. C. GETTIG,
P. O. 599, Tampa, Fla.

L U. 497's Twenty-Fifth Anniversary.

New York City Local Union 497 celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on Saturday evening, April 7, at Stark's Hall, where the Local Union was originated. A brilliant entertainment and ball and the presentation to our treasurer, Geo. Welz (a charter member), for trustworthy services for the past nineteen years, of a gold watch charm with the seal of the Brotherhood engraved upon it, including a diamond center, were the chief features of the evening. Brother Harth made the presentation speech. He was followed by Hy. Rubing, who, although not a member at present, related some very interesting happenings of twenty-five years ago.

This affair being strictly private, only members and their families were invited. The management committee, composed of President Geo. Welz, Louis Mahlman, Chas. Harth, C. A. Brown, Fred Hartmann, G. Ernst, V. Sametz, Jos. Ulmer and A. Schenkelberg, surprised the members and their families with silver souvenirs and gratis supper. Judging from the fact that all present wearing the smile that won't come off, and the rooster having crowed four hours previous before the last man left the hall, it is evident that the affair was an undisputed success.

What Our Organizers are Doing

N. Arcand.

This being the season for reopening of work, I have been very busy during the month of April, visiting nearly all the Local Unions of the eastern Canadian district. I am pleased to state that, generally speaking, these Locals are in good shape and progressing.

In Montreal I attended and addressed three open meetings, which proved quite a success and resulted in the initiation of a large number of new members. The Montreal Locals especially are in good working order. The D. C. has decided to refrain from making any trade demand this year, but instead extend the advantages gained last year to all the shops. The men employed in the shops having received a lesson during last year's trouble, we do not anticipate a resumption of open hostilities at this time. Despite the bad effect of the continuous stream of immigrants striking Montreal since last fall, the working rules and regulations of our organization will be observed in all the shops.

On the 17th of March I visited Local Union 730, of Quebec; while in that city I addressed two open meetings, where twenty-two new members were gained.

The National Union being hard at work in an attempt to revive their Local Union, I directed my efforts to a frustration of said attempt. I had to combat many false assertions made and spread by the promoters of the rival organization, one of which being that the U. B. members were sending their money to the United States, receiving nothing in return. I challenged them to come and answer for their calumnious statements at a public meeting to be held on April 7, but when Brother Ainey and myself approached these slanderers they refused to accept the challenge.

Their hopes of reorganizing a rival Union have been greatly weakened by their conduct, for, while we enlisted thirty-six new members, they could not get enough names to warrant the formation of a decent Local.

I visited Local Union 761, Sorel, which has many good members in its fold, but owing to the presence in that city of a large number of non-union men, our members do not enjoy the advantages derived from the organization under more favorable circumstances. We decided to enter into a campaign with a view to convert the non-union element in the month of May.

I next proceeded to St. Hyacinth, where I found that Local Union 108 had decreased in membership as a result of depression of trade and scarcity of work. Many of their members have left the city, transferring their membership to Local Union 134, Montreal.

On the 5th of April, by request of our G. P., I visited Local Union 553 of Berlin, Ont. In this place the progress of our organization is also greatly paralyzed by the unfair competition of non-union men. Some of the members, influenced by malicious insinuations of enemies to our cause, to the effect that the Union was not ,paying any benefits, allowed themselves to fall in arrears. At a meeting to which the delinquents were invited, I showed them that they might derive a great many benefits from the organization by keeping it in good order.

Observations leading me to the conviction that Local Union 553 was greatly lacking in activity, I advised them to hold open meetings once or twice a month. A committee was appointed to arrange for such meetings, with special instructions to devise ways and means to make the regular meetings also more attractive.

The members apparently being pleased with my advise and suggestions, promised me to set to work immediately and make

their union strong enough for an attempt at amelioration of their working conditions, sorely needed.

On the 18th I went to Ottawa, where I organized a new English-speaking local, of men who were averse to joining Local Union 93, on the ground that their business was conducted in the French language. I hope to see all the English-speaking carpenters of Ontario in the new Local Union in the near future.

Local Union 93 gained six new members that same evening, and at their meeting following an open meeting they enlisted eight more.

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Wm. J. Shields.

The past month has been a strenuous time for those associated with me in the attempt to improve the organization and better the condition of the carpenters of the cities of Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, Malden and Everett. It is my pleasure to report that we have met with a degree of success that is satisfying and we feel recompensed in the progress made. The only way to get a fair conception of the standing of our organization is to look back over the last six years and realize that back of that time not one Local Union existed in the territory mentioned. If you compare the membership figures of today with those of 1899 you would conclude that the intervening years have been remarkably productive both in organization and results responsible thereto. They have been years of strenuous, of faithful and intelligent effort. They have been years in which we have emerged from a condition of hopelessness to our present condition with its bright possibilities, with good men in the unions to apply their knowledge to the solution of all problems that confront us. It is well to remember that in the changes made possible the general officers have played no small part in the assisting and promoting the growth and influence of the unions; ever willing to cooperate in extending the usefulness of the organization that our best hopes might be realized. As I look back over that space of time I find a pleasure and satisfaction in recalling the fact what we have achieved has been done to the general advancement of the entire section. The best thought of the membership has been given to progression on the lines of fineness of organization, the advancing of trade conditions, the economy of management, the guarding of the general funds of the brotherhood at large, and while we are satisfied that we have held our own with other sections in this particular, we also know that we have not drawn heavily on the general fund and that the money used has been expended to good and lasting effect.

Early this year the watchword "Onward" was sounded as a means of spurring the membership on to special effort. This rallying cry has been taken up and I can enumerate locals within this section which in the past month have added materially to their membership. One, at least, as high as fifty, others from that down. We are out to deliver to General Secretary Duffy our share of that 100,000 additional membership he called for at the beginning of 1906.

I have had the pleasure of adding two new Locals during the month, one in Chelsea, Mass., to be known as a Hebrew Local. They start with forty-one members, with a prospect of increasing to eighty in the near future. The other is situated at Ayer, Mass. This union is the first labor body ever organized in the place. They start with a membership of thirty and, judging these men by their appearance and standing as mechanics, I predict a long and useful life to the new Local. I was privileged to attend two meetings held under the auspices of the Lawrence D. C. This city has made wonderful strides, taking into account the fact that Lawrence is a textile city and subject to corporation usages. Our membership is engaged in a movement looking for an increased wage from $2.50 to $3.00 per day, the same to operate on and after May 1, 1906. The chances are good for success, with a building boom that is sure for at least two years to come, also with our men well organized and a clear-headed business agent, a man who is quick to comprehend and get at the pith and marrow of every situation in short order, makes up his mind what is best to do and is ever ready to take his share of the responsibility. Our Lawrence membership, favored as they

are, should pull through successfully in their three-dollar-per-day demand.

Our Malden membership had decided that April 1 would be the acceptable time for establishing the new trade conditions of the Boston and vicinity D. C., but in order to avoid unpleasantness with the employers, the time was extended to May 1, when we are assured of the new conditions operating with the mutual consent of both parties concerned. With Malden in line, we move on to other weak spots in the bulwark of our organization and will not rest content until all are equal sharers in the progress and possibilities of our onward and upward movement. There is one thing that impresses the organizer in prosecuting his work and that is, that each and every Local has its busy bees, its indefatigable workers, who ever stand ready to sacrifice some of their time for the general benefit of the movement. I am safe in saying their work represents a work of love, and to their credit it can be said that a large part of our success is responsible to their unselfishness and sacrifice, which is all too frequently a thankless job, as sometimes it happens that arrangements miscarry through oversight, which is apt to lead to unjust criticism, which to the sensitive dispenser of service cuts like a lash and at times impairs his usefulness. A good test of the truthfulness of this would be for the one who is disposed to criticise the active character, to assume some of the responsibilities, and by doing that find out for himself, and it is safe to say that from the experience gained it is ten to one that he'll ever after advocate the giving of credit where credit is due. We can well afford to be most generous and charitable with our co-workers in this movement that is leading us out of our bondage. The outlook of the U. B. is one of hope and confidence.

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Wm. B. Macfarlane.

In my last report I stated I was going to Wellsville, N. Y., to organize another local of the U. B. In this I was successful. We now have a healthy, progressive local of about eighty-three members, which means that every competent carpenter in and about Wellsville is a member of L. U. 770. I then went to Hornellsville, N. Y., and endeavored to organize the McConnell & Co. mill. I learned that the men in the employ of this firm were working ten hours per day and receiving from 18 to 22½ cents per hour. Some of the men were satisfied with their conditions, glad they were alive and able to eke out a miserable existence. I visited the homes of a number of this firm's employes, talked with them and left our literature for them to read. I returned to the town about one month later. I now have the names of 27 mill and bench hands. It is only a question of time until we will have the entire shop organized, the mill running on a nine-hour basis and the men receiving a living wage. I then went to Middleport, N. Y., and found the mills in a deplorable condition. I was unable to induce the men to organize. many of them realized that they should be organized but they lacked the energy and stamina to do it. As per instructions of the G. P., I went to New Rochelle, N. Y. I found the conditions of the carpenter good, the wages and hours in the mills fair, but some non-union men employed. Together with B. A. Edward Cotter, we had a conference with the managers of two mills, but were unable to induce them to employ none but union men. The mill hands will have to be more aggressive if they expect better conditions. I then went to Philadelphia and from there to the Pittsburg convention of the A. F. of L. By request of L. U. 1555, millwrights, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., I attended their annual smoker and installation. This is one of our many progressive locals. The members of 1555, recognizing the sterling qualities of Brother Dean, who was their president for four terms, and had labored earnestly and honestly to build their local up, decided to make him a little present upon his retiring from the chair, and the committee having the matter in charge requested your humble servant to do the honors. When Brother Dean was presented with a beautiful silver tea set, to say that he was taken by surprise is putting it mildly, indeed; he replied in a few well chosen words, after which refreshments were served, when singing, step dancing and smoking were indulged in until the wee hours in the morning, when

all went home feeling delighted over the success of the night's entertainment. From the Falls I went to Port Colborne, where they had a well attended meeting. Local 1168 is well conducted by an able staff of officers, and I have every reason to believe they will have better working conditions this year. By request of the president of L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Ont., I called at the large Clifton hotel, now under construction, there being a few non-union men setting up refrigerators. I secured their applications and attended the meeting of 713 in the evening, which was well attended. I visited several of the locals in Buffalo, and together with B. A. George Waldon, we called at the Jewett refrigerator factory and secured the applications of all but one man employed in the factory; they have not as yet been initiated. As per instructions of G. P., I went to Barrie, Ont., and addressed a largely attended open meeting held under the auspices of L. U. 1749. After the speaking was over, refreshments were served, a short entertainment followed, and some half dozen applications were secured. This local was only organized last March and they have reduced their hours and increased their wages. I had intended visiting a number of towns in Ontario, but receiving a telegram from the G. P. to go to Philadelphia, Pa., at once to attend the trial of a former F. S., whose books I audited last March, I went to that city. The local had the F. S. indicted on two counts. The case did not go to trial, however, as a satisfactory settlement was reached. I then left for Oswego, N. Y., to address an open meeting and smoker held under the auspices of L. U. 747. The hall was well filled and many prominent citizens present. I was shown the utmost kindness and respect by the officers and members of 747. Returning from Oswego, I stopped at Batavia, N. Y., and spoke at a mass meeting called by the Central Labor Union. On the platform were many old timers in the labor movement, among them, Brother M. J. O'Brien, of Rochester, N. Y. While in Batavia, I was requested to organize the outside carpenters. About one week later I returned to Batavia and addressed a meeting of the craft, the majority being non-union men. L. U. No. 24, composed chiefly of mill and bench hands, readily gave their consent to the granting of a charter to the outside men. We had hard work to scrape up 17 names. The charter was sent for and I returned one week later and installed the local and its officers. All of the officers of L. U. No. 24 rendered all the assistance possible in instructing the new officers in their duties. L. U. No. 1151 now has over 40 members and only two transferred from No. 24. We feel satisfied that the carpenters of Batavia will better their working conditions this coming summer. I then went to Welland, Ontario, where I found that the Gallivan Construction Company, of Greenville, S. C. (a notoriously unfair firm), were erecting a number of buildings for the Plymouth Twine and Cordage Company, of North Plymouth, Mass. They were working their men ten hours per day and employing a number of non-union men. The town of Welland was strictly union and nine hours per day. The officers of 969, and myself, had a conference with Mr. Gallivan, who requested that Local 969 put their demands in writing and take the matter up with the general officers of the Plymouth Twine and Cordage Company, which was done through General President Huber. When I again entered into negotiations with Mr. Gallivan, he stated he would grant the nine hours but would run an open shop. To this, Local 969 would not consent; they stood for the closed shop or nothing and struck the job. The bricklayers remained at work. I would request that all carpenters stay away from Welland until further notice. As per instructions of G. P., I proceeded to Chicago, Ill., to act on committee on amalgamation of the A. S. with that of the U. B. After finishing our labors on the committee, we visited our General Office. I have not had the pleasure of visiting headquarters for the past two years, and I must say I was agreeably surprised at the manner in which the business of our great organization was conducted. I have been in the offices of a great many large business houses throughout the entire country, and I have found none that will compare with the business-like manner in which the United Brotherhood offices are conducted. Returning to Buffalo, I

visited Welland, Ontario, and I found that our brothers who had been working for the Gallivan Construction Company and others, are now taking contracts for themselves; if the contractors will not accede to the demands of the local they are capable of taking the contracts and doing the work themselves. I leave for Hornellsville, N. Y., to organize another local for the U. B., and I say to the carpenters, give us your earnest, honest assistance and we will put the men in the mills on an equal footing with that of the carpenter, thus placing our craft and organization second to none of any in the civilized world.

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J. W. Adams.

The past three weeks I have been assisting our local unions in Nashville, Tenn., in their rather tedious task of organizing the non-union craftsmen of that city. Conditions here are very unsatisfactory, owing to the very fact that it is extremely difficult to get the men of most any trade sufficiently interested in the aims and objects of unionism so they will join an organization. But I wish to say that our members who have stood by their local at times when it required considerable sacrifice on their part, are as good, loyal union men as you will find anywhere in the U. B. They are determined to enforce the "No Card, No Work" rule on the first of May, and have so notified the bosses. On the 8th of March, L. U. 1612, a newly organized local union composed of mill men, held an open meeting followed by a smoker. It was a decided success. We got the men present thoroughly interested in our work and secured 18 applications for membership. This young, but hustling, local is doing splendidly and we expect to get the men in all the largest mills into line in the near future. Local Union 350 is also displaying great activity and initiating from 8 to 10 new members each meeting night. The Central Trades Council, of Nashville, recently gave their annual smoker, at which occasion Governor Cox, of Tennessee, A. E. Hill, general organizer of the typographical union, Hy Streefler, general organizer of the painters, and myself, addressed one of the largest and most enthusiastic crowds that ever gathered in Nashville. In his remarks, Governor Cox expressed himself in unmistakable terms in favor of organized labor. He stated that he had himself served his time at the carpenter trade and was ready to render their organization any assistance in his power. At the close of the meeting I obtained the governor's application for membership in Local Union 350. He will be initiated as an honorary member on March 27, when the local union expects to simultaneously initiate a large number of other candidates.

Since my arrival here the boys have started out with renewed courage and energy in an effort to place Nashville in the front ranks of organized cities. With the assistance of the local branch of the Structural Building Trades Alliance, which we have organized, six different trades affiliating, we expect to strictly enforce the card system alluded to here above, on the first of May.

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W. J. Williams.

I have spent the last month, also, in the Birmingham district. We have organized a local union in Woodlawn, Ala., with fifteen members, to which number we added nine more at the last two meetings and received six applications. I have applied for a charter for a local union in North Birmingham, with eleven members on the list and six more to be initiated on night of installation. This is a total gain of forty-one members for the month. Local Unions 372, Brighton, and 454, Bessemer, have now affiliated with the Birmingham D. C. There is, however, a great deal of detail work yet to be done in getting these local unions to conform with the provisions of our general constitution and the district by-laws. Through ignorance of the law, it occurred that the financial secretaries of both local unions, who are contractors, have been grading the wages and encouraging the members in doing piecework. It will be quite a task to extirpate the bad effects of this violation of trade rules upon the membership and otherwise, and I have appointed Brothers C. S. Mosely and Thomas Willard a committee to attend the meetings of the two local unions and assist me in straightening this matter out. I am also trying my best to

get the Birmingham branch of the S. B. T. A. in better working order, and I believe that I have made some progress. By vote of the D. C., I have submitted to the former body a series of amendments to its by-laws and trade rules. The amendments were received by the alliance and submitted to a referendum vote, but most of the affiliated unions having a wrong conception of the requirements of a referendum, vote, they wanted to count the votes by trades, allowing each trade one vote. I have now to visit each affiliated union and see that the vote on the amendments offered by our D. C. is taken by referendum, and hope to succeed. If I do, we will let the lid down in Birmingham in a way that the bosses will not be able to raise it and enforce the closed shop.

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Harry L. Cook.

Owing to sickness and death in my family I was unable this last month to attend to all the work mapped out for me by the G. P. I called on Local Union 734, Kokomo, Ind., finding them in good shape, conducting their business in an up-to-date manner, and among their members a lot of hustling scouts. Here once more the fact is demonstrated that where men are alive to their own interests and are ever ready to protect these interests they command the employers' respect and their wishes and grievances are not trifled with. This year's demand of our Kokomo Local Union for 35 cents an hour was granted without any trouble.

Visiting Logansport and calling on the officers of the Local Union, I learned that no meeting had been held for seven months. There remained but a few loyal members to whom I would gladly have rendered assistance, but the delinquent officers and the larger portion of indifferent members were, in my judgment, not deserving of any sympathy, and there is no doubt but that when the charter leaves the town the bosses will at once raise the cry, back to the old system of ten hours and 20 cents per hour.

As per instruction of the G. P., I went to Springfield, O., to attend a special called meeting of Local Union 660. The meeting was well attended, trade conditions were thoroughly discussed and then lunch and cigars were served. The local is composed of good material—one has to travel many miles to find their equal.

I also visited Columbus, O. That day it happened to be the meeting night of Local Union 494 and also of the D. C. I found the delegates, as well as the rank and file, earnestly interested in their pending trade movement; they are alive to the situation and constantly on the hustle for the securing of better conditions.

The D. C. is determined to enforce trade rules to the letter, hence any brother coming that way not equipped with the necessaries will have to blame himself for the consequences, as ignorance of the local laws is no acceptable excuse. Since the D. C. is strictly enforcing the laws the local organization is 50 per cent. stronger than at any previous time.

The meeting of our Fostoria Local Union being too far in advance of the day of my arrival, I called on the officers, promising them to be present at one of their meetings in the near future.

Although I found trade conditions in Marion, O., exceptionally prosperous, it is apparently impossible to arouse the carpenters of that locality from their indifference and inaction.

Local Union 735, Mansfield, has slightly improved in the past year. Here, also, the craft needs a good shaking up.

At Mt. Vernon, O., I attended and spoke at a special called meeting of the local, which was well attended and resulted in a revival of interest in the trade movement among the membership. They are now very active and are taking in new members every week. As spring trade is favorable, I expect Local Union 749 soon to be one of the foremost in the gas belt.

I went to Akron, O., where, though the day was a Sunday, I held a consultation with the officers of Local Union 902 and some members of Local Union 84. Trade is good in this locality and the locals on the increase. The members realizing that good results may be obtained by a greater display of energy, have become wide awake and their business agent will enforce all trade rules this season, which will have a tendency to strengthen the organization.

In Cleveland, O., and vicinity I have visited a number of Local Unions as well as the D. C. They are also determined to strictly enforce the trade rules this year, and although they have gone through a hard winter, they are as full of fight as they were a year ago.

Proceeding to New Philadelphia I found trade pretty fair in this locality, hours nine per day but wages as low as 20 cents an hour. The meeting I attended and the address was a good one. An open meeting was also to be held, but postponed, to permit arrangements for a smoker to follow speechmaking and reception of candidates.

Modern Bathtub.

The modern bathtub is an institution that seems to be growing smaller as civilization advances—at least such is the observation of house hunters in the large cities. The impressions of such are well summarized in the views of an English visitor to these shores reported in a recent New York daily: "Trot around and feast your eyes on the building operations throughout the city. In tenement and private residence, in Queen Anne, Elizabeth or Colonial cottage, in gorgeous apartment houses, the bathtub's dimensions are decreasing. Does this indicate that we as a race are growing shorter? Why, many of the tubs are not over three and a half feet long. I went through a $13,000 house in the Bronx the other day and measured the skimpy little tin tub. A baby could not straighten out in it. And the room was about 5x7 feet. I wouldn't live in a house of that kind. The bath's the thing, and I'm no British crank on 'tubbing.' Give me a seven-foot tub at the shortest and let me lie in it and soak."—Carpentry and Building.

Cheap Houses in England.

For a long time past the problem of how to build houses representing the minimum of cost and the maximum of comfort has been the study of many in and out of the architectural profession, and the solutions which have been reached have, in many instances, been both interesting and instructive. An operation tending to illustrate what may be done in this direction embraces a number of cottages erected by the Belmont estate at Chapeltown, a few miles from Sheffield, England. The cottages erected were intended for occupancy by the working classes, and thus far 84 dwellings have been completed. Each house has a back yard and a garden at the front. Between each block of four houses is a passage 10 feet wide, so as to give ready access to the rear. Each kitchen measures 13 x 12 feet and each scullery 12 feet by 10 feet 6 inches. Under the stairs leading from the scullery to the bedrooms above is placed a pantry. On the first floor are two bedrooms, one 13 x 12 feet and the other 6 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches. Above is an attic 15 x 12 feet. The scullery, kitchen and bedrooms are 9 feet high and the attic at its highest point is 8 feet 6 inches.

All the walls are 9 inches thick, with the exception of that dividing the bedrooms on the first floor; in that case the width is 4½ inches. Each house is provided with a set pan and sink, gas and water. The front has a square bay window, and a veranda of ornamental tiles. The gardens are 11 x 13 feet, and in some cases are bright with plants. The bedrooms have a double window with a brick mullion in the center of the two windows. There is no bath. The outbuildings comprise a coal place for each house, an ash pit for each set of four, and a closet for each couple of houses.

The cottages have been built and sold by G. H. Dowson, a member of the Wortley Rural District Council, for £158, including the cost of freehold, and they rent for 5 shillings per week. At Featherstone, Mr. Dowson has built 100 houses in a similar style, but these have no gas, as it costs more than twice as much as in Sheffield.—Carpentry and Building.

Patronize the merchants who advertise in this Journal. They are all fair-dealing, business men; we accept no advertisements from others. The advertising in these columns is an evidence that they are in accord with organized labor.

A brilliant mind enslaved by sordid motives is a pitiful spectacle.

Correspondence

Pushing to the Front Again.

Editor The Carpenter:

Please find space in our journal for a few words from Hutchinson, Kansas, and oblige Local Union 1587.

Wages are low here in this town and living almost as high as in larger cities. There is a hearty welcome awaiting any good union men coming our way; of the other class we have an abundance and do not wish to see its number increased.

Our Local Union was organized in the spring of 1903. The balance of that year and during 1904, we had almost all the members of the craft in our ranks. We demanded the nine-hour day and a twenty-five cent minimum scale, which met with the approval of all prominent contractors. After our demand was granted, however, the majority of our members just laid down their oars, thinking that now they had gained the nine hours, that was all they wanted. They quit paying their dues and attending the meetings of the Local Union and as a result, all through the winter of 1904 and all through 1905, it was a continual struggle for a few of us to hold our charter. But, thanks to the perseverance of the faithful few, we are now recovering from our stupor and coming to the front again. I believe that in time we will have a city which no non-union man will dare to disgrace with his presence.

In the latter part of February, Brother Michler, the general organizer, was with us a few days. On the 28th of said month we held an open meeting in the interest of workingmen in general and had a large and attentive audience. Mr. W. Y. Morgan, president of the Daily News, delivered an able address, welcoming Brothers Michler and W. L. A. Johnson, State Labor Commissioner to our city, and expounding the principles and aims of unionism. Brother Michler followed with sound arguments based on facts that ought to convince the most skeptical, that through organization only the laboring people can secure the rights and privileges that justly and rightly belong to them.

Brother Johnson's remarks were on a similar line; he produced figures and facts showing the justness of labor's cause. The words he spoke should set any non-union man thinking and keep on thinking until he can't help identifying himself with unionism.

Indications point to a revival of interest in the union among the craft of this city. At our last meeting we had two applications for membership, and some ex-members and a score of others promised to join at an early ensuing meeting.

Fraternally,

J. T. WORKMAN, L. U. 1587.

Hutchinson, Kansas.

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From Monongahela, Pa.

Editor The Carpenter:

Monongahela, Pa., to my knowledge never having been heard from in the columns of our journal, I think that a few remarks from Local Union 1731 will not be amiss.

This local was organized August 6, 1903, and had an uphill road to travel ever since. At one time it looked as though our union would pass out of existence. The greater part of the members had become discouraged with the general outlook and the apathy and indifference of the working population of the town.

I am more than glad to state at this time that a better spirit prevails here today. Through the perseverance of a few determined members, the union has survived this period of inactivity and oblivion.

We are regaining former members, taking in new ones, and our position is growing stronger every day. Our members have become awake to their interests, each one of them feeling in duty bound to act as a committee of one to induce some non-union man to join our ranks, and all to

persevere in an effort to so thoroughly organize the town that a non-union man is no more heard of within its gates. A movement is now on foot to organize a district council comprising the local unions of Monongahela, Donora, Charleroi, Monessen and Brownsville.

Seeing that other districts are greatly benefited by a concentration of forces, we expect to likewise reap advantages by a combination of the now scattered local unions in this district. We believe that by the consummation of the plan we will increase our membership and secure more favorable working conditions.

I shall keep the brothers posted on the progress and eventual success of this movement through the columns of our journal.

Fraternally yours,

A MEMBER OF L. U. 1731.

Monongahela, Pa.

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From Vandalia, Mo.

Editor The Carpenter:

Not having seen any communication from Local Union 1185, Vandalia, Mo., in any previous issue of our journal, and having recently been appointed correspondent for the Local Union, I will endeavor to give a brief account of its six months' existence.

Local Union 1185 was organized in October, 1905, with a membership sufficient to hold a charter, and though still today we are small in number, only sixteen members in good standing, each one of us is trying to do the best he can in every way possible to help the good cause of our U. B. along. This is but a small city and there are but two more non-union men here whom we have to capture, or win over by persuasion. This accomplished, we shall be able to master the situation and have everything our own way.

So far, we are getting along very nicely, and our Local Union is in a good financial condition. Owing to inclement weather, work has as yet not opened up, and calls for bids on contracts are rather scarce, but prospects for a prosperous summer and fall season are bright.

Our members have no complaint to make; on the contrary, they speak in commendable terms of all the good the union has done for them in reducing the hours of toil and establishing that feeling of fellowship among the members so essential to success.

Fraternally yours,

G. F. SCHULZE, L. U. 1185.

Vandalia, Mo.

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A Voice from Hudson County, N. J.

Editor The Carpenter:

We are encircled nowadays by multifarious signs of a great awakening. The signs are evident everywhere, even in the uttermost parts of the pagan world. We may with appropriateness quote the beautifully significant lines of that ancient love song: "For lo, the winter is past, the flowers appear on the earth, the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land," and then comes reference to other beautiful signs of the approaching season of plenty and joy. Yea, the long winter of bad government and oppression and corruption which has lasted through the past ages up until now is passing. Surely the spring of promised blessings is with us, and there is anxiety among all grades of tyrants and social robbers. The breezes sing: "The earth is the Lord's." Which signifies that government has been established not to breed millionaires, and build up pyramids of wealth, but to increase the happiness and comforts and lighten the many burdens of the human family. Is it really the end of our democratic system of government to make the rich richer and the poor poorer? Are our vast fields of wealth means of corruption? Were the coal fields of America created to warm the hearths of all the people, or merely to create coal barons to overrule the masses? Are the railroads long arms to crush or to help the community? They have been selfish, but the voice of the turtle is heard in the land, and the singing of the birds around the ballot-boxes in Great Britain and America are beginning to be heard. There has never been such singing of birds in the British general elections. The ice of Toryism and Churchism is fast thawing away. There is such a change that the labor tree is blossoming. The proverbial withered fig-tree even promises a crop of fruit. The old systems are crumbling away to make room for something useful and beneficent. It is high time that we, as Carpenters and

Joiners of America, should take more active part in politics so that we would not be required to beg of our legislators for their vote to pass any bills that would be of benefit to us as mechanics. The urgent need of some law to keep us up to the time is my reason for presenting the following resolution to the District Council of Hudson county, trusting that other Councils will follow suit and make it universal in order that our noble craft may come to its proper place—the first rank among the mechanics in the building line.

Whereas, In view of the fact that immigrants from all parts of the world are landing in our midst by the thousands; and

Whereas, A great number of said immigrants are carpenters, or supposed to be; and

Whereas, We have no particular examination for a man to go through before he joins our Union; and

Whereas, The carpenter is one of the least paid mechanics in the building line, instead of being the highest paid, according to skill and tools required; and

Whereas, A number of men join our order who can do only the roughest kind of work, to the detriment of our order; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we request the District Council of Hudson County to appoint a competent committee to examine all applicants that seek admission to our order.

The Hudson County District Council has submitted the resolution to its affiliated Local Unions for a vote. It has, at this time of writing, been indorsed by Local Unions 299, 391 and 612.

Fraternally yours,
HUGH ROBERTS, L. U. 299.
West Hoboken, N. J.

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An Optional Superannuation Fund.

Editor The Carpenter:

For some time past I have been thinking of bringing before the members of our U. B. the idea of creating a superannuation fund, and I would ask the brothers to take my suggestion into earnest consideration.

As we are all growing old and the time will come for all of us when we are unable to work, and but few of us are so situated that we can live without working, I would suggest that every member, willing and desirous of participating in this benefit feature, pay an extra due of, say ten cents per month, the amount so raised to be set aside for the purpose of relieving superannuated members in good standing and who have continuously contributed to this fund for at least two years.

I believe that this idea will meet with the approval of many of the members of the U. B., and I wish to be distinctly understood that I do not advise to make this fund compulsory, but to have it optional with any member to belong to it or not.

The idea given above is, of course, merely a sketch which may be worked out to suit the wishes of the members. This superannuation benefit plan has been tried in the old country and given satisfaction, and I think most of us would not miss the ten cents monthly and would be highly thankful, when too old to work, for the benefit they would draw from such a fund. Hoping that the brothers will be heard from on this subject in an early issue of The Carpenter, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
E. LOCHER, L. U. 1238.
Blackwell, Okla.

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From Bristol, Tenn.

Editor The Carpenter:

It is with some degree of humility to myself that I attempt to relate conditions in Bristol, Tenn., my own town, giving facts as I know them to be.

To begin with, I will say that I have never heard or read of any city or town where labor of all classes was confronted with so much opposition as here in Bristol. And, strange to say, though it is a fact, every profession inside its limits is thoroughly organized but labor. It appears to be an impossibility to bring the workingmen of this city together for the protection of their own interests. It is an old truism that if you do not respect yourself, you will not be respected by others, but treated with contempt, and such is the situation here.

Carpenters receive the magnificent sum of $1.75 per day, while the price of every other commodity is high. Framing lumber, for instance, sells here at $20.00 a thousand, and other lumber accordingly. So you will see that Bristol is not a desirable place for any man who has to work for a living, and brothers will act wisely by staying away.

I have often been thinking that if a

competent organizer was sent here he might be able to do some good missionary work and bring the men to their senses. Yet, I am in doubt whether through outside influence they could be induced to make any effort in their own behalf; for no one can do anything for men who will do nothing for themselves.

On many occasions I have scattered organizing literature all through the town, but without any result, and seeing the noble cause of our Brotherhood treated with contempt by men, blind to their own interests, I felt ashamed and gave it up. The members of our Local Union are also so indifferent and careless that most of the time we cannot get a quorum together to hold a meeting and transact business.

We have a few members here who are faithful to the cause and anxious to retain their benefits, as well as their membership. It would be a hard blow to them had our Local Union to give up its charter. It is sad, indeed, that the very people here who are sorely in need of protection, and to whom the benefits guaranteed its members by our U. B. would be a blessing, are devoid of sympathy for the cause of unionism. Fraternally yours,

J. R. DYER, R. S. L. U. 1152.

Bristol, Tenn.

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Projected Sanitarium in Las Vegas, Cal.

Editor The Carpenter:

Never having sent any correspondence to our journal on behalf of Local Union 645, Las Vegas, Cal., I wish to tell the brothers that we are very much alive and progressing nicely. We hail the arrival of our official journal each month, taking great interest in the solid reading matter contained in each issue, and the many reports showing the healthy growth and progress of our U. B. We never have enough copies of the journal now. Its new style and make-up is a great improvement over the former issues.

My special object in writing this is to inform the brothers of the National Fraternal Sanitarium to be located here in Las Vegas; the great humanitarian project you undoubtedly have read about in the newspapers.

It is an established fact that this dreadful "White Plague" (consumption) is constantly encroaching upon us year by year, until the passing away of some brother or sister from the effects of this terrible disease has become an every day occurrence. The sanitarium to be erected here is the outcome of a large and deep investigation by the most intelligent men of the medical world into the causes and possible prevention and cure of this disease, and the institution is destined to fight the plague.

The place selected for the sanitarium is situated six miles from this city; it is reached by an electric railway and on it there stands at present a magnificent first-class hotel, which will be remodeled to suit the new requirements and circumstances. It will be used for offices, operating rooms and like purposes, but not for patients, who will all be compelled to live in tents, thus practically being outdoors all the time. It is situated right in the mountains, surrounded by the most magnificent scenery.

It is heartrending to see so many people come here asking for relief from this dreadful plague; some to live a few days, some to linger a while, probably a few years, while others who have come in the first stages of their illness become well again and can return to their beloved ones. But there it is where so many people are making a grave mistake. It is when a person first feels the effects of the disease, when it is in its first stage, that he or she should not hesitate a moment, but pack up and come out here to this beautiful land of sunshine and get cured.

There are many of our own brothers to some extent interested in this particular subject; let me advise them, don't wait until it is too late. Come out here while there is hope for recovery and receive the full benefit of this grand climate.

As regards living expenses, I can say that considering all things, living is rather high here. A man with a family of three or four can, by using close economy, live on from five to ten dollars a week. House rent is from ten to sixty dollars per month, pay for water and light not included. Wages are only forty cents per hour and working hours are nine per day. We have made a demand for an eight-hour day and forty-five cents per hour to take effect the

first of May. Anticipating trouble to arise through the enforcement of our demand, I would advise migrating brothers to take another leap and sidetrack this city for the present. Building operations here have been fair, so far, but the outlook for the summer is not over bright.

Fraternally yours,
FLETCHER E. ENGLAND,
Las Vegas, Cal. F. S. L. U. 645.

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A Pioneer in the Wilderness.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union 1601 of Elkins, W. Va., is still striving for the betterment of the condition of the craft and for the rights of the laboring people in general. We entered the movement on May 9, 1903, this being the date when our Local Union was organized. At that time we were working ten hours per day, our wages ranging from $1.75 to $2.25. At present we are working nine hours and receive from $2.75 to $3.50 per day. Though we have as yet not succeeded in establishing a minimum rate wage, this is certainly a good showing for a local union, isolated in a geographical sense and not quite three years old. Still, we are not satisfied with our achievements. We now think that in the beginning we have started out rather strenuously, building up our Union after the Japanese style, i. e., we put the roof on first, then tried to put the frame and foundation under it. However, experience has taught us a lesson or two and we expect to do better in the future. We practically occupy the position of a pioneer in the wilderness, exposed to the attacks of the enemy from any direction.

This section of the country is a good field for an organizer. There is Huttonsville and Mill Creek within one-half mile of one another, seventeen miles south of here. Then twenty-five miles northeast of us is Parsons, Hamilton and Hendricks and farther on the same line is Davis City. West of us is Buckhammon, Weston, Phillipi, Bellington, Coalton, Junior and Harding. East of us lies Durbin, Warlington and Roncevert. Any of these towns can easily support a Local Union, and if some missionary work would be entered into there, and the members of the craft organized, it would be of great benefit to us here in Elkins and to the trade of the entire district.

Work has held up well here all winter, but is rather scarce at present. We are having a great deal of trouble with men from other towns coming here and picking up the work and steadily refusing to join our organization in their own interest, same as a portion of our local craft.

Fraternally yours,
CLEE REED, R. S. L. U. 1601.
Elkins, W. Va.

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Another Voice on the Due Question.

Editor The Carpenter:

In the March Carpenter, Brother Robinson, Local Union 427, gives expression to his views on the question of monthly dues and per capita tax.

It seems to me that the brother is on the wrong side of the question. From my point of view, our monthly dues should be at least seventy-five cents a month and our per capita tax thirty or thirty-five cents a month. Will the brother stop with me a moment while we consider what an extra five cents per capita would do for us? We have in round numbers, 160,000 members in good standing. At five cents a month we would have $8,000 a month, $96,000 a year. With this $96,000 it would be possible to place about fifty more organizers or inspectors in the field. These, with the organizers already employed, would make it possible to visit practically every Local Union twice a year. With semi-annual inspection of each Local Union by a competent organizer, the whole organization would be benefited. Our members would become broader in their views, the local officers more careful in conducting the meetings on business lines, the members would take more interest in the business of the local, attend meetings more regularly and see to it that the officers perform their duties in accordance with the General Constitution.

The extra five cents a month added to our per capita tax a year ago represents about five minutes' labor. At thirty cents an hour it represents ten minutes a month, or two hours' labor a year; a very insignificant amount compared with the benefits derived from it. Brother Robin-

son speaks of the "small benefits attached to a union." Are the shortening of a day's work or the raise in wages, or the bettering of working conditions generally, all of which are almost invariably brought about by the efforts of the union, of no benefit? Or is Brother Robinson thinking only of sick or death benefits? If that is all, I would like to ask him where in the world he can get so much for so little. Is there any insurance or fraternal organization that will guarantee to pay any man under 50 years of age $200 in case of death simply by the payment of a small initiation fee and twenty-five cents a month and his own word that he is in good health?

In conclusion, I wish to say that it is generally considered that the carpenter is the poorest paid of all the skilled mechanics, and this condition is brought about largely by the estimate we put on ourselves. We have made ourselves a cheap class. We have tried to run an organization of 200,000 on the basis of a 10,000 one, and the public has been perfectly willing to take us on our own cheap estimate.

S. H. CRUM, L. U. 193.

North Adams, Mass.

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Labor Politics.

Editor The Carpenter:

The article in the March Carpenter by Thomas F. Kearney, on "Labor and its Relation to Politics," is excellent and timely.

The preservation of all that labor has attained after these many years of strife and toil is now dependent on labor going into politics and rewarding its friends and eliminating its enemies from public life. Not only is the interest of labor at stake, but also the principles of democratic government; and it is within the bounds of reason to also assert that the future civilization of the world depends as much on organized labor as on any one other factor.

The inconsistency of the corporations and their hirelings advocating the open shop and pleading the right of man to work at any price and under any condition, while claiming the earth with its lands and mines as their own exclusive property, must be met by intelligent political action on the part of the toiling masses.

It is apparent to those that seek to inquire, that wealth can only be produced by the application of skill and labor to raw material. Hence, by what right should any one, even a Baer or any other animal, lock up coal lands, others monopolize oil lands and others the building sites and refuse to allow production to go on so all can be served with the necessities and comforts of life, unless they can collect the lion's share of the wealth produced by the toil and sweat of others?

Organized labor will not have fulfilled its mission until it has restored the right of all to the opportunities of labor. The men and women in its ranks are the true soldiers of freedom; as they fight for better conditions for themselves they pioneer the way for better conditions for all.

Some time in the future when through their toil and sacrifice they have succeeded in keeping the "Union Shop," and fought the pirates that now control the earth and made this earth an open shop, where all can toil and reap the fruit of their labor, they can rest in the consciousness that the labor movement has been one of the agencies that God has used to answer the daily prayer of millions, "Thy Kingdom Come."

But, advising labor to go into politics and showing how to do it, is two different propositions. I think if organized labor all over the country would agree to combine on the following issues it would be the line of the least resistance to achieve labor's desires: A country industrially as well as politically free.

"When those employed in any profession, trade or calling, through their accredited representatives, make the rules and regulations under which they are willing to work, no other authority should be recognized."

"Public utilities belong to the people, to be used by the people to accommodate the people, and not to make money for the few."

"In a government of the people by the people and for the people, no one should be permitted to exercise authority unless amenable to the people."

"Government by injunction is government by the interpreter of the law usurping the functions of the maker and the executor of the law."

The greatest obstacle in the way of true representative government today, is the private control of public utilities; either it, or democratic government, has got to go.

Fraternally yours,
ALEXANDER LAW, L. U. 340.
New York City.

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From St. Petersburg, Fla.

Editor The Carpenter:

Never having contributed to the pages of our monthly journal, I would like to use enough of your valuable space to let the brothers know there is a beautiful little place away down in the land of flowers by the name of St. Petersburg.

Here we have a thriving local union (No. 531) with 151 members in good standing.

On the evening of January 13 we celebrated our sixth anniversary with a banquet, which was well attended by members, their families and lady friends. The meeting was opened at 7 p. m. with a short address of welcome by Brother R. W. Miller, the F. S. of the local union, Brother Jas. Nelson, our president, also delivering an address very appropriate to the occasion. Instrumental music was rendered from the stage and dancing indulged in by all who wished.

The banquet proved a sumptuous repast, served in good style, which did credit to the committee in charge and was enjoyed by all.

Yours fraternally,
O. A. KELLY, L. U. 531.
St. Petersburg, Fla.

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A Voice from the New England States.

Editor The Carpenter:

The fact being apparent that the great majority of our members are not aware of the conditions that confront us in the manufacturing towns and cities of New England, and having personally made a study of these conditions, I desire to state my views on this subject.

The labor market of these cities and towns has been directly and indirectly affected by the introduction of labor saving inventions, thus permanently displacing many skilled and unskilled men, compelling them to seek employment in other branches of industry. In their endeavor to earn a livelihood they would naturally turn to the industries where the shorter workday and high wages obtain, such as the building industry.

Here in the New England States many of the men in search of work fall easy victims to the Employers' Association of Massachusetts and the Interstate Manufacturers' and Lumber Dealers' Association of Connecticut. Both concerns have a system for soliciting these men through their employment bureaus, extending from the Long Island Sound to the British Provinces on the east, and as far north as Quebec, with headquarters at Springfield and Bridgeport. All the small towns of New England have been and are being dragged for men to work in the building industry as strike breakers.

Two years ago this intruding and transient element, non-union men of course, prevented us here in Springfield from securing an increase of wages and the recognition of our organization. After a fourteen weeks' strike we were forced back to the old conditions. From one to two hundred men had to leave our town and vicinity for other parts where move favorable conditions prevailed.

The productive forces in the building and all other industries of New England are taxed to the uttermost. We are turning out 50 per cent. more product than two decades ago, with a decreased output of labor of 25 per cent. This mode of increased production and decreased output of labor is fast increasing the number of unemployed, at the same time increasing the number of conflicts between capital and labor, and one can plainly see the results.

As conditions have changed and are continually changing, so organized labor must change its tactics to suit the situation. Under the present system of production the laboring class, unless well organized, is forced to accept the wages capital sees fit to pay it. Unless the workingmen and women are backed up by a powerful organization, the employers of labor will give them no chance to submit their grievances to arbitration. They will refuse to meet their employes in an effort to adjust existing differences, and say: "We have nothing to arbitrate." Nor seems there to be any recourse against the arbitrary action of the employers nor any chance of appeal from their de-

cisions. If the working people revolt against the employers' decision, and they cannot starve them into submission, then they resort to injunctions, and the governments, who, as a rule, side with and defend the interests of the employing class, at its bidding, call out the militia.

Thus our rights, guaranteed to us by the constitution of this country, are ignored and trampled upon.

There is not the slightest doubt but what the mine owners and the subservient government officials have done in Colorado may at any time be attempted in other States, unless we take advantage of our constitutional rights. A look backward will show that these fears are fully justified. We recall to our vision the great Homestead strike, the Pullman strike, the Brooklyn and Sacramento trolley strikes, the Chicago railroad strike, the strike of the Fall River textile workers, the anthracite coal miners' strike, the garment workers' strike, the Chicago teamster's strike, the Holyoke paper makers' strike, the Springfield (Mass.) carpenters', plumbers' and printers' strikes, and so on along the whole list of strikes that took place within the past few years.

Recalling all these events and their results so disastrously affecting the toiling masses, even the casual observer must admit that there is something morally and radically wrong in our present economical as well as political institutions.

In the face of this capitalistic oppression where do our rights and family protection come in?

Comparing the contents of our pay envelope with our grocery bill, rent and other necessary expenses, we can't help asking ourselves, is there any law in this country that protects us against greedy employers, the frenzied financiers and their paid dupes who claim that they pay us all our labor is worth?

Even in prosperous times the wages we are receiving allow us merely a bare existence. We have laws that protect the beasts in the woods, the birds of the air and the fish in the water. The law says a man shall properly feed, house and blanket his horses and cattle, and the commonwealth has inspectors and spies to see that this law is carried out. We also have laws that protect the great financiers who live in extravagance and luxury, the drones who cannot afford to pay living wages to the toiler.

Carnegie of the great steel trust gives away millions to colleges every year. Think of the $15,000,000 he has donated towards a pension fund for retired professors. But when his employes in his man-killing iron works struck for living wages, Russian rule was applied—they were shot down like dogs by the sheriff's posse. Think of James Hyde's hundred thousand dollar ball and banquet given at Sherry's in New York, where the Vanderbilts, Belmonts, Baileys and others spend about $50,000 for costumes. Think of Mrs. Mackey spending $40,000 for a bath tub and other ridiculous expenses of wealth which are called to our attention every day; while in New York City alone seventy thousand children go to school cold and hungry. Similar conditions obtain in most every town or city throughout this country.

We have laws that protect the wealthy in their demands against the public and against the demands of labor, but the toiler has no laws that protect him and his children, no inspectors to see that his children are decently housed and fed.

Our unions and representatives are denounced as agitators and disturbers of the peace (their peace) and must not be tolerated.

More laws depriving us of our liberties and rights are coming into existence every day while we, the laboring people, apparently are in a dream or trance, unable to awake to the situation confronting us. Yet the remedy for these evils is near at hand if the laboring people would only realize the urgency of its application. Let the laboring people, the producers of all wealth, make one common and united effort to get the governments, municipal, state and federal, back into the hands of the people and justice will be done to the toiling masses. Let the laboring people vote only such men into office and elect men as their representatives to the legislative bodies who will enact laws that give them some rights and protection. It lies in their power to do it.

If an eight-hour workday is sufficiently long for the employes of the government, it is equally long enough for the people who elect the men of whom the government is made up.

It is up to those trades that are the foremost in the eight-hour movement, such as the carpenters, who are still fighting its opponents, to put forth strenuous efforts for the adoption and enforcement of a universal eight-hour workday. Exerting ourselves along these lines, the result would bring relief to other overcrowded industries, thereby improving our own condition in reducing this surplus labor which furnishes the employers with strike breakers and scabs.

W. J. FRANCIS, B. A.

Springfield, Mass.

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That Tiresome "Keep Away Cry."

Editor The Carpenter:

Though our Local Union, 946, Decatur, Ind., is experiencing a stroke of hard luck, I do not believe in that tiresome "keep away cry" continually raised by many of our Local Unions. Let all brothers looking for work, who so desire, come here. Trouble or no trouble, a good union man can do no harm to any union any time; while non-union men are attracted by the very notice to keep away from a certain locality, thinking there may be a chance for them to secure a job with an employer that is fighting the union.

Let there be a strike or a lockout, or any other kind of trouble, there is something wrong when at once that "keep away cry" is raised. They say that lots of their men are idle—no doubt, there are—but did you ever find it to be otherwise? There are always some idle men wherever you may go. Some cannot hold a job, others don't want steady work. Go to places where work is plentiful and men scarce and still you will find idle men.

I say let the cry be: "Welcome all good union men, at any place and all the time." Let us desert these pessimistic views and let us look at the brighter side of our local situation.

If the day looks kinder gloomy,
 An' your chances kinder slim,
If the situation's puzzlin'
 An' the prospect awful grim.
An' the bosses keep a-pressin'
 Till all hope is nearly gone,
Just bristle up! grit your teeth!
 An' keep on keepin' on!

Worry never wins a fight,
 An' frettin' never pays;
There ain't no good in broodin'
 In these pessimistic ways.

Smile jest kinder cheerfully
 When hope is nearly gone,
An' bristle up an' grit your teeth
 An' keep on keepin' on!

There ain't no use a-growlin'
 An' grumblin' all the time,
When the Union's gainin' everywhere
 An' everything so fine,
Just keep on sawin' cheerfully,
 If hope is nearly gone,
An' bristle up an' grit your teeth,
 An' keep on keepin' on!

Trade is very dull with us and many of our members have left for other localities. The contractors have refused to sign our scale of 27½ cents per hour. However, we have some good and faithful union men here and we are just as determined to obtain what rightfully belongs to us as the bosses are in their refusal to grant it. We are asking no brother to stay away; we keep on "keepin' on."

Yours fraternally,

E. E. SMITH, L. U. 946.

Decatur, Ind.

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Japanese Competition.

(*Concluded from Page* 14.)

could or would compete. Official figures from Tokio show that ship-builders in the private yards of that empire receive fifty sen a day, the highest rate of wages paid in all Japan to artisans; in textile industries the maximum rate is twenty-nine sen, a sen being equal to approximately half a cent.

If the cheap labor of Japan were incompetent, there would be little, if any, significance in the figures, but the labor of the "Sunrise Kingdom" is comparably skillful. The farmers of that empire, for instance, have developed a husbandry that is the admiration of practical men and scientific horticulturists the world over.

The experts of the United States Department of Agriculture go to Japan to study Oriental triumphs of cultivation. And with sufficient workmen able to exist upon a wage that would mean starvation or degradation to an American workman, this country might well look with alarm to the increasing influx of the Japanese against which the wage earners of California are uttering a united protest.

News Notes from Local Unions

First Voice from the Sufferers in the California Disaster.

Santa Rosa, Cal., April 22, 1906.

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary C. and J. of A., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Santa Rosa is in absolute and complete ruin so far as her business section is concerned. In less than sixty seconds, at 5:20 a. m. on Wednesday, April 18, 1906—a date to become noted in the world's history—the fearful and awful destruction occurred. From this date the word earthquake will have a new and more realistic meaning to the tens of thousands of people who never before knew what the word meant. Most of us have known and experienced slight tremors, heralded through the press as earthquakes, but to be literally pitched from your bed, tossed hither and thither, to and fro, up and down, bruised and bleeding, surrounded by the awful crash and roar of falling buildings, and to witness the terrible, awful and complete destruction wrought, the word hereafter will strike terror to the hearts of all who experienced it. The death list will reach one hundred or more. Rescue work is progressing rapidly, martial law has been proclaimed and order prevails. But to business.

Our entire outfit, records, charter, furniture and all were destroyed. The only thing left is the individual membership books. You understand the situation. Send us immediately the entire outfit, or advise us what to do. What little funds we have are not at present available, and we throw ourselves upon the mercy of the head organization. Our property loss will reach at least $300. We anticipate great activity in our line as soon as reconstruction begins, and we wish to preserve our organization intact. The labor troubles we have been experiencing so long was, before this calamity occurred, in a fair way to be adjusted. Just what effect this will have upon the situation can not at this time be predicted. At present no lines are drawn. The banker and the veriest hobo are brothers—all are working side by side with might and main for the common welfare of humanity. So far as I have learned none of our members have been killed or wounded.

Anxiously awaiting your reply, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

S. L. SMITH,

President Local 751, C. and J. of A.

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Oakland, Cal.—The new Local Union organized here on March 15 by our D. C. has now fifty-six members and is doing well.

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Donora, Pa.—All carpenters are earnestly called upon to steer clear of this town pending a settlement of the strike now in progress here, or until further notice.

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Pensacola, Fla.—As we are about entering the second year of our strike, and there being no settlement of the differences of so long standing yet in sight, we would ask all brothers to assist us in this trouble by remaining away from this vicinity until further notice.

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Greenville, Miss.—We wish to inform all carpenters that trade here is at a complete standstill and nothing doing whatever. As far as indications go the work will not start up until the summer season has set in, and we would advise all traveling brothers to keep away from this place for the next two months at least.

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Terre Haute, Ind.—The two Local Unions here are doing fairly well, but as they control only about one-third of the craft, we are sorely in the minority and the best work has been done by non-union men. After making this statement brothers will readily see that, despite newspaper booms, Terre Haute is a good place for carpenters to stay away from.

Billings, Mont., Can.—Owing to a pending movement for the establishment of the eight-hour day on May 8, this year, we would ask brother carpenters to stay away until our controversy with the contractors has been adjusted. Brothers contemplating coming here in search of work should first communicate with the secretary of Local Union 1172 as to existing conditions.

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Marion, O.—Though the outlook in this city for a prosperous season is fair and we have made a demand for an advance in wages of 3 cents per hour, we have an abundant supply of labor, and circumstances prompt us to request transient brothers to stay away until the differences existing between the union and the contractors have been settled and normal conditions restored.

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Beloit, Wis.—Transient brothers should place no credence in the reports circulated by the unfair contractors of this place to the effect that carpenters are wanted here at good wages. There is no scarcity of men here and the good wages that these contractors offer are 25 cents an hour, while union men receive 27½ and 30 cents per hour. It won't pay you to come here! Be sensible and stay away.

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Jacksonville, Fla.—We are gradually regaining ground lost during the lockout of last summer. If only carpenters would stay away from this city for awhile at least we would soon be able to control the situation. It will be impossible, under present unsettled conditions, to attain the position we held before the lockout if we are hampered by newcomers. Carpenters will please give Jacksonville, Fla., a wide berth for the next few months.

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Jackson, Tenn.—On the 22d of March, this year, the primary election for county representatives to the Lower House of the State Legislature was held in this city. Local Unions 259 and 1660 called from their ranks Brother R. H. Harris of Local Union 259 to become a candidate, who responded, and all the crafts of the city rallied to his support. And though he had but thirty days to make the race, when the ballots were counted it was found that he was nominated by a large majority. Brother Harris is the president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor. We are rejoicing over this victory. We would say to the brothers, "Go and do likewise. Vote in the interest of labor and your wives and children!"

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Bridgeport, Conn.—We are still on the warpath against the open shop, with odds against us. With the unfaithful members who have deserted us and their own cause and those the employers have secured from all over the country, we are up against a fine bunch of rats. If there ever was a good place for carpenters to keep away from it is Bridgeport at this time. Migrating brothers are warned not to come on here. Help us to win our fight; it is also your fight.

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Madisonville, Ky.—The outlook for work in this city is fairly good, but wages are very low. So far only two contractors have signed our agreement, though all we are asking for is $2.00 per day of eight hours. The contractors don't want to grant us even a slight increase in wages. Under the circumstances it is scarcely necessary to warn carpenters to stay away, but in the interest of transient brothers, who would certainly be disappointed in their expectations should they come to this place, we desire that Madisonville, Ky., be placed on the dull list in the journal.

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Waterbury, Conn.—Local Union 260 is still at odds with the members of the Interstate Builders' Association on the open shop question. Yet we are steadily gaining ground by inducing them to drop the association with all its "open shop," "hot air and run-our-own-business" splash. Those who have released their necks from "the Beecher-Burrith," etc., yoke see themselves well repaid for their action; they now employ union men and have resumed business on a paying basis. The Granite Construction Company of Montpelier, Vt., having secured the contract to erect a large church in our city, made an effort to start carpenter work on the non-union plan, but with the aid of General Organizer Murray, who was sent here by

our General President, matters were soon righted. The company having signed an agreement to abide by our trade rules, another large job was added to the list of jobs already controlled by the union.

Once more we would request all traveling brothers to stay away from Waterbury until we are in a position to announce a complete victory over the Builders' Association.

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Charleroi, Pa.—We wish to inform the brothers that Local Union 1044 is still in existence. We had an excellent turnout on April 2 in celebration of the establishing of the eight-hour day on the 1st of said month, at which occasion we listened to many pointed addresses made by members and others. Our city was filled with people, the burgess (magistrate) had given the keys over to the different committees, and he has our thanks for it. We, as a working class of people, are on friendly terms with the employers and command the respect of the business community.

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St. Augustine, Fla.—Our Local Union 864 is getting along fine. We are having good regular meetings, are gaining every day in membership and otherwise and have but one single non-union man in town, and he don't amount to anything. We have just unionized a big building in course of erection here, in all the branches of the various trades. Our delegates are just returning from the State Federation of Labor convention and report one of the largest meetings in the history of the Federation and many new points enacted which promise to be a benefit to organized labor.

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Roanoke, Va.—Some time ago Local Unions 319 and 1128 of this city conceived the idea of holding a series of open meetings on every fifth Friday of the current year, the first one of them being held on the evening of March 30. The Rev. P. H. Chelf of Belmont Baptist Church offered prayer and made an address on fraternalism; Brother J. C. Long, the business agent of Local Union 319, acting as master of ceremonies. Brother T. D. Shumate then delivered an address of welcome. Speeches were also made by the Hon. Mayor Joel H. Chuceus, the Hon. Everett Perkins, Brother E. Bohrgendall, vice-president of the Central Council, and Brother E. Nickol, editor of the "Industrial Era." The remarks of the speakers were excellent and very instructive. The hall was well filled, mostly by carpenters, their wives and families. The wonderful one-armed carpenter, Brother Haymaker, with his phonograph, furnished the music for the occasion. The speaking over, refreshments were passed around, consisting of soft drinks, bananas and oranges. Cakes baked by the members' wives and daughters—one of them bearing the Union label—and pickles were also served and all present were highly entertained and voted this initial meeting a success.

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Owensboro, Ky.—We ardently desire carpenters to bear in mind that our demand for an increase in wages is met with desperate opposition by the contractors. Though the wages we are asking are still below the rates paid in nearby towns, the contractors refuse to enter into any negotiations with us for an adjustment of the differences. Having all competent men in our union, we hope to bring the employers to terms if traveling brothers assist us by staying away until our trouble has been settled. Due notice of this will be given through our journal. Pay no attention to advertisements for men wanted here.

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Calgary, Alberta, Can.—While in most other parts of this continent the spring and summer seasons are the most opportune for making a demand for better conditions, they are for this city the seasons of immigration. Calgary is a point of distribution of the tens of thousands of laborers and mechanics arriving here every year from the mother country and other parts of Europe. Of the large number of immigrants landing here last summer, for instance, more than half were men who had never belonged to any union and of those who secured employment here many were working ten hours a day for any old wage. In anticipation of another large influx this year of men willing to work under similar conditions, and our organization not being strong enough to cope with the situation, we must discountenance any attempt on our part to obtain either

shorter hours or higher wages at this and the next season. The best time to make a demand is the month of January, which has now gone by, and to be successful we must be thoroughly organized, which we are not, but with the assistance of headquarters hope to be in the near future. We held a very successful concert with a very elaborate program on March 29. It was the first of a series we propose to hold during the spring and summer.

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Danville, Ill.—Owing to the refusal of a number of our contractors to recognize the eight-hour day, they employing non-union men and owing to a general depression of business resulting from the miners' strike, we earnestly request that all migrating brothers stay away from this city pending an improvement of conditions. There are more than enough men here at present to supply the demand, and the coming here of idle carpenters will only tend to jeopardize our cause.

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Jackson, Miss.—Brother carpenters are earnestly requested to pay no attention to advertisements from this city calling for carpenters. Jackson, Miss., at this time is overflooded with idle carpenters to an extent, making it almost impossible for any of our brothers to secure employment. Owing to building depression, many of our men have been forced to other localities to look for work and we are having a hard time keeping our union together. We have only one contractor here working union hours, paying union wages and employing union men exclusively. Migrating brothers can greatly assist us in our present struggle by steering clear of Jackson until further notice.

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Chicago, Ill.—This city is being overrun by carpenters from all parts of the country, a large majority of them carrying clearance cards, greatly to the detriment of the members of our local organization, who are being continually placed on the street. At this writing we have in the neighborhood of 2,000 men walking the street, all old-time members, who were never known to complain, not even during our great lockout in 1900. We are sorry to say this great influx of men (more than 100 per week) is ruining our new agreement, as we find that the contractors are grasping at every little technicality that may present itself to try and break the agreement, and do so with a view to place the blame on our organization so as to be able to appear before the public the same as in 1900 and declare that we are the ones that have broken the agreement. The cause of our present trouble is this—that men coming from other localities are not familiar with our rules and therefore are working below our scale, and then others come here without a dollar in their pocket (and they must live), and they go and offer to work below the scale in order to obtain employment. They are as a rule caught by our business agents and brought before our trial board and fined, but that helps matters very little, and more than that, we have been compelled to add to our force of business agents, so it costs us over $700 per week in that direction alone. We would now earnestly request our sister Local Unions that they assist us by keeping their members from transferring here and we assure them it will be appreciated by the Chicago members. We have about 11,000 members, and it takes quite a few jobs to keep them a-going. As to the alleged prosperity we are having, it is mostly newspaper talk and not a reality, which we best know that are here on the ground, and we again ask you to favor and strengthen us by keeping your men away for a time at least.

Advice for a Non-Union Man.

Thomas Burns appeared in the Orange Police Court this morning in response to a notice sent him by Justice Bray, to liquidate a fine imposed upon him some time ago. He said he could not pay because he had no money. He said he was a carpenter and could not get money because he did not belong to the union. "Save up your money until you have enough to join the union, and then come back here and pay what you owe," said Justice Bray in dismissing him.—Newark Evening News.

The General Labor Federation of France has decided that all workmen will be asked to cease work on June 1, and remain on strike until the eight-hour day is granted them.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements.

Galesburg, Ill.—Our agreement calling for eight hours' work and 37½ cents per hour has received the signatures of the contractors. Things are going along peaceably.

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La Crosse, Wis.—The contractors have acceded to our demand for eight hours and 30 cents minimum per day. The situation now points to a period of peace and prosperity.

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New Rochelle, N. Y.—An agreement between the D. C. and the Contractors' Association has been signed for another year for 48 ecnts an hour and forty-four hours per week.

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Greenburgh and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.—Our anticipations have been realized and our demand for $3.75 minimum per day of eight hours has been granted to us without the least bit of trouble.

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Pittsfield, Mass.—Our strike is off, the advance in wages we asked for having been granted us, and an agreement having been signed by the contractors for the current year ending April 1, 1907.

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Torrington, Conn.—All our contractors have agreed to stand by and observe the new scale adopted by our Local Union, viz., $2.75 per day minimum, which is an advance of 25 cents per day. We have won the eight hours two years ago.

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Little Falls, N. Y.—After a strike lasting just six hours, our committee met the contractors of this city on Monday last and we were granted the eight hours with pay for nine hours. Prospects for this season's work are now looking bright.

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Berwick, Pa.—After a suspension of work lasting five days we have effected a settlement of our differences with the contractors and they have all signed our scale for the coming year, beginning with April 1, 1906. Although we have not secured the eight-hour day this time, we have established the closed or strictly union shop, which is bound to preserve our union and make it stronger than ever. Having gained an advance in wages of 2 cents an hour, our wages are now 30 cents per hour.

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Cohoes, N. Y.—Our strike was settled on April 5, the contractors conceding the eight-hour workday with the exception of a small employer, who says that he will also sign our agreement when he has secured work. Please tally one for Cohoes on your list of eight-hour cities.

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Marquette, Mich.—Everything concerning our movement for an increase of wages from 31½ cents to 35 cents per hour for nine hours' work turned out just as we expected. The contractors have yielded to our demand without a murmur and we are looking forward for a good season's work.

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Buffalo, N. Y.—On the 20th of April the employers signed the agreement submitted to them by our joint District Council. This agreement, to take effect on May 1, 1906, will remain in force for two years and provides that 40 cents an hour be the minimum scale for eight hours' work.

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Willimantic, Conn.—Being anxious to avert a clash with the contractors, Local Union 825 at its last regular meeting voted to accept the employers' offer, viz., eight hours and $2.25 minimum per day. We had demanded $2.50 per day. Having secured the eight-hour day, we nevertheless have won an important victory.

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Rome, N. Y.—Local Union 1016 is on top this time. Although we did not get all we asked for, we secured the eight-hour day with a minimum rate of 30 cents an hour, or $2.40 per day, instead of $2.50, the rate we demanded. We are pleased with the outcome of our movement and everything has started off satisfactory. When the contractors took final decision on our demand there was a tie vote, half of them being in favor of granting our demand in

full and half of them being in favor of the open shop, and the compromise as stated was the result. We accepted this compromise unanimously, as by so doing we averted a strike, which we also consider as a gain of great moment.

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Charleroi, Pa.—We were the first Local Union in the Monongahela valley that made a demand for the eight-hour day, and our demand has been granted without any friction. We are now on the verge of organizing a District Council and, if successful, all the locals between this city and Pittsburg will be connected therewith.

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Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.—We have won out hands down and the advance of 2½ cents, or 40 cents an hour, has been conceded to us by the contractors. On the first pay-day after the new scale had become effective we discovered that a few of the contractors paid the 40 cents only to a part of their men. This irregularity was stopped at once, however, and now everything is working smoothly.

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Rutland, Vt.—It is with pleasure we inform the brothers of the U. B. of the result of our trade movement. We have reached a satisfactory settlement on the following basis: $2.50 per day to be the minimum rate for nine hours' work; those who received that amount under the old scale shall receive $3.00 per day; all men to go back just as they went out. The agreement stands good until April 1, 1906.

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Rutherford, N. J.—Our new agreement with the contractors went into effect on April 2. For the first time in the history of Local Union 519 we succeeded in obtaining the signatures of our employers to articles of agreement which provide that none but union men be employed and requiring that the contractors sign the agreement individually. Anticipating trouble, we had made preparations to declare a strike against any employer who refused to sign; by diligent effort, however, and some tact on the part of our officers and our special business agent, we had the signatures of all contractors by April 5. The prospects for a busy season are good. Our members seem to be alive to the fact that to be a good union man is to be a better man in every respect, and by untiring conscientious effort in behalf of our Local Union we hope to secure for it a safe and prosperous future.

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New Haven, Conn.—The builders have withdrawn their ultimatum, offering us $3.20 per day and have signed an agreement for a minimum rate of $3.25 per day, an advance of 25 cents per day over last year's wages. The agreement will become operative on May 1 and there is no likelihood of any trouble to arise in this district for another year.

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Marlboro, Mass.—We are glad to inform the brothers that our strike is settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. We were out only four days when the following agreement was reached and signed by all master builders: That the minimum rate be $2.80 per day; that those now receiving $2.75 and $2.80 be advanced to $3.00, and those now receiving $3.00 be advanced to $3.25 per day.

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Pittsfield, Mass.—Local Union 444 has won out in the attempt of the bosses to establish the open shop. Having been out nearly three weeks, we went back to work with colors flying. We obtained an advance of 50 cents per day, from $2.50 to $3.00 per day. We largely owe our victory to the efforts of Organizer Geo. R. Murray, who made a favorable impression on the master builders of this city. With his fairmindedness and gentleman-like manner he is bound to command the respect of all those he comes in contact with.

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Evansville, Ind.—All the contractors recognized by our Local Union have signed the forty-cents-an-hour scale, an advance of 40 cents per day. They caused us no trouble whatever and we are wholly master of the situation. We have still fifty of our men idle and are not accepting any new applications until these brothers have secured employment. Brick being scarce and the yards not being able to supply the demand, it will take six or seven weeks before new jobs can be started up. Traveling brothers are warned not to come here before the expiration of that time.

Middletown, N. Y.—We are happy to report that we have won our fight and established the eight-hour day. On February 20 all the contractors but Mr. Mathews signed our agreement to the effect, as stated above, for one year, from April 1, 1906, to April 1, 1907. Mr. Mathews, who runs a mill employing eight or nine men, flatly refused to sign, but at the eleventh hour, on March 31, he called his men together and told them that he would grant the shorter workday. The new rule has become operative on April 2. We are rejoicing over our victory.

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Portland, Me.—The first agreement ever entered into by the carpenters of this city and the Contractors' Association has been signed by both parties in the latter part of March. The conditions of the agreement are not entirely what we expected. While we are receiving an advance of 25 cents per day since April 1, the eight-hour day will become operative only on December 1, this year. We thought it the wisest policy to accept the bosses offer than to face a strike which otherwise would have been inevitable. We have spent a large amount of time and money during the past year in organization, but having increased our membership from eighteen to about three hundred, we feel well repaid for the sacrifice. And still new members are coming in; we have initiated twenty-seven the past two weeks. Since we have taken the initiative in this movement other trades have been considerably encouraged and have followed our example. Portland has always been a poor union town, but the future looks bright now. The painters, who had more difficulties to overcome than we had, have gained sixty-six new members in a few weeks, and there is now a movement on foot to form a building trades section.

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Vancouver, B. C.—We have reached a settlement of our trouble without resorting to a strike. On March 30 our Local Union and the A. S. of C. branch held a joint meeting for the purpose of mapping out a plan of action for April 1, the day our new schedule was to take effect, when a communication from the Builders' Exchange was received asking for a committee to confer with them and endeavor to come to an understanding. The request was complied with and at 10 o'clock our committee returned and reported that the Builders' Exchange was willing to sign an agreement whereby we were to receive $3.50 per day instead of $3.80, the rate demanded. We were confident that if we rejected the offer we would win out, but being anxious not to precipitate a strike, we accepted it. By the agreement, which is now also being signed up by the independent contractors, we have gained an increase of 30 cents a day, or 3¾ cents per hour. From all appearances everything is satisfactory at present, trade is brisk and the future bright. While there is no scarcity of men here—and we can fully supply the demand—we will try to care for any migrating brother who may happen to come this way.

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Movement for Better Conditions.

Local Union 851, Henderson, Ky.—Upon presentation of a demand for the eight hours and 35 cents per hour to the contractors, the latter have offered us a sliding scale of 20 to 30 cents an hour for nine hours' work, thus refusing to grant our demand. Our present rate is 30 cents an hour for nine hours' work. As a matter of course we have rejected the bosses' offer and shall insist on 35 cents per hour minimum and eight hours.

The union is the greatest of existing forces in what is called Americanization. It breaks down the barrier of races, nationality, language and religion. It teaches self-government and obedience to elected leaders, sets up the goal of an American standard of living. Neither the church nor the school nor politics nor employers can do this work.—Prof. John R. Commons.

Local Unions will please bear in mind that the Fourteenth Biennial Convention of our U. B. will be opened on Monday, September 17th, this year, at Niagara Falls, N. Y. All amendments to the General Constitution should be forwarded to the General Office as soon as possible and not later than July 25th for publication in The Carpenter.

Craft Problems

How I Learned to Frame.

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

I have been asked so many different times by different carpenters how I learned to frame, that it has lead me to believe that many carpenters (readers of the Carpenter) would be interested to know not only how I learned, but how I frame today.

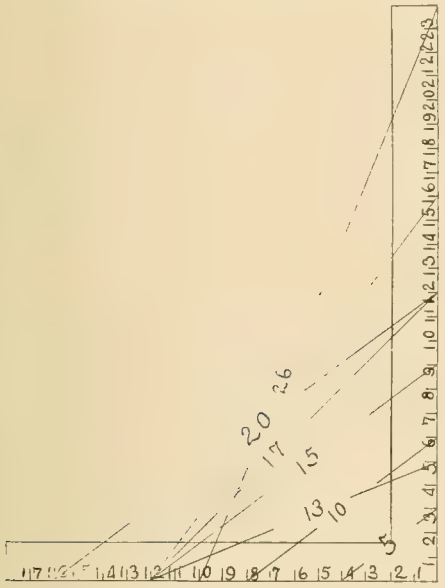


Fig. 1.

Therefore, I have decided to write a brief article on the subject, and hope it will at least be of some interest to some of the readers.

Like many other boys, I was born and raised on a farm, though my father (who, by the way, is now a member of Carpenters' Union 281) could hardly be called a farmer, for in the summer he was working at his trade, carpentering, and in the winter time taught the district school.

My grandfather and brother carried on the farm.

It so happened that most of my schooling was obtained in the winter, and my father was the teacher. Therefore it is not at all surprising that at an early age, when figuring in square root, I knew how to get the length of a rafter.

The arithemetic says: "Square the base

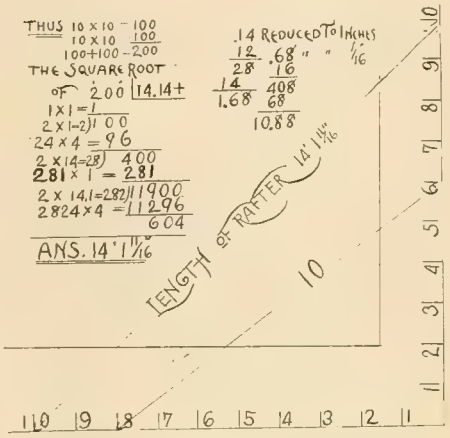


Fig. 2.

and perpendicular, add the products together and extract the square root of the sum, which will give the length of the hypothenuse. Solution: 8 times 8 are 64. 6 times

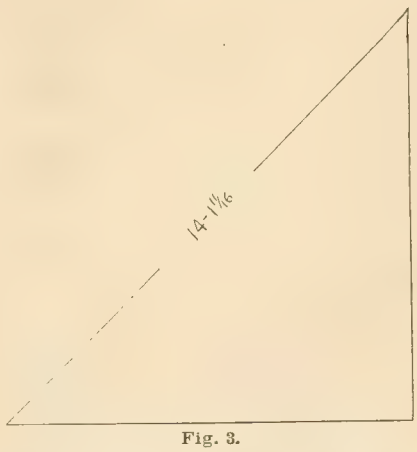


Fig. 3.

6 are 36. Added together are 100, of which the root is 10. A very simple problem in mental arithmetic.

Few, however, are as easy, and that's one reason the 10-foot pole is so often used on 6 and 8 to square a building. We, of course,

have in the same proportions 3 and 4 (6 and 8), 9 and 12, 12 and 16, as illustrated in Fig. 1, and shows how handy a pitch of 9 inches to the foot is in roof work, for every foot of run the rafter is exactly 15 inches. While a roof that has 16-inch rise, the rafter is 20 inches.

Again we have an exact measurement in our octagon cut of 5 and 12, which is ex-



Fig. 4.

actly 13, and, of course, twice that, or 10 and 24, is 26.

We can often practically use the square of 12 and 12 as 17, though it really lacks about 3-32 of an inch, and a square of 12 foot would lack nearly 3-8 of an inch.

Fig. 2 illustrates how, when a boy at school, I got the length of rafter for 10-foot run and 10-foot rise.



Fig. 5.

You will notice the square root of 200 is 14.14(and if carried our further would be a little more). Reduce the .14 of a foot to inches by multiplying by 12; gives 1.68 inches; .68 reduced to sixteenths of an inch gives 10-16 and .88, which is practically 11-16.

Had I carried the square root out one figure further it would have been just a

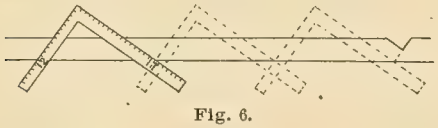


Fig. 6.

little over 11-16. Now, this is an accurate way and the way the lengths are figured out and given as brace measurements and rafter measurements on our squares, charts, keys, etc.

It is a method that it is well for every carpenter to understand, yet I will admit I have never used it in practical roof framing, for, although it is perfectly accurate, yet a person must be very accurate with his figures or he may not be accurate after all.

The first roof I ever saw framed, father didn't stop to extract the square root. He simply laid his square on a wide board and measured off the run, using inches for feet and squared up from that line the rise

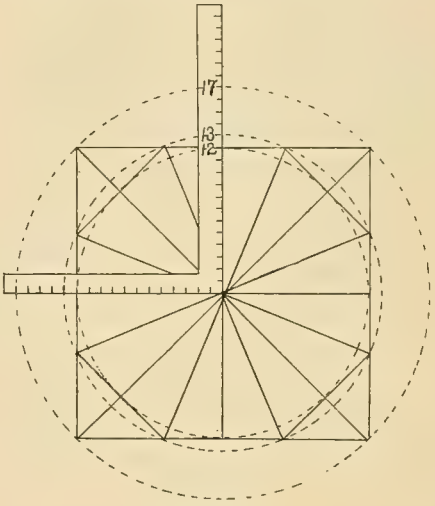


Fig. 7.

and measured across, which gave the lengths as illustrated in Fig. 3. While it's true by that method, it might be hard to get it down to the sixteenth of an inch, yet it can be found accurate enough for all ordinary roofs. I thought then that when I got to framing roofs I would get my lengths that way instead of the way I learned at school, but I didn't, and I will tell you why.

Before I ever framed a roof, John O'Con-



Fig. 8.

nell, a millwright in St. Louis, Mo., wrote a very scientific article on "How to Use the Carpenter's Square," which was truly worthy of the space it occupied in the "Scientific American." I yet have a copy, and although I have probably read nearly all that has been written on the subject since, and have possibly thought of a hundred original applications of the square as well as thousands of other carpenters, yet

with all our vast knowledge we have gained since on the square, I doubt very much if there is a man living today that can equal that article. And if any brother carpenter knows anything about John O'Connell or how he got his knowledge, I am sure the rest of the readers, as well as myself, would be glad to hear from them.

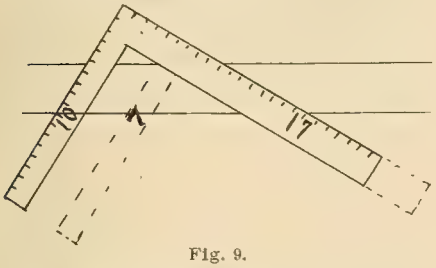


Fig. 9.

Fig. 4 illustrates the method I used for many years for framing roofs, which is simply take the rise to the foot and one foot of run and apply the square as many times as there are feet of run. This shows a half pitch. Notice the squaring up of heel.

Fig. 5 shows an octagon which is simply taking 13 for run instead of 12 as for common rafter. This shows making a line through center of rafter and working to the line instead of edge of rafter, and saves the measuring up of heel, but as the first

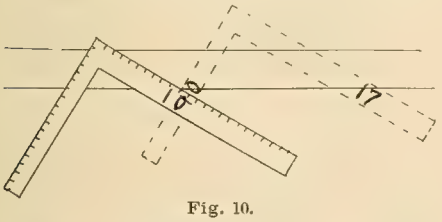


Fig. 10.

method saves making the line, I think it saves more than the measuring up of heel; therefore, I generally used the first method, or edge of rafter.

Fig. 6 is the hip or valley, which is handled in the same manner, only use 17 for run.

Fig. 7 illustrates, as plain as I am able to, why 13 is used for octagon and 17 for hip, and I trust any one can readily understand it.

If they do not, it would be well to refer back to Fig. 1.

Now this method of laying off rafter is quite good, unless the rafter is very long; then it gets somewhat tedious and a person must be extremely careful every time

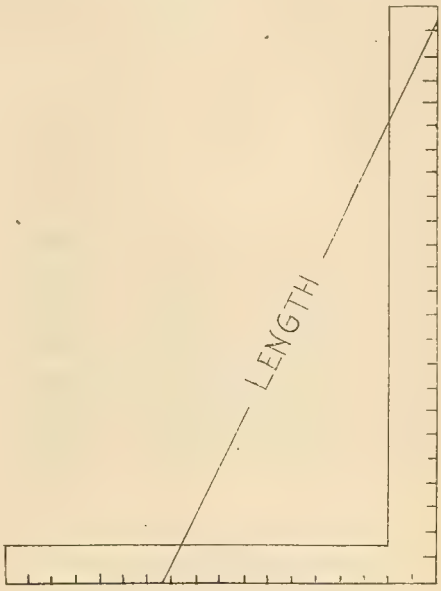


Fig. 11.

the square is laid on, in order to get the length of rafter just exactly. Again, when

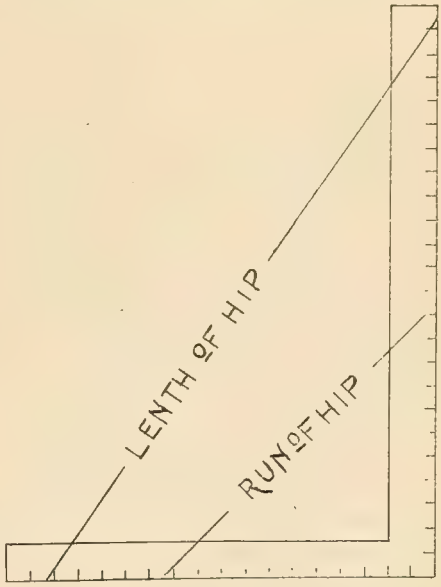


Fig. 12.

the run is not in even feet, it becomes somewhat puzzling to some.

But supposing the run was a certain num-

ber of feet and 7 inches, Fig. 8 shows how easy it is. Simply lay the square on just as if it was a full foot, draw the blade back to 7 inches and the tongue gives the length and top cut of rafter, which is practically as easy as if it was in even feet.

But to get the length of the hip or valley it is necessary to figure a little in proportion. Thus as 12 is to 7 so is 17 to the answer.

Fig. 9 illustrates it, which is to simply put the blade of the square on 12 and the tongue on 7; move the blade up to 17 and the tongue gives it. (To make it plain, I give it as 10 inches, though the exact measurement is really just 1-12 less, or 9 11-12.

Now this measurement just found is the last run of the hip and is applied as illustrated in Fig. 10, which is practically the same application just shown on common rafter. Octagons are, of course, handled in the same manner.

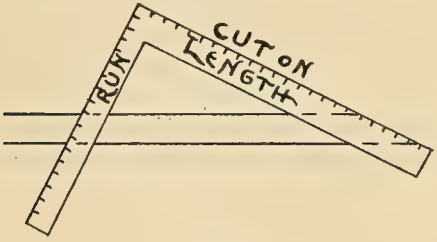


Fig. 13.

These last illustrations, you will notice, are shown as 10 inches rise to the foot, while the others were for a half pitch roof, or 12 inches to the foot. I wish to illustrate the fact that all different pitches are handled on the same principle and one pitch is practically as easy as another.

In fact, in my little experience in roof framing, I have never found a pitch that was any particular favorite of mine.

After framing rafters for many years by placing the square on the number of inches rise to a foot run, and apply the square as many times as feet of run, it accidentally occurred to me one day that it would be much more simple to go back to the way I saw the first rafter framed, only instead of making a drawing and measure the drawing, simply measure right on the square direct.

I tried it and found it worked well on all kinds of runs, rises, pitches, even or uneven (for one is practically just as easy as the other).

I seldom use any other method, as it is practically instantaneous and so very little to remember that I consider it the most practical method of roof framing and give it as roof framing in a nutshell.

Measure across run and rise gives length. Run and rise, cut on rise, gives top cut. Run and rise, cut on run, gives bottom cut. Length and run, cut on length, gives side cuts. Run on opposite side for uneven pitches. 5-12 run for octagon side cut.

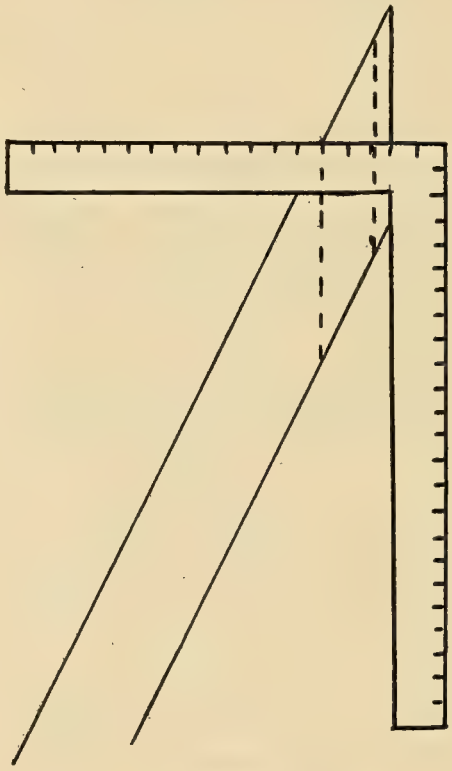


Fig. 14.

Now as this is practically all of it, it would be useless to say much more. However, as it may not be easy for some to grasp it entirely, I will give a few illustrations, with brief explanation:

Fig. 11 shows measuring across run and rise gives length. Supposing the run was 11 feet 5 inches and rise 23 feet 4½ inches,

it might be a little difficult by some other methods, but just as easy as any by this.

Fig. 12 shows how to get length of common hip or valley.

Measure across the run 11 feet 5 inches, or on the square from 11 5-12 inches to 11 5-12 inches, gives length of run of hip or valley. The run thus found measure up to the rise gives length of hip or valley rafter.

The blade of the square in these illustrations gives the top cuts, while the tongue gives the bottom cuts.

Fig. 13 shows how the square is applied to give the side cuts of hips, valleys or jacks.

In getting measurements the thickness of ridge board, pole in center of tower, etc., can be considered before the length of the rafter is obtained, though for small allowances I generally find it easier to get the full length to center of building and then measure square back as illustrated in Fig. 14, which explains itself. More might be said, but I trust I have already said too much.

However, I hope this brief article (that took up a good deal of valuable space), may be the means of helping some union carpenter, and that it will also be the means of other union carpenters telling through the columns of our official journal how they frame roofs, a subject that should be of interest to all.

The Steel Square.

Editor The Carpenter:

In the February edition of The Carpenter, under the head of "Carpenters' Squares," is a statement setting forth that the steel square is the invention of a Vermont blacksmith. Now it does not seem that the author can hardly be acquainted with the history of this useful tool, or otherwise the statement would not be made.

In the ruins of ancient cities, whose crumbled walls and ruined palaces date back three or four thousand years, the steel square is found. The ruins of cities of South America, whose builders history gives us no record of, give evidence of the use of the steel square. Read in sacred history the building of Solomon's Temple. No carpenter could doubt that these mechanics of olden time used the steel square where "winding stairs" and "windows of narrow lights" are spoken of. "The carpenter stretcheth out his rule, he marketh it out with the line, he fitteth it with planes." Is not this about the way we do now. Hammer, saw and nails are mentioned, showing the work was done with tools like those of the present day, used by the union man, only the hours were longer, "from rising in the morning till the stars appeared."

W. S. WOODIN.

Danbury, Mass.

The Square an Ancient Tool.

Editor The Carpenter:

The February issue of our journal contains a short article (taken from The Congregationalist) in which Silas Howes, who lived in South Shaftsbury, Vt., is credited with the invention of the "square," the common carpenter tool, ninety-five years ago. This is erroneous. History shows that squares were in use centuries ago. In the British Museum you will find some bronze squares taken from a kit of tools found in a tomb at Thebes, that must have been in use three or four thousand years ago. Squares have been found among other tools in the ruins of Pompeii and in some ruins of great antiquity in South America. Pliny, the great historian, claims that the square and level has been invented by Theodorus, a Greek, although we now have conclusive evidence that the square was in use hundreds of years before Pliny's time.

I am indebted to Fred Hodgson's works for these quotations.

JOE BROWN, L. U. 1.

Chicago, Ill.

We would advise Brother Brown to read the article referred to by him over again and more carefully. The article credits the Vermont blacksmith with the invention of the steel square, marked off in inches and fractions of inches. The existence or the being in use of the square made of other material, in ancient times and later, is not a subject to the article.—Ed.

Remember that according to Section 8 of our General Constitution the election of delegates and alternates to the next General Convention of our U. B. must take place at the first meeting of any Local Union in the month of July.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Unabhängige Arbeiterpolitik.

Das Eintreten der Arbeiter England's in die politische Arena, als unabhängige Partei, mehr aber deren Erfolg in den kürzlich stattgefundenen Parlamentswahlen, scheint auf die politische Gesinnug der Arbeiter Amerika's eine Wirkung auszuüben die von allen fortschrittlich gesinnten Arbeitern freudigst zu begrüßen ist.

Seit dem Wahlerfolge der Arbeiter England's werden überall in Gewerkschaftskreisen Stimmen laut die das Entsenden von Angehörigen der Arbeiterklasse in die gesetzgebenden Körper, in Gemeinde und Staatsverwaltungen befürworten und empfehlen. Selbst die Exekutive der Amerikanischen Federation of Labor hat eine Resolution angenommen, welche die Arbeiter zur unabhängigen Bethätigung bei den politischen Wahlen auffordert.

Die Arbeiter dieses Landes scheinen endlich zur Einsicht zu gelangen, daß, wenn sie ihre Interessen wahren, es verhindern wollen, daß ihre Rechte noch mehr verkürzt, ihre Gewerksorganisation durch richterliche Entscheide, durch Einmischung der Staatsgewalten im Interesse der kapitalistischen Klasse, nicht zur Ohnmacht verdammt werde, daß sie dann in geschlossener Phalanx, unabhängig von den herrschenden politischen Parteien, an den Stimmkasten herantreten müssen.

Ohne Zweifel hat auch der Erfolg der Arbeiter San Francisco's bei den letzten Herbstwahlen zu diesem erfreulichen Gesinnungsumschwunge beigetragen, in der diese, trotz der vereinigten Opposition des Unternehmerthums beider Parteien, den Mayor wieder, und eine Majorität der übrigen Stadtbeamten erwählten. Nicht minder aber ist dieser Umschwung dem Umstande zuzuschreiben, daß alle Bemühungen der Gewerkschaftsführer, von den herrschenden politischen Parteien und der Bundesregierung, Gesetze und Maßregeln im Interesse der Arbeiter zu erlangen, schmählich gescheitert sind.

Die Arbeiter Canada's haben bereits das gute Beispiel ihrer Brüder des Mutterlandes mit Erfolg nachgeahmt. Dort wurde durch den Tod des Minister's für Marine und Fischereien eine Ersatzwahl zum Parlamente nothwendig. Die Regierung veranlaßte die Nomination eines Kapitalisten und ausgesprochenen Feindes der organisirten Arbeiter. Letztere vereinigten sich hierauf zu einer politischen Partei, nominirten ihrerseits ein Mitglied der Plumber's Union und erwählten dasselbe mit großer Majorität.

Die sozialistischen Wahlerfolge in Milwaukee und anderwärts können nicht mit dem Erfolge der Arbeiter England's in Verbindung gebracht werden, da die sozialistisch gesinnten Arbeiter Jahre lang schon unabhängige Parteipolitik betreiben.

Immerhin sind auch diese Erfolge geeignet die Arbeiter dieses Landes im Allgemeinen, zum Nachdenken über die, jetzt auf die Tagesordnung erhobrne, Frage der unabhängigen politischen Thätigkeit zu veranlassen und eine Lehre daraus zu ziehen.

Für die meisten unserer deutschredenden Mitglieder ist die unabhängige politische Thätigkeit der Arbeiter als Klasse, ein längst erledigter Gegenstand und ausgemachte Sache. Viele derselben haben entweder schon in der Heimath der Arbeiterpartei angehört oder sich hier der sozialistischen Bewegung angeschlossen. Sie erblicken daher schon immer in der Zugehörigkeit ihrer Klassengenossen zu einer der herrschenden politischen Parteien, die doch nur kapitalistische Interessen verfechten, eine von grasser Unkenntniß ihrer eigenen Interessen zeugenden Inkonsequenz.

Ueber die politische Rückständigkeit der Arbeiter dieses Landes ist in fortschrittlich gesinnten Arbeiterkreisen schon sehr viel geredet und geschrieben worden. Auch wir haben an dieser Stelle des Oefteren diesen Uebelstand in der amerikanischen Arbeiterbewegung gekennzeichnet und zu erklären versucht; doch würde es uns zu weit führen, wollten wir hier auf diesen Gegenstand näher eingehen. Es ist uns hier nur darum zu thun, den erfreulichen Gesinnungsumschwung unter unseren Brüdern englischer Zunge zu konstatiren, der eine neue Epoche in der Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung dieses Landes markirt.

Wer sich indessen darüber wundern sollte, daß es erst des Beispiels der Arbeiter England's be-

durfte um die amerikanischen Arbeiter zur unabhängigen politischen Thätigkeit aufzurütteln, der möge in Betracht ziehen, daß das englisch-redende Arbeiterelement Amerika's zum größten Theile aus geborenen Irländern, Engländern und Schottländern zusammengesetzt ist. Daß ihnen die heimathlichen Anschauungen und Gepflogenheiten auch hier zu Lande noch anhaften, daß ihre Denkungs- und Handlungsweise, wie es ja auch bei anderen Nationalitäten der Fall ist, von dem Entwickelungsgange des Heimathlandes bestimmt, und von den dortigen Vorgängen beeinflußt wird. Nun haben aber die Arbeiter England's erst vor wenigen Jahren mit der Bildung einer politischen Arbeiterpartei begonnen; sie sind bei den diesjährigen Parlamentswahlen zum erstenmale als unabhängige Partei in den Wahlkampf eingetreten. Daher politische Rückständigkeit der Arbeiter diesseits wie jenseits.

So ist auch die Ehrfurcht die der amerikanische Arbeiter in der Regel den Politikern, Kongreßmitgliedern, Mitgliedern der Staatsgesetzgebungen oder Gemeinderegierungsmitgliedern, entgegenbringt, zum großen Theile englische Ueberlieferung. (In England war bis vor Kurzem, und vielorts ist wohl auch heute noch, eine öffentliche Arbeiterversammlung ohne die Anwesenheit eines M. P.'s, Members of Parliament, Parlamentsmitgliedes, einfach undenkbar.)

Was nun auch immer den Anstoß zu dem Gesinnungsumschwunge, den wir hier konstatiren, gegeben hat, wir begrüßen denselben aufrichtigst. Indessen dürfen wir uns in dieser Beziehung nicht zu großen Illusionen hingeben. Es wird voraussichtlich noch vieler Mühe und Zeit bedürfen um unsere Brüder englischer Zunge zu veranlassen den politischen Parteien den Rücken zu kehren; den Gesinnungsumschwung zu verallgemeinern und fruchtbar zu machen. Denn unter den hier geborenen Arbeitern ist die Parteizugehörigkeit meistens ein vom Vater auf den Sohn übergegangenes Erbstück von dem sie sich nur schwer trennen können. Sie können es noch nicht erfassen, daß der ökonomische Entwicklungsprozeß zwei Klassen geschaffen hat deren Interessen sich diametral gegenüberstehen, die Klasse der Ausbeuter und die Klasse der Ausgebeuteten, deren Zusammengehen in irgend einer politischen Frage eine Ungeheuerlichkeit ist.

Während wir nun der Ueberzeugung sind, daß der Anschluß an eine unabhängige politische Arbeiterpartei in unseren deutschen Lokal-Unionen befürwortet werden kann ohne Uneinigkeit oder Zersplitterung unter ihren Reihen heraufzubeschwören, ist in dieser Beziehung in unseren Lokal-Unionen englischer Zunge noch immer die äußerste Vorsicht geboten. Mit Durchdrücken von Beschlüssen, oder gar Schimpfereien, wird hier Nichts gewonnen. Durch zu aufdringliches Vorgehen kann die neue Bewegung nicht gefördert, eher aber geschädigt werden.

Wir müssen uns vorläufig mit dem Frontwechsel unserer Führer und der intelligenteren Gewerkschafter begnügen.

Die Nothwendigkeit der politischen Thätigkeit der Arbeiter als Klasse ist nun von ihnen erkannt worden, die Masse der Arbeiter wird und muß ihnen über kurz oder lang folgen. Wir sind der Ansicht, daß es hier kein Rückwärts mehr geben, sondern Vorwärts die Parole sein wird.

Die konservative und die revolutionäre Seite der Gewerkschaften.

(Anton Pannekoek im „Tabakarbeiter.)

Die bedeutende Rolle, welche die Arbeitseinstellungen in den politischen Kämpfen Rußlands gespielt haben und voraussichtlich auch in den künftigen Kämpfen des westlichen Europas spielen werden, läßt es angemessen erscheinen, die revolutionäre Seite der Gewerkschaften zu betrachten. Und zwar um so mehr, als die Betheiligung der Gewerkschaften an politisch-revolutionären Kämpfen nicht nur bürgerlichen Sozialpolitikern, sondern auch manchen Gewerkschaftsführern, dem Wesen der Gewerkschaftsbewegung, namentlich ihrem Neutralitätsprinzip, entgegenzulaufen scheint.

In gewissem Sinne haben diese Leute recht, und eben deshalb ist es nothwendig, nachzuweisen, daß sie in höherem Sinne unrecht haben. Sie betrachten nur die eine Seite der Gewerkschaftsbewegung und glauben dadurch die entgegengesetzte Seite auszuschließen. Sie halten ihr relatives Recht für absolutes Recht. Sie übersehen, daß die entgegengesetzten Seiten der Gewerkschaftsbewegung einander nicht ausschließen, sondern eng miteinander verknüpft sind.

Diese widerspruchsvolle Natur der Gewerkschaften ergiebt sich aus der widerspruchsvollen Natur des Kapitalismus selbst. Der Kapitalismus ist nicht nur etwas was ist, sondern zugleich etwas, was sich fortwährend ändert und entwickelt. So zeitigt er ganz andere Erschei-

nungen, als wenn er unverändert derselbe bliebe. Alle Einrichtungen, die sich nach dem bilden, was der Kapitalismus ist, entwickeln sich mit seiner Entwicklung, werden über den Haufen geworfen, gewaltsam in Widerspruch mit sich selbst gebracht. Dieser dialektische Charakter ist allen kapitalistischen Erscheinungen eigen; aus ihm entstehen ihre innern Kämpfe, durch die sie sich mit dem Kapitalismus umgestalten. Die Gewerkschaftsbewegung bietet hierfür ein treffliches Beispiel; ihre konservative Seite ergiebt sich aus der Natur des Kapitalismus, so wie diese Natur auf den ersten Blick erscheint, als ein beharrender, ruhender, unveränderlicher Zustand; ihre revolutionäre Seite stammt dagegen aus der revolutionären Natur des Kapitalismus, die fortwährend alles bewegt, forttreibt, umwälzt.

Um die konservative Seite der Gewerkschaftsbewegung kennen zu lernen, muß man also von der fortwährenden Umgestaltung des Kapitalismus absehen und ihn nur betrachten, so wie er ist. Für diejenigen, die an die Ewigkeit des Kapitalismus glauben, die seine Entwicklungstendenzen als bloße Hirngespinste betrachten, erschöpft diese eine Seite die ganze Gewerkschaftsbewegung und danach bilden sie ihre Ansichten über deren Methoden und Ziele.

Bekanntlich zahlt der Kapitalist dem Arbeiter als Wochenlohn so viel, wie der Arbeiter braucht, um eine Woche lang mit seiner Familie leben und seine nothwendigen Bedürfnisse befriedigen zu können. Dadurch soll er seine im Dienste des Kapitalismus verausgabte Arbeitskraft wieder herstellen. Der Lohn ist daher die Kaufsumme der Arbeitskraft, der Werth der zu ihrer Wiederherstellung nothwendigen Lebensmittel. Daß heißt: in dem Falle, wo er dazu ausreicht. Betragt er weniger und kann der Arbeiter durch den Lohn seine Arbeitskraft nicht völlig wieder herstellen, so wird die Arbeitskraft unter ihrem Werthe bezahlt. Der Arbeiter empfängt zu wenig; er wird nicht nur ausgebeutet, sondern noch dazu geprellt.

Dies Verhältniß zeigt sich überall, wo der Kapitalismus seinen ersten Einzug hält. Der Profit des Kapitalisten steigt im allgemeinen ebenso wie der Lohn sinkt und die Arbeitszeit sich verlängert. Wird die Profitgier des Kapitalisten nicht eingeengt durch den organisirten Widerstand der Arbeiter und durch Arbeiterschutzgesetze, — die beide erst durch das zügellose Walten der kapitalistischen Profitgier entstehen, so wird die Lebenshaltung der wehrlosen Arbeiter bis auf das äußerste Existenzminimum herabgedrückt, werden ihre Frauen und ihre Kinder in die Fabriken geschleppt, wird ihre Gesundheit zerrüttet, ihr Leben gekürzt und die Arbeiterklasse geistig und körperlich verkrüppelt. Hier werden die normalen Gesetze des Kapitalismus selbst verletzt. Der Arbeiter muß wegen seines Mangels an Widerstandskraft sich mit einem Lohne begnügen, der geringer ist, als der Werth seiner Arbeitskraft, die er nicht völlig wieder herstellen kann. Der Kapitalist nimmt mehr, als er gekauft hat; er nimmt nicht nur die Arbeitskraft des Arbeiters, sondern auch einen Theil von dessen Lebenskraft; er pflückt nicht nur die Früchte des Baumes, sondern holzt einen Theil des Baumes selbst ab.

Einem so barbarischen, auch vom Standpunkt des Kapitalismus ungerechten Zustand entgegenzutreten, dienen die Gewerkschaften und die sozialen Gesetze. Diese Gesetze wollen im Interesse der ganzen Bourgeoisie die Lebenskraft der Arbeiterklasse gegen die selbstsüchtige Profitgier der einzelnen Kapitalisten schützen. Die Gewerkschaften aber setzen sich als Ziel, den kapitalistischen Widerstand gegen einen ausreichenden Lohn und eine mäßige, noch erträgliche Arbeitszeit zu brechen. In diesem Sinne gehören die Gewerkschaften zu den normalen Einrichtungen der kapitalistischen Gesellschaft; durch sie allein wird ein wahnsinniger Massenmord zu einer vernünftigen Ausbeutung. Könnte es ihnen gelingen, allen Arbeitern eine ausreichende Existenz und eine genügende Arbeitsruhe zu schaffen, so daß die Arbeiterklasse mit gut gefüttertem und gut behandeltem Arbeitsvieh zu vergleichen wäre, so würde wahrscheinlich trotz dieses immer noch menschenunwürdigen Zustandes der Trieb auf revolutionäre Umgestaltung der Gesellschaft bedeutend schwächer sein als jetzt. In solchem Sinn könnte man die Gewerkschaften eine konservative, den Kapitalismus erhaltende Kraft nennen.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Diesjährige Gewerkserfolge.

In Nachstehendem geben wir eine Uebersicht über die diesjährigen erfolgreich verlaufenen Bewegungen, vielmehr bewilligte Forderungen, für kürzere Arbeitszeit, Lohnerhöhungen oder beides, soweit diese Erfolge der General-Office bis zum 25ten April gemeldet wurden:

New York City. Lohnerhöhung von 30 Cents per Tag für Shoparbeiter und 22 Cents per Tag für Outsidearbeiter. Tritt am 1ten Juli d. J. in Kraft.

Haywards, Cal. Achtstündige Arbeitszeit vom 1ten Januar d. J. an.

Miami, Fla. 40 Cents per Stunde für Gehülfen und 30 Cents per Stunde für Lehrlinge bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit. Trat am 1ten Januar d. J. in Kraft.

West Palm Beach Fla. Achtstundentag. In Kraft seit dem 2ten Januar 1906.

Elizabeth, N. J. Lohnerhöhung von 4½ Cents per Stunde. Tritt in Kraft am 1ten Mai.

Hartford, Conn. 41 Cents per Stunde und Samstag Halbfeiertag beginnend am 1ten Mai.

Chicago, Ill. Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde für das Jahr beginnend am 1ten April 1906, oder 55 Cents per Stunde für 44 Stunden per Woche, die bereits eingeführte Arbeitszeit und 56¼ Cents per Stunde oder $4 50 per Tag während den nächstfolgenden, am 1ten April 1907 beginnenden zwei Jahre.

Denver, Col. Achtstundentag für Shoparbeiter. Tritt am 1ten Mai d. J. in Kraft.

Kewanee Ill. Lohnerhöhung von 35 Cents auf 37½ Cents per Stunde.

Tulsa, Ind. Terr. Acht Stunden und $3.00 per Tag Minimallohn. Trat am 1ten März d. J. in Kraft.

Plainfield, N. J. Samstag Halbfeiertag oder 44 Stunden per Woche und $3.50 Minimallohn.

Bartlesville, Ind. Terr. 25 Cents per Tag Lohnerhöhung oder $3.00 per Tag, Minimum.

Hudson County, N. J. Acht Stunden per Tag, Samstag Halbfeiertag und $4.00 Minimallohn vom 1ten Mai an.

Rome, N. Y. Achtstundentag und $2.40, oder 15 Cents per Tag Lohnerhöhung.

Portland, Me. 25 Cents per Tag Lohnerhöhung und achtstündige Arbeitszeit beginnend am 1ten Dezember dieses Jahres.

Marlboro, Mass. Minimallohn von $2.80 und 25 Cents per Tage Zulage für alle diejenigen die $2.75 und mehr erhielten.

Cohoes. N. Y. Achtstundentag, in Kraft seit dem 5ten April dieses Jahres.

Middletown, N. Y. Achtstündige Arbeitszeit.

Willimantic, Conn. Achtstundentag und 25 Cents per Tag Lohnerhöhung.

Little Falls, N. Y. Achtstunden bei bisherigem Neunstundenlohn.

La Crosse, Wis. Acht Stunden und 30 Cents Minimallohn.

New Haven, Conn. 25 Cents Lohnerhöhung oder $3.25 per Tag von acht Stunden.

Galesburg, Ill. Acht Stunden und 37½ Cents per Stunde.

Greenburgh und Mt. Pleasant, N. Y. $3.75 Minimallohn bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit und Samstag Halbfeiertrg.

Evansville, Ind. 40 Cents per Stunde, oder $3.20 per Tag; eine Lohnerhöhung von 40 Cents per Tag.

Charleroi, Pa. Den achtstündigen Arbeitstag; in Kraft seit dem 1. April.

Rutherford, N. Y. Ein Vertrag, welcher den geschlossenen Shop garantirt und eine Klausel enthält, welche das Unterzeichnen des Vertrags seitens jeden einzelnen Arbeitgebers vorschreibt.

Minneapolis und St. Paul, Minn. Lohnerhöhung von 2½ Cents, oder 40 Cents per Stunde. Trat in Kraft am 1. April.

Berwick, Pa. 2 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung und den geschlossenen, den strikten Union-Shop.

Marquette, Mich. Lohnerhöhung von 31½ auf 35 Cents per Stunde. Arbeitszeit, 9 Stunden täglich.

Rutland, Vt. Anerkennung eines Minimallohnes von $2.50 per Tag und Lohnerhöhung auf $3.00 und $3.50 per Tag von 9 Stunden.

New Rochelle, N. Y. Minimallohn von 48 Cents per Stunde, bei 44 Stunden per Woche.

Van Couver, B. C. Lohnzulage von 30 Cents per Tag, oder 3¾ Cents per Stunde Arbeitszeit 44 Stunden per Woche.

Der deutsche Fabrikarbeiterverband hat sich im letzten Jahre rasch nach aufwärts entwickelt, nicht zuletzt in Süddeutschland. Am Schluß des Jahres 1904 hatte der Verband eine Mitgliederzahl von 45,778, am 31. Dezember 1905 waren 79,278 Mitglieder vorhanden. Die Zunahme in einem Jahr beträgt also 33,500. Zu dieser bedeutenden Zunahme hat die Einführung der Gewerbslosenunterstützung sehr viel beigetragen.

„Der Hafenarbeiter", das Organ des Verbandes der Hafenarbeiter Deutschlands, hat eine Auflage von 25,000 Exemplaren erreicht. Allein im letzten Jahre stieg die Auflage um 3,000 Exemplare.

Departement Français

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

La journée de 8 heures.

La propagande se poursuit partout pour amener les ouvriers à conquerir de haute lutte la journée de 8 heures au 1. mai de cette année ainsi qu'en a décidé le dernier congrès de la Confédération.

Des conférenciers sillonnent la France, réunissant les travailleurs des différentes, corporations leur démontrant l'utilité, la nécessité de réduire à 8 heures la durée de la journée de travail et faisant voter des ordres du jour par lesquels ils s'engagent à arracher cette réforme au patronat en refusant de travailler plus longtemps et en abandonnant les usines aussitôt la huitieme heure écoulée. Quels seront les resultats de toute cette agitation? Il serait prématuré de le dire et ils dépendront inévitablement de l'ampleur qu'aura le mouvement, de la tenacité dont les syndicats feront preuve au moment psychologique. On ignore maintenant quelles seront les corporations qui marcheront effectivement et aussi, dans quelle mesure elles le feront. Ce qu'il y a de certain, c'est que du côté des patrons on se prépare à la résistance et que le gouvernement prendra des mesures rigoureuses pour empêcher que l'ordre ne soit troublé.

La Fédération du Livre, elle, a décidé au Congrès qu'elle a tenu en juin dernier, de revendiquer la journée de 9 heures, estimant qu'il était plus habile et qu'il y avait plus de chances de succès à arriver à la reduction de la journée de travail en procédant par étapes successives. Elle poursuit donc énergiquement et avec méthode la realisation de cette réforme.

Possédant une administration sérieuse, des cadres syndicaux solides et rompus aussi bien aux négociations qu'à l'action elle se prépare à livrer une bataille décisive au 1. mai et prend, en dehors de toutes déclamations inutiles, les dispositions pratiques susceptibles de renforcer sa position et de lui permettre de mener à bonne fin le mouvement qu'elle est résolue à faire aboutir. C'est ainsi qu'un impôt de guerre est payé chaque semaine par ses adhérants pour renforcer la caisse et que des tournées de propagande sont organizé dans toute la France, chaque section devant être visitée par un délégué du Comité central. Le Secrétariat international dont elle fait partie et qui réunit toutes les fédérations typographiques etrangères, sauf celles d'Angleterre et d'Amérique, vient, conformement aux statuts et après consultation des fédérations, de s'engager à la soutenir moralement et financièrement. Des dispositions sont également prises pour qu'au jour dit, chacun soit à son poste de combat et fasse son devoir si l'action devient nécessaire.

Les patrons, saisis de la réclamation des ouvriers, viennent de la repousser à une faible majorité. Mais divisés en deux camps en face du bloc compact que forme la Fédération du Livre il y a lieu d'envisager leur résistance comme devant rester sans eficacité et tout permet de présager que les typographes conquerront enfin la journée de neuf heures vers laquelle tendent depuis plusieurs années tous leurs efforts d'organisation.

Les Retraites Ouvrieres.

La chambre des députés vient de voter une loi sur les retraites ouvrières assurant au travailleurs une retraite minimum de 360 francs à l'age de 60 ans. Elle serait constituée par une retenue de quatre pour cent sur les salaires supportée moitié par les ouvriers, moitié par les patrons. Si cette retenue n'était pas suffisante pour amener la retraite à son minimum l'Etat y pourvoirait par une majoration restant à sa charge, elle s'éléverait, d'après les calculs de l'administration, à 271 millions la première année, à 286 millions la deuxième, à 316 millions en régime constant. J'aurai peut-être quelque jour

DEATH ROLL

ABBEY, DAVID J., of L. U. 1552, Salamanca, N. Y.

GEYSER, J. C., of L. U. 622, Waco, Tex.

MARSDEN, DAVID, of L. U. 1754, Canton, Mass.

ELLIOTT, THOMAS, of L. U. 1325, Edmonton Alta, Can.

TUCKER, N. T., of L. U. 1752, Ada, Ind. Ter.

l'occasion de vous entretenir de cette loi. Pour l'instant, et c'est l'avis d'un grand nombre d'ouvriers, il ne faut voir là qu'une manifestation électoral accomplie par nos députés avant la séparation de la Chambre et se concilier les sympathies des électeurs. Pour devenir exécutoire, la loi conformément à la constitution, a besoin d'être également adoptée par le Sénat. Avant que ce soit fait—vous aurez le temps de disparaitre et moi aussi!

G. GUENARD.

Paris le 7. Mars 1906.

Decisions du Comite Generale Executif.

1891.

6 Octobre.—Le S. G. avertit régulièrement toutes les Unions Locales arriérées de deux mois. Il ne peut être tenu responsable si les avis ne sont pas livrés, surtout si les secrétaires-financiers ont négligé de transmettre leurs changements d'adresse au bureau général.—Il est du devoir des membres des Unions Locales de voir à ce que la taxe de leur Union soit régulièrement payée, et que le reçu en soit lu à l'assemblée.

1893.

11 Janvier.—Le C. G. E. croit opportun de confirmer une loi non écrite en vogue dans la F. U. et décrète que tous les officiers généraux de la F. U. seront exemptés tant qu'ils seront en fonctions, de toutes charges dans les Unions Locales aux quelles ils appartiement.

19 Avril.—Un membre peut rester ou devenir un entrêpreneur pourvu qu'il paie les gages de l'Union, se conforme à ses Lois et Règlements, n'emploi que des membres, observe la Constitution, ne prenne pas d'ouvrage à la pièce pour un entrepreneur ou à sous-contrat et qu'il ne fasse partie d'aucune Union d'entrepreneurs ou de patrons. Toute violation de cetter règle est punissable par l'amende ou l'expulsion.

5 Octobre.—Relativement à l'octroi de dispenses aux Unions Locales et aux membres durant la présente crise, en vertu des pouvoirs conférés ou C. G. E. et au S. G. par le vote des Unions Locales sur la circulaire du 28 Decembre, 1889, et corroborés par la Convention de St. Louis (voir page 31, v. a. des procès verbeaux) des instructions spéciales et de pleins pouvoirs sont par la présente donnés au S. G. pour le règlement des cas extraordinaires.

5 Octobre. Le comité decide que le quorum est de sept membres.

1894.

9 Janvier.—Le S. G. reçoit instruction de faire venir les livres d'une U. L. pour les examiner, au sujet d'une réclamation de bénéfices douteuse.

9 Avril.—Dans les case de grève ou suspension temporaire, il n'y a que les membres employés dans la localité ou a lieu la grève ou la suspension temporaire, qui aient droit à l'indemnité de grève, en vertu de nos règlements.

1895.

10 Janvier.—Quand un membre d'un district rural se rend dans une grande ville pour profiter des conditions plus favorables, il doit être prêt à prendre sa part des charges que s'imposent les membres de la F. U. dans cette ville et courir le risque d'avoir à se mettre en grève sans recevoir de secours. Cette décision ne s'applique pas aux grèves appuyées pècuniairement par le C. G. E.

1896.

11 Janvier.—Le C. G. E. décide qu'il ne peut, en aucune circonstance, voter de l'argent pour aider à des agents d'affaires.

11 Avril.—Un membre qui porte sa cause devant les tribunaux civils perd le droit d'en appeler à la F. U.

1897.

12 Janvier.—Il n'est pas permiss aux Unions de se servir de leurs fonds pour maintenir les membres en règle, à moins que cette appropriation ne provienne d'une fonds de dépenses contingentes.

Claims Paid in April, 1906

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
4724	Geo. Tobchick	1	$100.00
4725	Geo. B. Clark	43	100.00
4726	Loren Perry	55	50.00
4727	Chas. Mellin	76	100.00
4728	Mrs. Delia Phillips	78	50.00
4729	Mrs. Anna L. Hansen	87	50.00
4730	Mrs. Sallie G. Harper	122	50.00
4731	Wm. Sallows	142	200.00
4732	Ralph Brisbin	165	200.00
4733	Mrs. M. H. Tyson	202	50.00
4734	John Cooksey	241	100.00
4735	W. F. Hawes	321	200.00
4736	Philip Brettel	375	200.00
4737	Mrs. Mary C. Smith	423	50.00
4738	George W. Scott	423	200.00
4739	George Ott	528	200.00
4740	Charles Keyser	591	200.00
4741	Anton Schmidt	601	200.00
4742	Mrs. Belle F. Curtis	1232	50.00
4743	Mrs. Gertrude B. Pyott	1327	25.00
4744	O. J. Pell (dis.)	1348	100.00
4745	Mrs. Jennie Alexson	62	50.00
4746	Mrs. Kate Newald	76	50.00
4747	Thos. B. Johnson	76	200.00
4748	Edward L. Francis	114	200.00
4749	John M. Massey (dis.)	186	400.00
4750	Mrs. Elerena Rogers	448	50.00
4751	James H. Clark	683	200.00
4752	Mrs. Senia F. Bearden	1029	50.00
4753	John Alway	72	200.00
4754	Mrs. Nora D. Doughty	165	50.00
4755	Rene Duplaise	370	50.00
4756	I. N. Northrup	394	50.00
4757	John W. Sarber	719	50.00
4758	Jacob W. Matz	1592	200.00
4759	Karl Wilander (dis.)	22	300.00
4760	Louis C. Sonderberg	76	50.00
4761	Mrs. Lydie F. Fournier	134	50.00
4762	Frederick F. Schumacker	291	200.00
4763	Chas. P. Davis (dis.)	318	400.00
4764	Wm. C. Ashlock	377	200.00
4765	D. M. Wilson	414	50.00
4766	Mrs. Kate Treverton	563	50.00
4767	Mrs. Martha E. Lowther	854	50.00
4768	J. A. Christen	946	50.00
4769	David J. Abbie	1552	50.00
4770	Kempler E. Thomas	1693	200.00
4771	Mrs. Florence Jamouneau	33	50.00
4772	Henry James	76	200.00
4773	Owen Kennehan	98	200.00
4774	Mrs. Anna Kjellin	109	50.00
4775	Mrs. Bridget Williams	109	50.00
4776	J. T. Tolar	169	200.00
4777	David R. Harford	210	50.00
4778	Ernest W. Koerner	215	200.00
4779	Henry Benters	242	50.00
4780	Mrs. Louisa C. Deuring	288	50.00
4781	Mrs. Phebe E. Talmadge	301	50.00
4782	Mrs. Eliza Jane Carrier	550	50.00
4783	George Schneider	612	200.00
4784	Louis M. Caron	877	50.00
4785	Mrs. Alice W. Rowland	1039	25.00
4786	Aaron Edgett	1145	50.00
4787	Henry Vanness	1264	200.00
4788	Wm. Hekel	3	100.00
4789	J. H. Erion	116	200.00
4790	John A. Peterson	360	200.00
4791	Francois Xavier Biron	730	50.00
4792	Alanson V. Brooks	914	50.00
4793	Wm. F. Dittmer (dis.)	22	300.00
4794	Henry J. Steffen	45	200.00
4795	Mrs. Annie E. Hatch	153	50.00
4796	Rosetta Greenwald	202	50.00
4797	Charles Green	781	50.00
4798	Robert M. Hammond	2	200.00
4799	M. Kennith Wall	22	200.00
4800	Mrs. Margaret A. Slevins	33	50.00
4801	Martin Smith	65	200.00
4802	Theodore Hunter	78	200.00
4803	Mrs. Virginia Freeman	104	50.00
4804	J. G. Berry	106	100.00
4805	Patrick Gilchrist	109	200.00
4806	W. R. Krinke	115	50.00
4807	Lemuel Williams	127	50.00
4808	Alfred Boundy	142	$200.00
4809	Charles Scheller	167	200.00
4810	Hector Steele	218	200.00
4811	Ludwig Thorsell	247	200.00
4812	Joel Dubbs	268	200.00
4813	Charles A. Cook	349	200.00
4814	F. W. Leik	426	133.25
4815	Jonathan B. Upchurch	581	200.00
4816	Mrs. Laurie A. Negley	645	50.00
4817	Angus McKay	1427	50.00
4818	Mrs. Sophie Sjarum	1498	50.00
4819	Mrs. Catherine Downey	1520	50.00
4820	James H. Kirby	1526	200.00
4821	Fred Wender	1	200.00
4822	John F. Hill	2	200.00
4823	John Swanson	7	50.00
4824	Charles Duchesnes	21	200.00
4825	Mrs. Maggie Becker	44	50.00
4826	Moultrie Brown	52	100.00
4827	Victor Martin	54	200.00
4828	Henry Wirbel	76	200.00
4829	Mrs. Emma C. Cutler	115	50.00
4830	Mrs. E. A. Prevost	116	50.00
4831	Mahlon Turnbach	129	200.00
4832	E. Contant	134	200.00
4833	Mrs. A. McC. Schillinger	147	50.00
4834	Bartholomew Nable	176	50.00
4835	Henry Huehnerhoff	257	200.00
4836	Mrs. Henrietta Lessing	484	50.00
4837	Mrs. Leona Lacourse	551	25.00
4838	Charles Fenelius	774	200.00
4839	Mrs. Maud Cline	936	25.00
4840	Samuel T. Banta	1162	50.00
4841	Mrs. Maggie Lavigne	1172	25.00
4842	Mrs. S. L. Van Fossan	1188	50.00
4843	Robert Henderson	1717	100.00
4844	Mrs. Margaret Graham	10	50.00
4845	Frank Boerstler	60	200.00
4846	Louis Mirand	134	50.00
4847	R. H. Davis (dis.)	219	200.00
4848	C. G. Swansen	330	200.00
4849	Hermann Hepp	375	200.00
4850	Emil L. Zadra	528	200.00
4851	Henry Mueller	659	200.00
4852	Dietrich Sieckmann	1053	50.00
4853	Edward B. Loop	1564	50.00
4854	L. V. Lyons	16	50.00
4855	Alexander S. Hamel	25	200.00
4856	G. G. Colvin	300	100.00
4857	Wm. Hesse	309	200.00
4858	John H. Pfoor	564	200.00
4859	Mrs. Mary E. Smith	1717	25.00
4860	Mrs. Alice Clark	1732	50.00
4861	Frank F. Holdridge	24	50.00
4862	Mrs. Laura Davis	73	50.00
4863	Joseph Taus	240	200.00
4864	James H. Jones	359	50.00
4865	Adelard Goyette	390	200.00
4866	Wm. Joyce (dis.)	401	400.00
4867	Emil Splitter	522	200.00
4868	Henry Skivar	522	200.00
4869	John A. O'Hearn	632	50.00
4870	Emile Mundry	1045	200.00
4871	Albert Hulsman	1082	200.00
4872	Mrs. Emma Adams	1747	50.00
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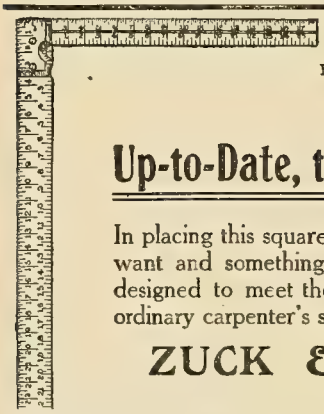

Fig. 1


Fig. 2

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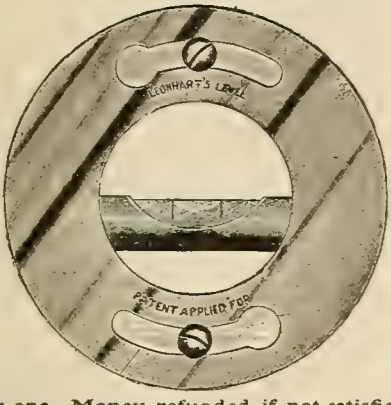
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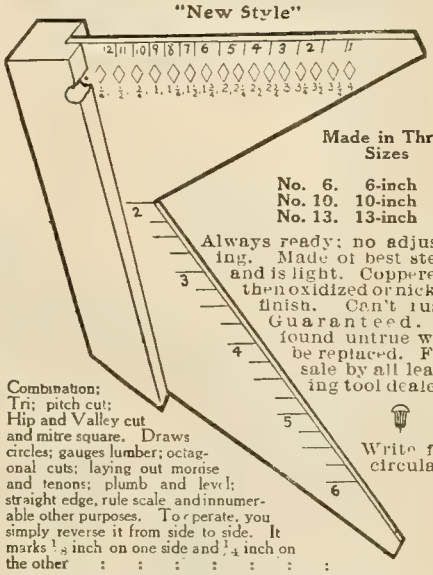
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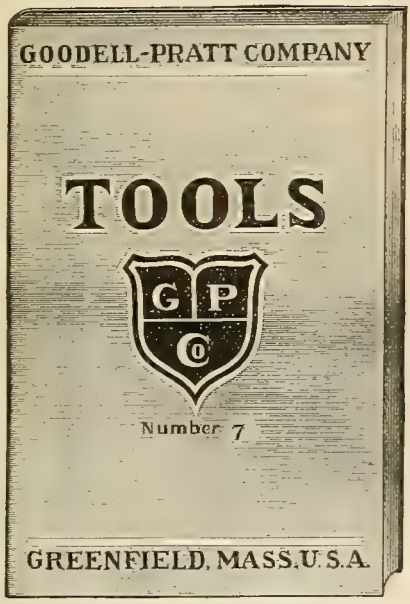
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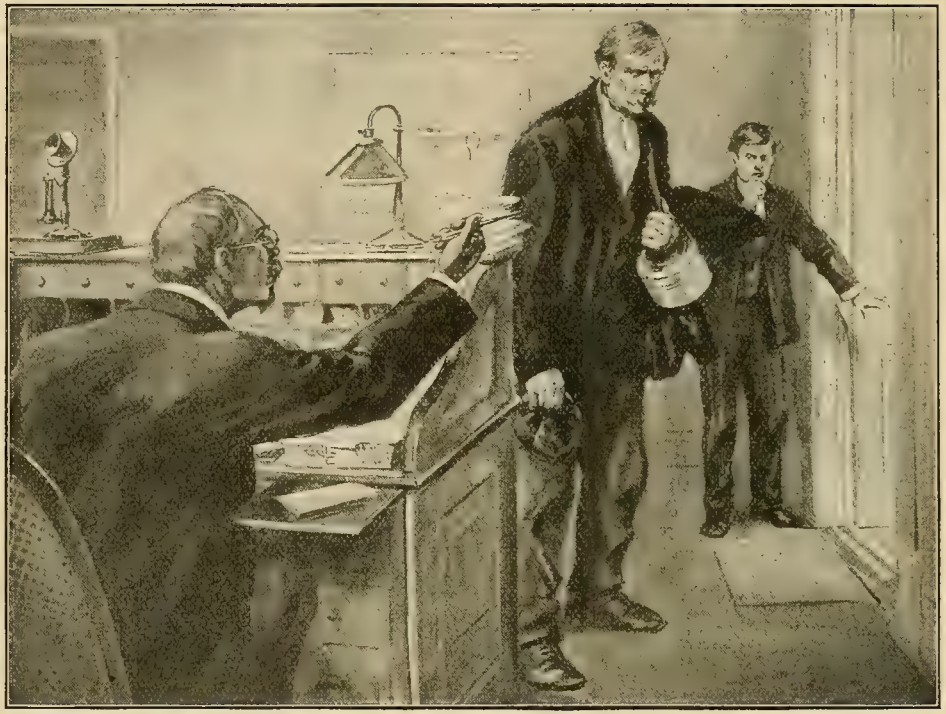
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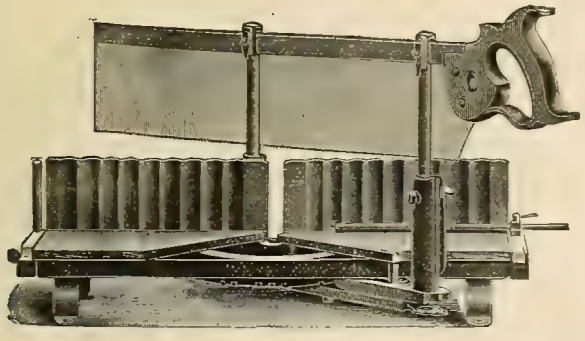


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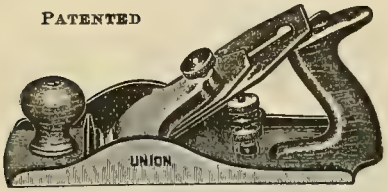
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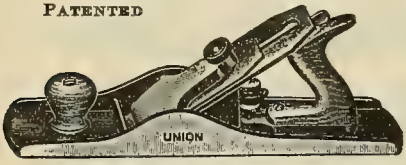
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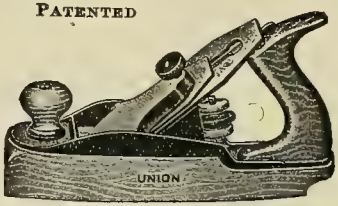
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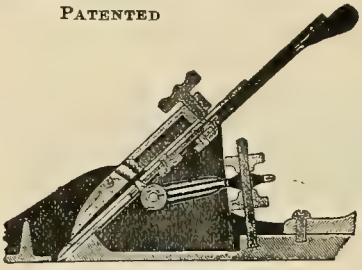
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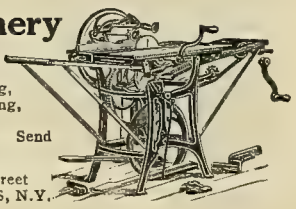


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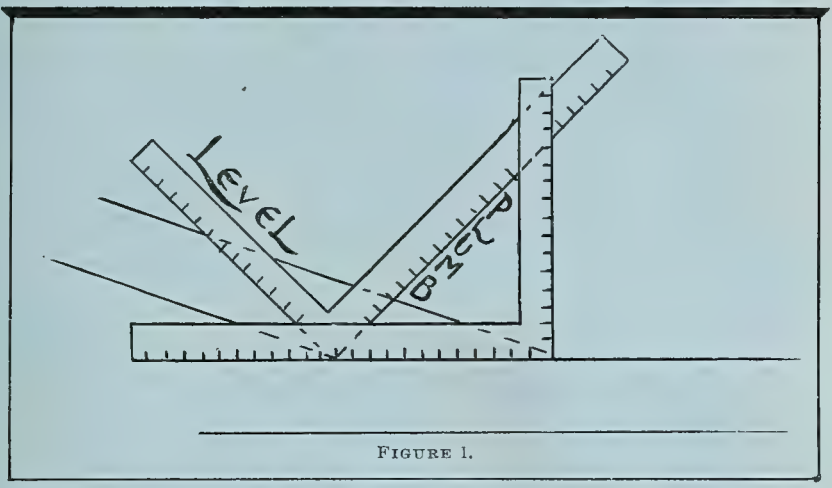


FIGURE 1.

Dwight L. Stoddard writes in a recent number: "It occurred to me to lay off the plumb cut of shed roof, and from that lay off the pitch of another roof. I tried it and was surprised to find it correct, as shown in Figure No. 1."

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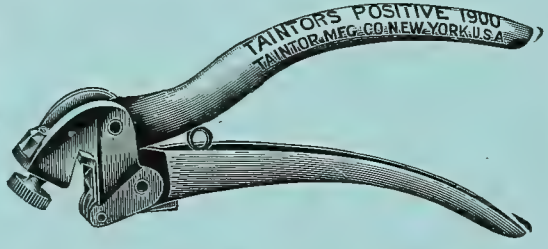
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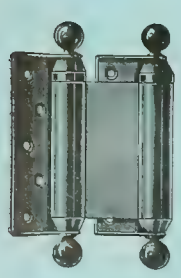
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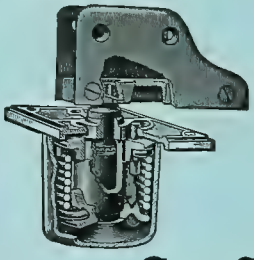
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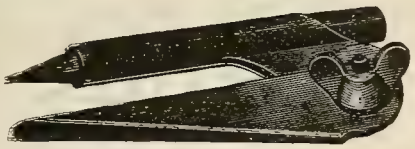
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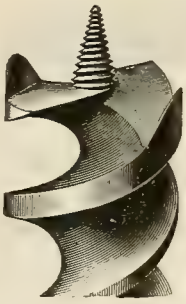
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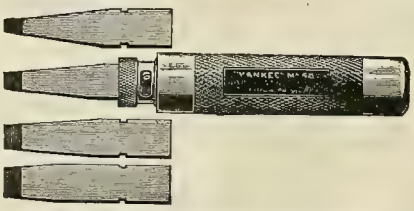
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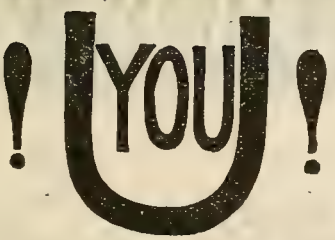


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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1906

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Brotherhood of Man

BY ROBERT BURNS

Is there, for honest poverty,
That hangs his head, and a' that?
The coward s'ave, we pass him by,
We dare be poor for a' that!
For a' that, and a' that!
Our toils obscure, and a' that;
The rank is but the guinea-stamp,
The man 's the gowd for a' that!

What though on hamely fare we dine,
Wear hodden gray and a' that;
Gie fools their silks, and knaves their wine,
A man's a man for a' that!
For a' that, and a' that,
Their tinsel show, and a' that;
The honest man, though e'er sae poor,
Is king o' men for a' that.

Ye see yon birkie, ca'd a lord,
Wha' struts, and stares, and a' that;
Though hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a coof for a' that;
For a' that, and a' that,
His riband, star, and a' that!
The man of independent mind,
He looks and laughs at a' that!

A king can make a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, and a' that;
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Guid faith he mauna fa' that!
For a' that, and a' that.
His dignities and a' that,
The pith o' sense, and pride o' worth,
Are higher ranks than a' that.

Then let us pray that come it may—
As come it will for a' that—
That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,
May bear the gree, and a' that;
For a' that, and a' that.
It's comin' yet for a' that,
That man to man, the warld o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that!

INDUSTRIAL PEACE A SYNONYM FOR SLAVERY.

(By Alf Madden.)



IN the last decade the world has read and heard much of industrial peace, and the ways in which it should be attained. The theory seems a deceptive nightmare under which many very good people endeavor to sleep. It has been spoken of in the newspapers and allegorized in many pulpits. The legal fraternity have at times logically shown its splendors, and a few magazines have held it to view as the embodiment of all that is good. Ere long it may become a part of the curriculum in our schools, but to those in labor's field it still appears the triple-headed monster which it is. Using the words of one justly celebrated for his sayings, "Peace, peace; there can be no peace while an enemy of the nation is found upon our soil." And we submit, neither can there be industrial peace whilst enemies of the human race coin money from the lives of little children, loading them with burdens which should be borne by stronger shoulders or through parsimonious payment to them drive mothers to work for a mere pittance in order to save these little ones from cold and starvation. All this and more that the bank roll of the shrewd business man may be increased in size and his social powers enlarged. It is not many years since a number of large cotton mills were removed from the New England States to points in the South ostensibly for the purpose of being near the raw material, but in some instances at least it might be fair to assume the real object was that they might secure children to work the looms. The South at that time being practically destitute of manufactures yet prolific in children, no child labor laws, and no wages worth mentioning, the new field offered exceptional opportunities for conducting this business at greatly reduced cost. It is safe to say that whatever the object sought in the removal of the mills, the matter of freight on raw material was a mere bagatelle in comparison with the saving exhibited on the payrolls. After all this the price on cotton fabrics was increased rather than diminished. To hope for industrial peace while conditions obtain, such as will be partly described herein, requires a flight of imagination unknown to human kind. Thousands of children, many unfitted to leave the nursery, others that ought to be in school, are fed to the god "mammon" and compelled to work in our various industries, generally factories throughout the land, some maimed with a finger off this hand or a thumb off the other, a broken limb or crippled spine and no recourse in law for damages because of that drastic, yet convenient, piece of legislation entitled "The Fellow-Servant Act." What a travesty on justice, how damaging to humanity, and still the avidity with which it has been recognized as law in many of our states would have been most remarkable had it not also been criminal. One other dangerous feature in child labor is lack of education in the young, coming men and women of our land. Rear them in ignorance and the life blood of the nation is sapped for the want of mental stamina. The people must progress or decay, such thing as rest is unknown to humanity; advance or return to that wilderness of ignorance and woe from whence we came. This is law from a higher power which was never yet amended by man, nor can it now be changed by the non-philosophical actions of men who seek through the enforced ignorance of childhood to enslave men and women. The numerous sweat shops in our various cities reeking with filth which creates a stench, dishonor for the occupants and repudiates all that is exalted in life, certainly tell to the world in tones that will eventually force a hearing, that there can be no industrial peace while slavery of this character abounds. Russia has had an oversupply of industrial peace, reaching back at least four hundred years, and what terrible results has it brought. Having sown the wind she is now reaping the whirlwind, being in the throes of revolution such as the world has never witnessed, except upon one occasion. That was when men's wages were reduced

to 9 cents a day and their diet to one meal of black bread; water in the river was free. Meanwhile twenty men owned France. Then was that nation enjoying industrial peace of a kind which caused the souls of men and women to cry and beg for utter annihilation. The fate of the bastile attests the ferocity of a people when driven to despair by hunger and fear. France emerged from that terrible chaos a stronger, better and brighter nation with the whole people owning the country. Her star of prosperity began shining and, with the exception of a few adverse clouds, has been shining ever since. It is to be sincerely hoped by all lovers of humanity that Russia, too, will rise above her slavery and follow in the footsteps of France, reach for a higher, broader life and never cease fighting until it is obtained. This is the ermine of justice, and it seems evident the looms of heaven are weaving the web. Individual life, like national life, must have liberty or there is no happiness for the race. This individual liberty should proceed as far as is consistent with preservation of the liberties of others. Yet it ought to be based upon a high conception of the rights of others in order to avoid trespass. Hence, higher education, or perhaps better, a more general education. This cannot be acquired by children in a factory. Three hundred years have been used by the Anglo-Saxons in abolishing the feudal system and establishing greater freedom for the race; three hundred years of fiercest warfare to break and destroy a system which had come to be looked upon as the very acme of perfection. But any one who carefully studies that system will readily discover that it, too, was industrial peace. In the times this system prevailed nearly all labor was devoted to tilling the soil, manufactures occupying only a secondary place. And the proprietor of an estate owned his tenants body and soul. So much was this true that if the castle was assailed by the slaves of a rival feudal lord the tenantry had its defense in hand even to the sacrifice of their lives, whilst the lord of the manor drank wine in seclusion and excited the cupidity of his poor dupes by promised rewards. The system is abolished, and after all the battles waged by our ancestry to free us from these shackles of slavery, shall we as sons and daughters of our sires permit the land-grabbing government grafting, dollar-worshipping plutocracy of this country to rob us of our dearly bought inheritance by furnishing us with more industrial peace? We hope not, and yet "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." In this country a few years back a great teacher appeared, his habitat was in the city of beans and philosophy and his mission to teach the American people how they might individually manage to live on 10 cents a day or thereabout. This doctrine, or advanced economy, so generously outlined in some of our periodicals, was probably given us in the interest of industrial peace while this great economist was launching his theory of the maintenance of life on a small allowance per day. Others probably inspired by some one among New York's "400" were using their talents in an effort to convince the working people of America that no attempt should be made by them to ape, in clothing, their wealthy compatriots, but should, on the contrary, be satisfied with homespun cotton garments, such being good enough for their station in life. Thus leaving silks and satins and fine linens for those who had money to burn and grace to wear. If we had been well supplied with industrial peace this surely was a laudable effort at tempering the wind to the shorn lamb. This wonderful fight waged for industrial peace by the mock aristocracy of this country, and, in fact, every country, is not so much in the interest of that peace as in creating increased value for the dollar, broadening its purchasing power, especially in that commodity known as labor. Industrial peace has been in vogue for thousands of years. The shepherd kings and Pharaohs of Egypt understood it very well. When it become necessary in the minds of several of Egypt's rulers to build those great monstrosities of granite called Pyramids, useless though they were, forty thousand men were forced into unrecompensed slavery each three months to toil upon the glistening piles, and this in heat which is not surpassed in any part of the world. After performing this arduous labor through a period of ninety days they were permitted to go. A new lot of equal number was drafted into the service, and historians have informed us that this slavery lasted one hundred and twenty years. The great law giver who was

commissioned by the highest power ever known to select man for the performance of any duty led 600,000 men of the age of twenty years and upward out of that land of bondage and away from Pharaoh's system of industrial peace, although he was very loth to relinquish his pet scheme. These men and their ancestry had toiled four hundred years, making bricks from straw and mud in the delta of the Nile. A very small proportion of the people in this country desire industrial peace, and they are those who never toil, they never do anything to increase the world's wealth, but like the drone in a beehive, live off the labor of others. Industrial peace will not come while there is in existence one class who pay wages and another class to receive them. These interests are so diametrically opposed to each other that peace under the system is impossible. Industrial war is the usual result of attempts to settle differences. In recent years we have seen two attempts at the establishment of this Igneous Fatuous, and how disastrous the results.

Could the dead whose bones are said to lie bleaching in the forests of Kootenai county, Idaho, not far removed from Coeur D'Alene, return again, the world might receive some unwritten history of the first attempt. Colorado came next, where a gubernatorial edict placed many objectional people under the ban and a Belle of the West removed them with ball, cartridges and bayonets as persuaders. They were coaxed out of the State, confiscation of property was in many cases the order of the day, and separation from loved ones followed as a natural sequence. Meanwhile what happened to their sacred rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?" There are several grooves through which industrial peace might come in part. First, destruction of land values, i. e., land should cease to be rated in dollars and cents, nor should it be held for increased increment represented by anything of value. Make it free to such as will work it. Second, abolition of interest on money; if loaned at all then only for the principal, no interest to accrue. Third, the suppression by enforced law of all kinds of gambling through which men are led to expect something from nothing. The adoption to the full of that principle in equity which gives to each and every one all that is produced by individual effort. And last, when all capable of working shall labor from three to four hours per day, then possibly we may enjoy a measure of industrial peace, but we will look in vain for the beautiful dove until these things have been achieved.

OUR PRIDE IN UNIONISM.

(By W. H. Poston.)



EVERY union man will readily appreciate the truthfulness of the statements herein contained. Read this article carefully, and should you be convinced that unionism is a potent force in the elevation of the working man, then give it hearty endorsement and us your much-needed co-operation.

Our pride in unionism is to be constructed as our characters are. That the frame of a building be strong, the foundation must be firm. In organizing a union it is well that the officers be of the best material. They should be mechanics; men conscious of the needs of their fellow craftsmen that will at all times stand for right; that are willing to bring forth their every effort and favorable argument in behalf of "our union principles," found in the inside cover of our constitution. Men void of prejudice, having unbiased minds and sound judgment in our laboring fields will enlarge our powers and a period of short duration shall have elapsed when we will command the respect of the business world. Think unionism, brothers, and talk it. It differs not what may come before the people it never gains popularity unless we talk about it. And, remember, we seldom talk about any-

thing unless we are enthused over it. We must have a pride in it. Carpenters, why should we not be proud of the trade and of the organization which brings the trade to a higher plane? We build a house, the object of which is either to beautify or make comfortable the world. The one great aim of the world is happiness. If this be true, while we are building beautiful homes for others, should we not be allowed the privilege of a home for ourselves? We are human as others. We live to be happy and enjoy ourselves.

We ask only for a just share of the fruits of our labors. We are organized with this purpose in view. Is it wrong for us to desire short workday and a living wage?

Shall we not become joyful, and shall we not be proud when we realize that labor organizations are the mediums of our happiness and prosperity in our homes? Union men are working for better wages and shorter hours. Capitalists rejoice when they discover a means instrumental in increasing their riches and oft times they practice what they say is wrong in us. Do not they combine? They never cease in their all-absorbing greed for gain. We ask for little and they lock us out. They ask for much and too many are willing to give them all except a bare existence.

How genial we are if we can give wife an advance that has been granted us of 25 or 50 cents per day. It makes home better and happier. It means what? A better house, better furnishings, more books, more education, a better social standing, and, above all, an independent ease that a low wage earner never knows.

Suppose you have toiled through the day in labors very arduous, as framing and raising a building, and the day has been ten or more hours. You come home tired, discouraged. Perhaps the wages are small. When you have had your meal you feel as though you must retire in order that your strength may be renewed for the morrow. No piano, no games for wife, children and yourself. You feel life is not worth the living. Your hopes have vanished in despair. You do not realize the caressed dreams that your boyhood and young manhood knew. No time to cultivate talents or create happiness in your home. Wife toils on with these monotonies of a pauper's life, murmuring not, her poor heart breaking in sympathy with the husband, whose sweat drops are beads of agony; always in fear lest he lose his job and can not get another; agonizing because his loved ones may suffer.

Your wife perhaps would like to travel some, have a nice dress, a home instead of a tenant house, furniture instead of boards and boxes, a bath tub instead of a basin, a feeling of contentment and happiness rather than misery and sadness.

It's only natural that we expect our sons to be presidents, but, brothers, how can we amend this wretchedness? You say, "I can't afford these luxuries for my wife." "I can not educate my children." "Do you not see the manner in which I am compelled to labor for the very necessities of life?" "How is it possible that my children, wife or self may have the comforts or advantages of the higher class?" "If there are any means whereby I may better my condition I will gladly accept them."

There is. The union comes to your rescue and, sincerely, sir, it is the working man's only protection.

"Oh!" you say, "it would never do for me to unite myself with it because then my boss would certainly be against me. The boss has told me that the great curse of the laboring people is unions. He tells me strikes are frequent and men are idle for long periods; that union men are lawless and are the cause of all labor troubles."

This is his argument to keep you in serfdom. The less your profit the more for him. His family's luxuries are your family's necessities. You, in a sense, are his family servant. Where is yours? You are the only servant your family has. They are served poorly, but your boss' family is served well. Is this justice? I think not. Your condition has remained the same so long until you are now cowarded. You are afraid to assert yourself. You feel that others are above you in God given rights. A mistake. There is a place and a good living for you. Your education may have been neglected, but you may help pave for your children the way to knowledge. Your path may be wearisome, but strive for the elevation of future generations. Again, I repeat, your conditions can be bettered if you give unionism your support. I'm a union man, enjoying

living in a union town, the eight-hour day and good wages. I do not feel that I am doing any man an injustice when I go to my work at 7 o'clock and back at 3:30. Men more highly esteemed go to their offices as late as 10 o'clock and spend a month or two each year in traveling and sight-seeing. I allow no person to step on my toes, as it were, or to crush my privileges. I feel myself the equal of any man, and in this I am justified. The union helps me. It is a means of self-defense, a rock of Gibraltar for the laborer.

These words are never emphasized enough —"In union there is strength." It necessarily follows that the larger the union the more their ability, resulting in greater individual power.

A few months ago I lost my wife, who was as much a union woman as I am a man. The union paid to me the death benefit, and I had the unbounded sympathy of my fellow craftsmen. There was no worldly power which could offer me the help that came through my union.

There is no harm in it, so tell your wife of the advantages, teach your children that the principles of labor unions are right and that the laboring people need unions.

When our bodies shall have returned to the earth and our souls departed to the great beyond, our lives will then be a living monument looked upon with grateful hearts. We die but the good we do lives.

The union has helped me better my condition. Has it yours?

If you are not a member, reader, or if you have neglected your duties put yourself in fellowship and cause the one great aim of our lives to be accomplished, viz:

"Happiness of home which is the pride of unionism."

NO JUSTICE FROM OUR JUDICIARIES.

(By John A. Stromberg.)



THE Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania recently decided a case against Local Union 500, Butler, Pa., and the Pittsburg D. C. of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, sustaining the decision rendered in this case by Judge Galbreath of the Butler county court.

The case grew out of a request being made on the mill firm of Purvis & Co. of Butler to employ union men and unionize their mill. It has attracted wide attention, not only in the labor world, but also in business circles, and the verdict of the higher court is regarded by fair-minded people the most partial and unjust ever handed down by any court of judiciary. Judge Galbreath of the lower court ignored all evidence from the side of the defendants, overruling all objections raised by their attorneys.

The Pittsburg D. C., however, hoping to get justice from a higher body, appealed from Judge Galbreath's decision to the supreme court. The opinion so unfavorable to the defendants was written by Justice Brown and reads in part as follows:

"The demands in themselves can do no harm to the appellees, it results from the means employed to coerce compliance with them. The appellants contend that they seek only to persuade and not to coerce, but their means of persuasion are the destruction of the property of those whom they would persuade."

Justice Brown also refers to the act of June 16, 1891, which provides that a union may devise and adopt ways and means to make its rules, regulations, by-laws and resolutions effective. He says it sanctions no rules, regulations, by-laws or resolutions to commit wrong, and if it attempted to do so by authorizing the appellants to interfere with the absolute rights of the appellees, the legislation would be a dead letter, for the legislature can not abolish the declaration of rights; to do that the whole people of the commonwealth must

be directly consulted and they must give their assent.

In this lengthy decision Justice Brown acknowledges the right of workingmen as per the act of the general assembly quoted here above, adding that they had a right to work for whom they please, on such material as they see fit and as many hours as they choose, but he fails to point out the ways and means to obtain recognition of these rights from our civil courts and how to enforce them.

How can a labor organization make its rules, regulations or resolutions effective, how can we protect our membership from capitalistic greed and aggression if our efforts to obtain improved conditions for our members individually and collectively, by peaceable means, are in the eye of our judiciaries, coercion?

Never, to my knowledge, where the people was consulted, has there any attempt been made to abolish a bill of rights by legislation. But we find that often there has been a bill of rights abolished by our judiciaries or by individuals, where the people had no voice at all.

Great may be our civil courts, but greater still is justice; so great, indeed, that it is beyond the reach of workingmen.

The case cited here above is but one out of hundreds where the laws of justice have been flagrantly violated and the hard-earned money of workingmen swallowed up in defense.

After this last outrage it must be clear to our minds that to seek justice in our courts of law is a hopeless undertaking.

However, we must not become discouraged by the action of courts and the adverse decision of judges subservient to capitalistic interests. This last blow to unionism teaches us a lesson—we must keep out of courts and try to get redress for our just grievances through other channels.

When we can not gain our end in one way, we must try another. The progress of the labor movement may be hampered for a time by the adverse action of our civil courts, backed up by powerful combinations, but their trickeries and obstructions will yet be thwarted by rightful and legitimate means. When our tactics have failed or proved futile we must change them. When we are outflanked we must look after our strategy. When the enemy comes down upon us in force we may still get the upper hand by backing up against a stonewall. In any event and under all circumstances let us keep out of courts; but keep up courage. Let us bear in mind that labor's cause is a just and noble one that is bound to be triumphant in the end.

THE PASSING OF THE HATCHET AND SAW MAN.

(By H. B. Moyer.)



SLOWLY, but surely, the hatchet and saw man is passing down the avenue of time—each step taking him further away from steady employment. Everywhere and from all sides can be heard the cry for skilled labor and especially skilled carpenters. A glance at the "Help Wanted" columns of the daily papers in our large cities will furnish abundant proof of the truth of this statement.

In days gone by, when a contractor had rough work to be done, he employed hatchet and saw men to do it, and when he had fine work he hired skilled carpenters. This method of doing business, however, necessitated an almost daily change of workmen, which frequently caused a considerable loss of time—and time is money to a contractor.

The order of things is now changed. The modern and up-to-date contractor employs skilled labor on both classes of work, rough and fine, and it pays him to do it. It stands to reason. He has found out that it is poor policy and detrimental to his business interests to discharge a good workman or gang of workmen, just at a time when he

or they have become familiar with the methods of work employed on a particular job and then turn around and break in new men.

When the contractor puts incompetent men, of the hatchet and saw type, to work this breaking in is in most instances a necessity, while a skilled carpenter can handle any kind of work and as he generally commands a higher rate of wages, he will exert himself more than the other fellow will; he will do the work quicker and with more profitable results to the contractor.

On the other hand, a gang of men who have been working together for some time and have acquired a certain system in their working process, will accomplish more than a new man or a gang, unacquainted with each other's methods or personality, would accomplish.

I claim that it is because of the employers realizing these facts, that the days of the hatchet and saw man are counted and that he will soon disappear from the world of carpenterdom altogether.

The employers realize that cheap, unskilled labor is dear at any price. It took them a long time to make the discovery, but they have learned their lesson, and, let us hope, learned it well.

A FEW POINTERS.

(By Chas. W. Nicholson.)

THERE are 22,000,000 working people in the United States who have no proprietary interest in the tools they work with, in the means of production, such as capital, factories, machinery, etc., nor in the land on which they live. This number is being increased in the same ratio as industry is developing, and capital concentrating in the hands of a few.

These twenty-two million men, women and children perform all the productive work of the nation; they dig the coal and the ores, they face the blazing heat of the furnaces and brave the danger in railroading. They stand over the looms mending the threads that are always breaking. They toil under the torrid sun in the fields of the farms and ranches. They wither and die in the sweat shops of the cities. They swelter in the foul heat of the packing houses in summer and suffer from cold in the winter. They sweep the snow from your steps, wash the dirty linen, build the houses, erect the skyscrapers, erect beautiful palaces and produce works of art.

There is no thing created that is pleasant to the taste, pleasing to the eye or comforting to the body that is not the work of their hands.

They are the wealth creators, receiving in exchange for their labor (the only commodity they have for sale) wages which barely enable them to buy the necessary amount of things they have made to maintain a physical existence.

Comfort and luxuries are mere dreams to their phantoms which do not exist in reality for the wage workers of America or any other country.

These twenty-two million working people represent nearly twelve millions of the fifteen millions of families in the United States. One half of these twelve million families receive in exchange for their labor less than $400.00 per year. The other half receives from $400.00 to $900.00. From these meager sums the wage workers can only eke out a bare living, that is all. The balance of the tremendous wealth they create goes to the possessors of the means of production, the employers of labor and the speculators, which class embraces a mere fraction of the population.

Labor organizations endeavor to put a stop to this system of exploitation; they propose that this wealth, which is the result of the efforts of the twenty-two million people, be claimed and taken by them and used by them because it is theirs.

If the worker is not entitled to the product of his own hands and brain who is?

There will be pleasure and happiness for the toiling people if they organize in their particular trades or callings, stand by one another and educate themselves and study this great social question. Let us therefore strive hard for a shorter work day, better wages and the complete education of our children. Let us strive for the elimination of the system which compels the wealth producers to live in misery and the non-producer in luxury. Let us all take a more active interest in the most important question facing us today—the labor question.

LABOR UNIONS AND TRUSTS.

(By J. O. Carson.)

THE aims and objects of trade unions have frequently been denounced as being egotistical and detrimental to the interests of the people at large, and their methods have been decried tyrannical and un-American. The assertion has even been made that labor unions are "trusts," a question which has been discussed, debated upon, expounded and oratorically won in many high school and college commencements. In some few isolated cases the advocates of the "trust idea" were the winners in the contest, but in the majority of these debates the exponents of labor unions have been victorious.

Unionists claim that they are organized to secure better conditions, such as higher wages, shorter hours, the elimination of child labor, more sanitary work shops and the moral, intellectual and social elevation of their particular craft and the laboring people in general.

Now let us see whether these objects are egotistical or inimical to the interests of the general public and who it is that is benefited by the conditions labor unions are endeavoring to bring about.

By securing an increase in wages the toiler simply receives a slightly larger share of what he actually has been producing, taken from those who can well afford to spare it.

The shortening of the hours of toil in any given industry, means the employment of more men, the obtaining of work and the providing of an opportunity to earn a livelihood for some of those members of the craft who periodically remain idle for a portion of each season. Unionists believe that all should share in the prosperity. Is this egotistical? Is it not a noble and worthy proposition?

The question may be asked, What do the laboring men and women do with the extra money secured by an increase in wages? Why, they buy more and better clothes, additional furniture and fittings for their homes. They purchase an increased amount and a better quality of food stuffs; spend more money on amusements and for recreation, etc. In other words an increase in wages implies the increase of the purchasing power of the toiler, and thus, the furtherance of the business interests of any community.

Taking up the question of child labor, it is a well-known fact that the more fortunate class can send their children to school until they reach the age of eighteen, twenty-one and in many instances twenty-five; then should the masses of toilers, the working people, who compose the bulk of the American people, not be permitted to state the age at which their children can enter the factory, mill or workshop? Laws prohibiting the employment of children under the age of fourteen are certainly good, yet in some branches of our various industries a boy should not be permitted to obtain employment until he has reached the age of sixteen.

The elimination of child labor has a tendency to make brighter, more capable and physically perfect the rising generation.

As regards sanitary conditions in and around the workshops, any unbiased mind will concede that a person working in a

shop or factory where the sanitary regulations are observed can turn out a larger quantity and a better quality of work. A man working under such conditions can be depended upon to be at his post every work day in the year; he will be loath to leave his employer; while, if unsanitary conditions are obtaining he may at any moment feel inclined or be compelled to quit. Hence it will be found that sanitary conditions in shops and factories are beneficial not only to the toilers, but favorable and profitable to the employers of labor as well.

Wherever and whenever the labor unions are successful in obtaining better sanitary conditions, the longevity, healthiness and happiness of the men and women engaged in that particular branch of industry are increased.

In the term "Trust" a far different view is outlined—a trust is organized to stifle competition, to absorb by fair or foul means all manufacturers who are liable to curtail a portion of the trust-members' profits and to raise the price of commodities far beyond all reason. This statement can be verified by comparing the present prices of food stuffs with prices obtaining six or eight years ago.

The trust is formed by a few men who are not satisfied with a fair reward from the results of their business; men who are slaves to and worship the almighty dollar, and do not care how the money is obtained, provided the balance is on the right side of the ledger.

To sum up, the "Labor Union" is formed for the benefit of the *many*, while the "trust" is organized for the self-aggrandizement and personal gain of the *few*.

CHILD LABOR.

(By Alexander Law.)

THE subject of child labor is now attracting much attention from those who have the interests of humanity at heart. Some millions of children who should be in school and at play befitting children, developing themselves for future duties and responsibilities, are now working in the mills, mines and factories of the country. Their young lives are being ground into profits by the ghouls masquerading as human beings, while depriving them of pleasures incident to childhood. Depriving them of the happy recollections of days gone by, so essential to the adult to help him withstand the storms of more mature years.

This is a matter that organized labor must interest itself in with the object of putting an end to this inhuman condition, disgraceful alike to those responsible for it and those who permit it to continue.

A government unwilling or incapable of putting an end to this barbarous practice deserves the contempt of all right-thinking people. And it will probably continue until organized labor recognizes itself as a considerable factor in government by electing as its representatives in all public positions those who will carry out the purposes for which labor is organized. To keep women in the home, children at play and in school and establish conditions of labor under which it will not be necessary to use the labor of women and children to keep the family from want and distress.

Under public ownership of public utilities, which is inevitable, the city, State and nation will be the greatest consumers of the products of labor. The union label on all products used by the same, will be a guarantee that the inhuman conditions that force the wife, mother and children into the mills and mines are not woven in the web and woof. And no matter what private individuals may do, the great consuming public will be innocent of the crimes now committed against those the government should deem its first duty to foster and protect.

Editorial

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1906.

Important Notice.

The Fourteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be opened at 10 o'clock Monday morning, September 17, of the present year, in the auditorium of the Natural Food Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The headquarters for general officers, committees and delegates will be at the Tower Hotel, where a special rate of two dollars per day has been secured.

The following hotels have also quoted special rates and furnished a statement of the number of delegates they can accommodate:

Clifton Hotel, 50 delegates, $2.00 per day.
Prospect Park Hotel, 40 delegates, $1.25 per day.
Wayne Hotel, 40 delegates, $1.50 per day.
Niagara Falls House, 50 delegates, $2.00 per day.
The American Hotel, 20 delegates, $1.50 per day.
New Walker Hotel, 40 delegates, $2.00 per day.
Empire Hotel, 60 delegates, $2.00 per day.
Harvey House, 75 delegates, $2.00 per day.
Zeiger Hotel, 30 delegates, $1.50 per day.
Columbia Hotel, 60 delegates, $1.25 per day.
The Cosmopolitan, 25 delegates, $1.00 per day.
Colonnade Hotel, 30 delegates, $1.50 per day.
Temperance House, 300 delegates, $1.50 and $2.00 per day.
The Imperial, 250 delegates, $2.50 and $3.00 per day.
The Nassau, 15 delegates, $2.00 per day.
The Oak (European plan), 50 delegates, $1.00 per day.

In order to avoid misconstruction of the law you will please take note of the following rules:

FIRST: A Local Union having one hundred members or less, in good standing, is entitled to representation in the convention by one delegate. A union with more than one hundred and less than five hundred members will be entitled to two delegates. With more than five hundred and less than one thousand members, three delegates. With one thousand, or any greater number of members, four delegates.

SECOND: The election of delegates and alternates shall take place on the first meeting night in July next.

THIRD: All members should be notified by mail to attend the meeting for the election of delegates.

FOURTH: No member is eligible as a delegate unless he is a journeyman carpenter or joiner, stair builder, ship joiner, millwright, planing mill bench hand, cabinet maker, car builder, or engaged in running wood-working machinery.

FIFTH: To be eligible as a delegate a member must be working at or depending on the trade for a livelihood, or be in the employ of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and must be a member in good standing for twelve months prior to election, except when the Local Union has not been in existence the time required, as specified.

SIXTH: Each delegate shall establish his claim to a seat in the convention by credentials, duly signed by the president and

recording secretary of the Local Union he represents, and the seal of the union must be affixed.

SEVENTH: Each delegate shall be entitled to but one vote. No proxy representation shall be allowed. Local Unions will please take notice that Section 8 (b) of the General Constitution provides for a fine of five dollars to be imposed on each recording secretary who fails to send the name and postoffice address of each delegate and alternate to the General Secretary.

EIGHTH: The mileage and expenses of the delegates attending the convention must be defrayed by the unions they respectively represent.

If our Local Unions will closely observe these requirements, much confusion, misunderstanding and controversy may be averted.

Further particulars will appear from time to time in "The Carpenter" relative to arrangements made and, in addition to that, an official circular containing full information will be forwarded to all our Local Unions and delegates later.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,

General Secretary.

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In a pamphlet recently issued by the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, our General Secretary, Frank Duffy, is charged with misrepresentation in his "Special Circular" on the controversy between the Carpenters and Wood Workers, sent out in March last. In this circular our General Secretary finds it strange that in the report of the A. W. W. committee on the conference held in Indianapolis last January, published in the February issue of their journal, the propositions of the A. W. W. had been quoted, while the propositions of the U. B. had been suppressed. The suppression, or omission, of the U. B. propositions in the A. W. W. report is an undeniable fact, yet the "Special Circular" arouses the ire of their Executive Council.

It is obvious to any intelligent and fair-minded trade unionist that the propositions offered by each of the contending parties, at a conference of that nature, are of greater importance than any other matter which may be brought before it. Why, then, publish one and not the other? It is this very suppression of the U. B. proposition in the February issue of the "International Wood Worker" which necessitated the sending out of the "Special Circular." Under the conditions created by the publication of this one-sided report it became necessary to show the members of the A. W. W. what propositions the U. B. offered them should they decide upon amalgamation with the U. B. at that time or later.

The pamphlet, after reiterating the old wornout charges of the U. B. refusing to abide by the famous Downey decision, of pledges made and not adhered to, disruptions, etc., finally says: "They (the U. B.) seem to be profoundly imbued with a desire to 'play for time.'" Play for time—what for, we would like to know! Does the Executive Council of the A. W. W. really still live in hope of seeing the A. F. of L. enforce the Downey decision? We may make great mistakes as individuals, local unions make mistakes, our conventions make mistakes, and so do the conventions of the A. F. of L., but we can not believe that any convention to be held by the A. F. of L. will ever commit itself to such a blunder as to pass a decision compelling the millmen, who through the efforts of our U. B. have secured shorter hours and higher wages than the A. W. W. are commanding, to join that organization against their will.

Developments in the wood-working industry of the past ten years or more have demonstrated that the men engaged in the manufacture of building trim or interior decorations can secure better conditions only by being closely connected with the carpenters, the men who put up this work in the building. As a result we have now over 45,000 millmen in our U. B., more than twice the number of millmen belonging to the A. W. W.

These are facts which can no longer be ignored by the men of other trades or the A. F. of L., nor by the millmen themselves.

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"The Industrial Worker" of Joliet, Ill., in its issue of May 5, 1906, publishes a resolution adopted by our Local Union 427, Omaha, Neb., and the correspondence between that Local Union and General Secretary Frank Duffy on the subject, remarking

that publication in our journal (The Carpenter) had been denied.

We have no fault to find with "The Industrial Worker" for publishing the resolutions and correspondence, as publication of same was at the request of Local Union 427. However, we must call attention to the fact that the resolutions here referred to pertain to a strictly internal matter, inasmuch as it is a request upon our general officers to submit to a referendum vote of the entire membership of the U. B. *as soon as enough Local Unions indorse the same,* a proposition to withdraw from the A. F. of L. and affiliate with the "Industrial Workers of the World."

We refrain from any consideration of the merits or demerits of the proposition at this time. Our G. E. B. has defined our policy in this respect by declaring the Industrial Workers of the World a dual organization, with which our members cannot become affiliated. If they do so they sever connection with this U. B. This is sufficient. The matter, as already stated, is of an internal character that can only be decided upon by a referendum vote or by a convention. On these grounds our G. S. denied publication of the resolutions and communications from Local Union 427. He was not only justified, but he was in duty bound to do so, because any resolutions sent him for submission to the G. E. B. become the property of that body and can not be disposed of in any manner without that body's authorization.

We emphatically refuse to commit ourselves to assist any Local Union in a movement aiming at the withdrawal from the A. F. of L. by publishing any proposition to that effect. Nor can we assist any Local Union in obtaining the indorsement to any resolution of the number of Local Unions required for submission to a referendum vote.

The only proper course to pursue in such a case is to obtain these indorsements by entering into direct correspondence with other Local Unions.

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Expulsion.

M. J. Gilroy of Local Union 1747, New York City, has been expelled by the Local Union as per Sec. 163a of the General Constitution.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Bennettsville, S. C.
Rhinelander, Wis.
Grangeville, Idaho.
Memphis, Tenn.
Pocatello, Idaho.
Witt, Ill.
Centretown, Ky.
Egeland, N. Dak.
Dodge City, Kan.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Apalachicola, Fla.
Mariners Harbor, L. I., N. Y.
Latonia, Ky.
Gadsden, Ala.
Cameron, Tex.
Montgomery, Ala.
Libertyville, Ill.
Clinton, N. Y.
Albany, N. Y.
Washington, N. C.
L'Ange Gardien, P. Que., Can.
Rio Grand, Porto Rico.
Hamilton, N. Y.

Total, 24 Local Unions.

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Rejection of Candidates.

C. F. White has applied for admission to and has been rejected by Local Union 198, Dallas, Tex., three times in succession.

Antonio Masiello has applied for membership to Local Union 781, Princeton, N. J., and has been rejected three times in succession.

Words of Warning.

"O thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee—devil!"

Aye! devil or leprous demon,
A curse over all the earth,
Whose deceived and bloated victims
Have deemed it the soul of mirth.
Inspired by the imps of Satan,
Sent out from the vats of sin,
Invisible spirit tempting
Them, ruining the sons of men.

It builds its lair in the cities
And watches by night and day;
It lurks in the guise of friendship,
And lies in wait for its prey;
It haunts every town and country
Where civilized man is known—
Its den is found in the mountains—
The plains with its wrecks are strewn.

E'er like an octopus feeding
It gathers its victims in,
And binds with the clasp of demons
Souls in the fetters of sin;
Be warned; there's a subtle tempter
Invisible in the wine,
No home is safe where it enters—
The next may be yours or mine.

Its shadow across the threshold
Lies cold and heavy as death,
For hope and happiness wither
At touch of the demon's breath;
And we pray these words of warning,
As they pass along the line,
May save the good men in danger
From the demon of the wine.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

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THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street, Denison, Tex.

General Executive Board
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. A. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

P. H. McCARTHY, 824 Layuna Street, cor. McAllister, San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Proposed Amendments to General Constitution.

Local Union 1072, Muskogee, I. T.—Section 98 to be amended as follows:

Section 98. A semi-beneficial member shall be entitled to a funeral benefit allowance, payable from the general fund of $50.00 on six months' membership, and $100.00 on a year's membership. The wife of a semi-beneficial member shall be allowed a funeral benefit of $50.00, providing said member is a contributing member, financially, and in good standing for one year. When said member is three months in arrears he shall not be in benefit until three months after his arrearages are paid up in full.

Local Union 434, Chicago, Ill.—Strike out Section 98 and insert the following:

Section 98. A semi-beneficial member (see Sec. 65) shall be entitled to the following funeral benefits, the same to be paid out of the general fund. A member in good standing one year to $50.00; a member in good standing two years to $75.00; a member in good standing three years to $150.00; a member in good standing four years to $175.00; a member in good standing five years to $200.00. Any semi, or full, beneficial member who has been a contributing member in good standing for a period of fifteen years and who has reached the age of sixty-five years shall be exempt from paying monthly dues during the remainder of his life. Any beneficial member who has been a contributing member continuously in good standing for a period of twenty years and who has reached the age of fifty-five years shall be allowed a superannuation of $3.00 per week, to be paid out of the general fund, for the remainder of his life. Any beneficial member who has been a continuous contributing member in good standing for a period of twenty-five years, and who has reached the age of sixty years, shall be entitled to a superannuation benefit of $5.00 per week, to be paid out of the general fund, for the remainder of his life.

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Quarterly Report of General President.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 31, 1906.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board. Greeting:

During the first quarter of 1906 most of my time has been occupied in traveling in the interest of the organization, and yet, owing to the fact that my time was fully taken up, I have time after time been compelled to refuse urgent requests to visit localities where difficulties had arisen. I have visited many cities and various locals, where trouble of an internal nature was manifest, and required adjustment, and I might say that in almost all instances the matter in dispute was settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

At this time many localities are making

demands for better conditions, and as their demands are not exorbitant I fell confident that in the majority of cases they will come out victorious. Our organization is gradually but surely progressing, and steadily growing in membership, and our funds have appreciably increased; I look to the current year as the banner year of our organization. The prospects for work in all localities that I have had the pleasure of visiting are, indeed, excellent.

While there are some few cities where our men are out on strike, the number of men involved in any one locality is but small.

January 2, I went to Chicago, at the invitation of the A. W. W., relative to the conference that was to be held the latter part of January; the two committees, as you are well aware, could not agree upon any one plan to be submitted to the rank and file of both organizations. Since then, however, a number of A. W. W. locals have voluntarily surrendered their charters and become affiliated with the United Brotherhood. There is no doubt in my mind, if the proposition submitted to the A. W. W. committee by the committee of the U. B. could be brought before the rank and file of the A. W. W., that most of their locals would freely and willingly get into an organization that is in a position to advance their interests and assist them in securing better conditions.

I have not given up the hope of having the entire wood working industry in this country combined in one organization; neither will I so long as we continue to make progress along those lines.

On February 14th our committee met the committee from the Amalgamated Society in Chicago in the endeavor to draw up some plan, or modify the plan of amalgamation mapped out in the Strasser award. We were in session fourteen days, but failed to draft or adopt any plan jointly, the A. S. committee at first only desiring to submit the Strasser award in its entirety to the Local Unions of both organizations, said award having been overwhelmingly defeated the first time it was submitted to our Local Unions, this would have been a gross injustice to the U. B. members. Your U. B. committee modified the Strasser award in many ways, going so far as to offer to set aside a sum guaranteeing full payment of superannuation benefits to all of those members of the A. S. who were entitled to it, as well as those who were liable to become so. We further agreed to allow them sick benefits and tool-benefits as prescribed in our D. C. and local by-laws. We practically agreed to give them all they asked for with the exception of the "out of work benefit" which we did not believe would work successfully in this country. We finally agreed to submit the two plans drawn up by the separate committees, A. S. as well as U. B., to a referendum vote of both organizations; the vote to be compiled and tabulated not later than September 25, 1906; the trade agreement under which we are now working to be extended until that time. We notified Secretary Chandler at Manchester, England, of the result of our conference, so that both organizations would be officially notified of the action taken by the two committees.

On March 3 I left for Philadelphia, Pa., where a conference had been called of the representatives of all national organizations to see what could be done to bring about a more thorough organization of all the crafts of the building industry in that city. After a two days' conference it was agreed that each national body should place an organizer in Philadelphia and have them work in the interests of the building crafts. We have since been informed that they are doing good work along those lines; each organization agreeing to pay its share to bring about results sought for.

From Philadelphia I went to New York, where a conference was held with the iron workers who were out on strike; in that city they had declared a general lock-out against the American Bridge Company. This conference had been called at the request of the A. F. of L., as well as other trades. Several conferences were held with the representatives of the iron workers, as well as with their employers, but failed to restore peace and harmony between them.

On the 12th of March I left for Baltimore, where I found our boys looking for an advance in wages, with a fair prospect of gaining the same.

From Baltimore I went to Washington to attend the quarterly session of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., which lasted one week. Jurisdictional disputes and mat-

ters of importance to the labor movement were discussed and acted upon, which, we hope, will be of benefit to the labor movement in general throughout this country.

From Washington I returned to Baltimore to visit the D. C. and adjust the controversy that had arisen between the outside men, the dock and bridge builders and the cabinet makers. The controversy was satisfactorily settled.

On the 29th of March I left for Norfolk, where a jurisdictional dispute had been on for some time relative to the Jamestown exposition buildings. The matter was adjusted satisfactorily to all concerned. Norfolk is to have entire jurisdiction over the territory. We made an agreement with Mr. Seebrooks Johnson, wherein it is specified that none but men carrying cards of one of the national organizations would be recognized. An advance of fifty cents per day was readily granted, when asked for, and I look for no further trouble in that locality.

Sunday, April 1, I visited Hampton, Va., where I had the pleasure of meeting the boys from that city, as well as Newport News. We had a very successful meeting, and I left there feeling that success would crown their efforts and bring about better conditions in those three cities.

During the past three months many locals have consolidated. In Washington, D. C., there is yet some trouble over consolidation, the ex-treasurer of No. 190 refusing to turn over the funds of said union to the proper officers of the new Local Union. The matter is now in the courts and will be decided in a short time.

The unions in Los Angeles have also consolidated under one head. Many other cities have done likewise, thereby cutting out a great deal of unnecessary expense.

We have organized forty-nine Local Unions since January 1, and our membership is gradually increasing.

In closing my report I desire to say that your General Officers have done their very best in all respects for the interests of this organization, as well as the labor movement in general; we have had many adversities to contend with, such as injunction suits and other matters, which have had a tendency to awaken the boys to the fact that they must form a closer consolidation of not only their own organization, but also closer affiliation with other building trades.

I desire to say that the members of this U. B. should be alive to their own interests, more so than they have been in the past; the time has come when we, as U. B. men, should stand shoulder to shoulder, regardless of creed, color or locality, for the uplifting and betterment of humanity. While I am well pleased with the work that has been done in the past, still, I desire to see, if possible, greater results for the future, and it can only be brought about by working in harmony with one another, and looking to the interests of all concerned.

Now is the time when we should make a special effort to get results, and we should always be awake and doing; we have not only the employers to contend with, but union breakers, wreckers and smashers as well. We should not tolerate them in the union under any circumstances. If they do not believe in unionism, let them get out, and go their way; in time they will learn the fallacy of some of their high ideals (?) and will eventually realize what the trade union movement has done for them, and for the elevation and betterment of the toilers. There is yet a great amount of work to be done, but let us not get discouraged, but keep up the good fight, and in time we will attain the objects we have in view.

With best wishes, I respectfully submit the foregoing report.

Fraternally,

WM. D. HUBER, General President.

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Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Session of the General Executive Board.

April 16.

Pursuant to adjournment, the General Executive Board met in the General Office, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, on above date; Chairman Schardt and Brothers Deyl, Post, Sullivan and Walquist present. In the absence of Secretary Pimbley, Brother Deyl acted as secretary.

Amendment to Section 54 of the General Constitution offered by Local Union No. 1455 of Rome, Georgia, providing that F. S. should receive moneys at any and all times. Inasmuch as the time for the convening of the next General Convention is near at hand, and as this is not a matter requiring immediate action, it is referred to that body for consideration.

Request of Local No. 1464, Attleboro, Mass., for assistance in supporting a business agent.

The Board can not make appropriations for this purpose.

April 17.

All members except Brother McCarthy present.

Communication from L. U. No. 98 of Spokane, Wash., in reference to consolidation of Locals 98 and 1060 and requesting that a deputy be sent into the city was laid over awaiting further information.

Communication from the Secretary-Treasurer of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor relative to our Racine local circulating appeal for aid was noted and filed.

Protest against the action of the G. E. B. on the question of members of our U. B. becoming members of the I. W. W. from L. U. No. 332, of Los Angeles, Cal., was read and filed.

Communication from L. U. No. 676 of St. Bernard, O., relative to the A. S. of C. and J. was read and filed.

Communication from A. G. Gray of Hoopa, Cal., relative to officials of the W. F. of M., was filed, as this is not in the nature of an official communication.

Brother M. S. Lutz appeared before the Board on behalf of Local Union No. 651, Jackson, Mich., requesting financial assistance in movement for better conditions. The question of an appropriation will be considered by the Board at a later date.

Application by the D. C. of Chattanooga, Tenn., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for the eight-hour workday and increase of wages from $2.25 to $2.40. Sanction granted; financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Further information having been received in the application by the D. C. of Columbus, O., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages from 37½ to 40 cents per hour, the movement is sanctioned; the question of financial assistance will be considered later.

Application by the D. C. of Dayton, O., for sanction of movement for the eight-hour day was denied, because of lack of organization and lack of interest of the members.

Application by the D. C. of Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages from $3.25 to $3.75 per day. The movement having been reported successful, no action necessary.

Communications from Organizer Santiago Iglesias of the A. F. of L. relative to the organizing work in Puerto Rico was referred to the General President.

Sanction granted in the movement by D. C. of Jersey City, N. J., for the eight-hour workday in the shops and mills, to become effective May 1, 1906. The question of financial assistance will be considered later.

The movement by the D. C. of Indianapolis for increase of wages of 5 cents per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, having been considered at the January session and laid over awaiting information, was again considered and sanction granted. Financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by the D. C. of Montclair, N. J., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages to become effective May 1. Sanction granted; the question of financial assistance to be considered later.

Movement by the D. C. of New York for increase of wages from $3.50 to $4.00 per day in the Borough of Queens; from $3.60 to $4.00 per day in the Borough of Richmond; from $4.00 to $4.50 in the Bronx and Brooklyn Boroughs was sanctioned; the question of financial assistance will be considered later, if necessary.

Sanction granted in the movement for increase in wages from 37½ to 42 cents per hour by L. U. No. 65 of Perth Amboy, N. J., to become effective May 1, 1906. The question of financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 216 of Torrington, Conn., for sanction and financial aid in movement for increase in wages of 10 per cent., to go into effect June 1. Sanctioned; the matter of financial assistance will be considered at a later session, should it become necessary.

Sanction granted in movement by L. U. No. 308 of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for the eight-hour work day. Financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

April 18.

All members, except Brother McCarthy, were present.

Application by L. U. No. 368, Clayton, N. J., for sanction of movement for increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.50 per day. Sanction granted.

Movement by L. U. No. 545 of Kane, Pa., for the eight-hour day was sanctioned. The question of financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered at a future session of the Board.

Sanction granted in the movement by L. U. No. 635 of Boise, Idaho, for reduction of working hours from nine to eight, to become effective June 1. If necessary, the question of financial assistance will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 711, Mt. Carmel, Pa., for sanction of movement for the eight-hour work day. Official sanction granted.

On the application by L. U. No. 722 of De-Pue, Ill., sanction was granted for movement for increase in wages from $3.15 to $3.60 per day.

The movement by L. U. No. 734, Kokomo, Ind., for increase of wages to $3.00 per day, having been successful without resorting to a strike, no action by the Board is necessary.

Sanction granted in movement by L. U. No. 801, Woonsocket, R. I. for the eight-hour work day to become effective May 1. Financial aid, if necessary, will be considered later.

On the application of L. U. No. 1024 of Cumberland, Md., sanction was granted for movement to establish a minimum wage of

$2.50 per day of nine hours, to go into effect May 1, 1906. The question of financial assistance will be considered at a future date, if necessary.

Movement for increase of wage scale from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour by L. U. No. 1355 of Crawfordsville, Ind., was sanctioned. The matter of financial aid was postponed until later, when it will be considered if found to be necessary.

Application by Local Unions 259 and 1660 of Jackson, Tenn., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages of 5 cents per hour to become effective May 1, was granted as to sanction; the question of financial aid will be considered later.

On the application by L. U. No. 1678 of Peckville, Pa., sanction is granted for movement for reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day. Financial assistance will be considered later.

Communications from L. U. No. 91, Racine, Wis., relative to appeal for aid in the Schultz damage suit were considered and the G. P. was requested to investigate the matter, and if, after such investigation, in his opinion, it is necessary, he is authorized to make such expenditures as he deems the case requires.

On application by L. U. No. 1765 of Orlando, Fla., sanction was granted for movement for the eight-hour work day May 1, 1906.

Movement by the North Shore D. C. of Massachusetts, for increase of wages May 1 was sanctioned. The question of financial aid was postponed. This matter was before the Board during the January, 1906, session and laid over, pending referendum vote of the members of the district.

Application by the D. C. of Omaha, Neb., for sanction and financial assistance for movement for increase of wages was laid over, to be considered later in the session.

Sanction granted to Union No. 18 of Hamilton, Ont., in movement to establish a minimum wage of 35 cents per hour on and after May 1, 1906. The question of financial aid will be considered at a later date, if necessary.

Movement by Union No. 82, Haverhill, Mass., for increase of wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day was sanctioned; the question of financial assistance will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 263 of Berwick, Pa., for sanction of movement for the eight-hour work day was taken up, but Brother Post reported that the matter had been satisfactorily adjusted and that therefore no action by the Board was necessary.

April 19.

All members, except Brother McCarthy, were present.

The Board ordered that telegrams of condolence be sent to our D. C. and L. U. of the cities and towns which are reported to have suffered by the earthquake on the 18th.

Application by the D. C. of Omaha, Neb., for sanction of movement for increase of wages, which was considered during the January, 1906, session and postponed awaiting receipt of further information, was again taken under consideration and disapproved, because of poor state of organization in district and lack of interest of members, as evidenced by vote on the movement.

Movement by L. U. No. 286 of Great Falls, Mont., for increase of wages from $4.00 to $4.50 per day was sanctioned. The question of financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Sanction granted the movement by L. U. No. 294 of Palestine, Ohio, for increase of wages from $2.75 to $3.00 and the eight-hour day on Saturdays.

Application by No. 339, Ft. Worth, Texas, for sanction of movement for increase of wages to $3.60 per day. Sanction granted; the matter of financial aid to be considered later, if necessary.

Movement by L. U. No. 323 of Mattawan, N. Y., for increase of wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day was sanctioned. Further consideration will be given the matter of financial assistance, should it become necessary.

Appeal by L. U. No. 4, Kansas City, Mo., from action of the G. P. in disapproving amendments to constitution and by-laws of the Kansas City D. C. on the grounds that said amendments were not adopted in accordance with Section 26 of the existing constitution of the D. C. was taken up. Brother Chas. Wellman, representing L. U. No. 4, was admitted and made arguments on behalf of appellants. The remainder of the day was spent in considering this case, but no action taken, the case was laid over for further consideration at a future date.

Word was received from Brother McCarthy, in Chicago, stating that he would start back to San Francisco tonight, and the Board ordered that a telegram be sent him, expressing our sorrow at the great disaster that has befallen his city and regret that it will be impossible for him to be with us at this session.

April 20.

All members, except Brother McCarthy, were present.

The matter of relief for our members in the district affected by the earthquake in California was taken under consideration, and the sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated for that purpose, to be expended under the direction of General Officers.

Application by L. U. No. 378, Edwardsville, Ill., for sanction and financial aid in movement for increase of wages was taken up, but action deferred awaiting information as to the latest developments.

Sanction was granted the movement by L. U. No. 428, Fairmount, W. Va., for increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.70 per day.

The movement by L. U. No. 491, Corinth, N. Y., for the nine-hour work day was sanctioned.

Application by L. U. No. 498, Brantford, Ont., for sanction of movement to increase minimum scale from 20 cents to 25 cents per hour was granted.

Sanction was granted in the movement by L. U. No. 528 (millmen) of Denver, Colo., for the eight-hour work day in the shops and mills, to go into effect May 1, 1906. The question of financial aid, if necessary, will be considered later.

The movement by No. 591, Little Falls, N. Y., for eight-hour work day having been successful, and all matters adjusted with their employers satisfactorily, no action by the Board is necessary.

On the application by L. U. No. 690, Little Rock, Ark., sanction was granted for movement for increase in wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day. Financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

The movement for the eight-hour work day by L. U. No. 825 of Willimantic, Conn., having been successful, no action by the Board is necessary on the application by the L. U. for sanction.

Application by L. U. No. 851 of Henderson, Ky., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for the eight-hour work day was granted as to sanction; the question of financial aid to be considered at a future date, if necessary.

The movement by L. U. No. 897 of Norristown, Pa., for increase of wages from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour to become effective May 1, 1906, was sanctioned. The question of financial assistance will be considered later.

Sanction was granted L. U. No. 957, Stillwater, Minn., for movement for increase from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour. The question of financial aid will be considered at a future date, should it become necessary.

Application by L. U. No. 958 of Marquette, Mich., for sanction of movement for increase of wages from 31½ to 35 cents per hour was granted.

Appropriation of $300.00 was made in support of men on strike in Taunton, Mass., on the application by L. U. No. 1035.

On the application by L. U. No. 1129, Kittanning, Pa., sanction was granted for movement for increase of wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day. The matter of assisting the L. U. financially will be considered later, if necessary.

The movement by L. U. No. 1136, Donora, Pa., for increase in wages was sanctioned; action on the question of financial assistance was deferred until a future date.

Movement by L. U. No. 1183, Winfield, Kas., for the enforcement of working card was sanctioned. Financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

April 21.

All members, except Brother McCarthy, were present.

Application by L. U. No. 1155, Columbus, Ind., for sanction of movement for increase of wages was taken up, but as the matter has been adjusted satisfactorily to the L. U. no action by the Board is necessary.

The movement for increase of wages by L. U. No. 1220, Fernie, B. C., from $3.50 to $4.00 was sanctioned. Action on the question of financial assistance was postponed.

Sanction was granted to L. U. No. 1278, Glace Bay, N. S., for movement for the nine-hour work day, to go into effect May 15, 1906. The question of financial assistance will be considered later, if necessary.

On application by L. U. No. 1432, Greensboro, N. C., sanction was granted in movement for reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day, to go into effect May 1. Action on the question of financial assistance was deferred.

Movement by the Millwrights' Union No. 1514 of Milwaukee for increase of wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour, to become effective May 10, having the endorsement of the D. C., was sanctioned by the Board. Financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 1533, Barnesville, Ohio, for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages from 25 cents to 28 cents per hour. Sanction granted; the question of financial aid, if necessary, will be considered later.

The application by Millwrights' Union No. 1555 of Niagara Falls, N. Y., for sanction of movement for the nine-hour work day was laid over awaiting receipt of further information.

The movement by L. U. No. 1603, Anadarko, Okla., for reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day was sanctioned. The matter of financial assistance will be considered at a later session, should it become necessary.

Application by L. U. No. 1714, Tamaqua, Pa., for sanction of movement for the nine-hour day was granted. As this local has not been organized one year, as is required by Section 132 of the general constitution, no financial assistance can be given.

Sanction was granted Local Union No. 1770, Cape Girardeau, Mo., for movement to establish the nine-hour work day May 1, 1906. The matter of financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Movement by L. U. No. 1783 of Moose Jaw, Sask., Can., for nine-hour work day and minimum wage of $3.00, to go into effect May 1, 1906, was sanctioned. Action deferred on the matter of financial assistance, which will be considered later, should it become necessary.

Communications from L. U. No. 689, Windsor, Ont., relative to disagreement with the Builders' Exchange of that city were taken up, and the Board requested the G. P. to send a deputy into the district as soon as possible.

Application by L. U. No. 125 of Utica, N. Y., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase in wages of 25 cents per day was sanctioned. Further consideration will be given the matter of financial aid.

The application by L. U. No. 590 of Rutland, Vt., was taken up, but as their movement for increase of wages has been successful, no action by the Board is necessary.

The report of First Vice President Guerin

for quarter ending March 31, 1906, was received and approved.

April 23.

All members, except Brother McCarthy, were present.

The matter of the Local Unions which have not yet paid the assessment levied by the G. E. B. June 1, 1903, was again taken under consideration, and the Board decided that all Local Unions failing to pay same on or before June 30, 1906, shall be suspended.

On the request of the D. C. of Chicago, D. C. of New York City, D. C. of Cincinnati, L. U. No. 22 of San Francisco, 33 of Boston, 38 of St. Catharines, Ont., 142 of Pittsburg, 218 of Boston, 780 of Everett, Mass., and 887 of Hampton, Va., the Board instructed the General Secretary to issue a circular letter to our District Councils, Local Unions, and members asking for donations to a fund to be raised for the benefit of the family of our late Brother P. J. McGuire, all such donations to be sent to the G. S.

Appeal by L. U. No. 839, Reeves, Ill., from decision of the G. S. on claim for benefit on the death of the wife of Willis Barringer was considered, and, inasmuch as the deceased was twenty-one years of age, and the husband having been over six months a member in good standing at time of the death, according to Section 64 of the constitution, the decision of the G. S. is reversed and claim for $25.00 is ordered paid.

Appeal by L. U. No. 610, Port Arthur, Tex., from action of the General Secretary in disapproving claim of J. C. Owens for disability benefit; the G. S. sustained and appeal dismissed, as the papers in the case show that the member was not at work at the trade at the time the accident occurred.

The appeal by L. U. No. 103, Louisville, Ky., from the G. S. in the claim for wife's funeral benefit of John B. Graham was referred back to the G. S. to make further investigation.

Appeal by L. U. No. 112, Butte, Mont., from the G. S. in claim for disability benefit of Mike Barbo. The decision of the G. S., based on the fact that the member fell in arrears and was dropped from membership after he was injured is reversed and claim referred back to the G. S., with instructions to pay same if found legal otherwise.

April 24.

All members, except Brother McCarthy, were present.

Report of the committee on amalgamation of the A. S. of C. and J. and the U. B. was considered, and the action of our committee was approved. The G. S. was ordered to submit to our membership for referendum vote the two propositions for amalgamation as drawn up by the committee, the vote to be returned to the General Office on or before July 20, 1906.

Appeal by L. U. No. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, from action of the G. S. in disallowing the Harry Meachen disability claim. The decision of the G. S. was reversed and claim ordered paid.

Proposed amendment to the general constitution submitted by Local Unions Nos. 258, 126, 12, 381, 147 and 471 of Brooklyn, 309, 457, 56, 478, 340, 497, 1548 and 51 of New York, 81 of Far Rockaway, 613 of Jamaica and 1425 of Sheepshead Bay, providing for borough councils was considered. As the convening of the Fourteenth General Convention at Niagara is near at hand the matter is referred to that body.

Chairman Schardt having to return to Chicago on account of the illness of Mrs. Schardt, was excused from further attendance at the sessions of the Board.

Brother Deyl was elected chairman pro tem.

Appeal by L. U. No. 24, Batavia, N. Y., from the decision of the G. P. in case of No. 24 vs. No. 878 of Elmira, N. Y., in matter of W. H. Maxwell and Louis Jansen, ex-members of No. 24, being admitted to membership by the defendant local. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and appeal dismissed.

Appeal by L. U. No. 169 of East St. Louis, Ill., from decision of the G. P. in disapproving a proposed amendment to the by-laws of the D. C. of East St. Louis, which provided that members of L. U. No. 1639, when working outside of the stockyards, must transfer their membership to one of the other locals. Decision of the G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Appeal by G. A. Jennings from decision of the G. P. in case of Jennings vs. L. U. No. 903, East St. Louis, handed down January 22, 1906, in matter of fine of one dollar imposed on appellant by the defendant union for failure to attend a called meeting of the L. U. was referred back to the G. P. to obtain further information.

Appeal by L. U. No. 286, Dorchester, Mass., from decision of the G. P. in case of No. 386 vs. Boston D. C. in matter of the D. C. accepting credentials of delegates without the signature of the president of local. General President sustained and appeal dismissed.

April 25.

All members, except Brothers McCarthy and Schardt, present.

Appeal by Chas. P. W. Stein from decision of the G. P., handed down March 16th, 1906, in matter of assessments charged against appellant by L. U. No. 147, Brooklyn, N. Y. The General President's decision reversed and L. U. ordered to remit the amount of assessments levied after the time appellant should have been suspended, on the grounds that the appellant should have been informed of the amount charged against him at time the reinitiation fee was collected.

On receipt of further information from L. U. No. 378, Edwardsville, Ill., the application for sanction of movement for increase of wages was again taken up and movement was sanctioned. The application for sanction of movement by the millmen in Cincinnati for increase of wages was taken up, but action was deferred until later in the session.

Request of the D. C. of Indianapolis for appropriation of $300.00 for organizing work was laid over to be considered later.

Appeal by D. C. of New Orleans, La., from decision of the G. P. in case of Barriger, Lawrence and Gasper vs. the D. C. in matter of fine imposed by the D. C. on these defendants for an alleged violation of Section 122 of the general constitution. Decision of the G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

The examination of the accounts of the General Office was taken up and occupied the remainder of the day.

April 26.

All members, except Brothers McCarthy and Schardt, present.

The examination of accounts continued and occupied the sessions of the Board until Saturday noon.

April 30.

All members, except Brothers Schardt and McCarthy, present.

The examination of accounts was completed.

Communication under date of April 26th was received from Brother McCarthy, informing the Board of conditions as he found them on his return to San Francisco.

The application by the D. C. of Cincinnati for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages for the men employed in the shops and mills was again considered, and the Board decided to sanction the movement, the question of financial assistance to be given further consideration at a future date.

The report of General President Huber for the quarter ending March 31 was read and approved.

The remainder of the day was taken up with the matter of the Board's report to the Niagara Convention, September, 1906.

May 1.

All members, except Brothers Schardt and McCarthy, present.

Request received from the D. C. of East Chicago for the remainder of appropriation made by the Milwaukee Convention for that district was considered, and the Board ordered that the sum of $200.00 be forwarded to the D. C.

On receipt of report of Organizer MacFarlane the application of L. U. No. 689 of Windsor, Ont., for sanction and financial aid in movement for better conditions was again taken up and sanction was granted. Further consideration will be given in matter of financial assistance.

Telegram was received from L. U. No. 1325, Edmonton, Alberta, Can., stating that agreement for the eight-hour day had been signed with the Builders' Exchange, so it is not necessary to take any action on the application for sanction by the L. U.

On application by L. U. No. 1212, Coffeyville, Kas., movement for increase of wages from 35 cents to 37½ cents per hour was sanctioned. The matter of financial assistance will be considered later, if necessary.

Movement by L. U. No. 1464, Attleboro, Mass., for the eight-hour work day was sanctioned. The question of financial assistance will be given further consideration, if necessary.

Request by L. U. No. 1670 of Ashland, Pa., and 709 of Shenandoah, Pa., for information as to support of men who may be out on account of miners' strike. The G. S. is instructed to inform the Local Unions that when they submit list of men out and all other necessary information, the Board will give the matter further consideration.

Movement by L. U. No. 371 of Denison, Tex., for increase of wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day was sanctioned.

Sanction was granted L. U. No. 1731, Monongahela, Pa., for movement for reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day. Action on question of financial aid was deferred.

Application by D. C. of Pittsburg, Pa., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages from $3.50 to $4.00 per day was granted as to sanction, but action on question of financial assistance was deferred.

On application by the D. C. of Pawtucket, R. I., sanction was granted for movement for increase of wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day. The matter of financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Movement by D. C. of Worcester, Mass., to enforce working card rules, which was considered at the January session, was again taken up and sanction was granted. Further consideration will be given the question of financial aid, if necessary.

Application by D. C. of Rockford, Ill., for financial aid for men locked out was considered, and sum of $300.00 was appropriated. The General President is requested to send a deputy to that city.

Sanction was granted the South Shore D. C. of Massachusetts for movement for increase of wages from $2.75 to $3.00 per day.

Movement by L. U. No. 502, Canandaigua, N. Y., for increase of wages from $2.50 to $2.75 per day was sanctioned. The matter of financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 1144, Long Branch, N. J., for sanction of movement to enforce working card was granted.

Appeal by L. U. No. 257, St. Louis, Mo., from decision of the G. P. in the case of 257 vs. D. C. of St. Louis in matter of admitting to membership in the U. B., Philip Tesson and F. G. Sutton. The decision of the G. P., handed down March 26, 1906, is sustained and appeal dismissed, the Board holding that an ex-member has the right to choose the L. U. to which he shall apply for membership.

Movement by the D. C. of Newton, Mass., for increase of wages from 37½ to 41 cents per hour and Saturday half-holiday was sanctioned. The question of financial assistance will be considered later.

Communication from L. U. No. 755, Superior,

Wis., relative to tool insurance was read and ordered filed with other papers bearing on this subject.

Sanction was granted the D. C. of Norfolk, Va., for movement for increase of wages from $3.00 to $3.50 per day and enforcing working card. Financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Communication from L. U. No. 91, Racine, Wis., relative to the Schultz damage suit was read and filed.

Application by L. U. No. 603, Ithaca, N. Y., for financial aid for men on strike was laid over, as the L. U. has not furnished the necessary information as to the number of men affected.

Application by D. C. of Selma, Alabama, for sanction and financial assistance in movement for eight-hour work day was laid over, as the necessary information has not been furnished.

Movement by L. U. No. 321, Connellsville, Pa., for increase of wages was sanctioned. The question of financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Sanction was granted L. U. No. 971, Reno, Nevada, for movement to enforce working card on July 1. The question of financial aid, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 1055 of Lincoln, Neb., for sanction and financial aid in movement for increase of wages from 32½ to 35 cents per hour was sanctioned. Action on financial assistance was deferred.

Sanction was granted to L. U. No. 442, Hopkinsville, Ky., for movement for nine-hour work day. Financial assistance, if necessary, will be given further consideration.

Application by L. U. No. 397, Faribault, Minn., for sanction of movement for reduction of working hours from ten to eight per day was considered, and the Board decided that sanction would be granted for nine-hour work day, but that it is not wise for the local to try at this time to gain the eight-hour day. As the local has not been organized one year the Board is unable to grant financial assistance.

Action was postponed on application by D. C. of Shamokin, Girardville, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel, Pa., for sanction and financial aid in movement for eight-hour work day for the carpenters employed at the mines, and the G. P. was requested to send a deputy into the district.

The application by L. U. No. 300 of Austin, Tex., for sanction of movement for increase of wages, which was before the Board in January and was laid over, as the papers were not filled out properly, was again taken up, but it was found that the local had not yet furnished the necessary information.

May 2.

All members, except Brothers Schardt and McCarthy, present.

Application by L. U. No. 378, Edwardsville, Ill., for financial assistance for men on strike was taken up and the sum of $300.00 appropriated.

Communication from D. C. of Newark, N. J., was read and the G. S. was instructed to wire for information as to whether or not the men are out on strike.

Matter of the Furniture Workers' Union of St. Louis, which was considered at the January session, was again taken up, but action was deferred.

The Board decided to postpone action on the matter of apprentice rules until the July, 1906, session.

In the matter of law suits in Washington, D. C., over the funds of L. U. No. 190, it was decided that the costs of such should be paid out of the funds of the local.

The following was adopted:

"Resolved, That the General Officers be instructed to pay no bills from organizers or committeemen in excess of amounts stipulated for time, hotel and incidental expenses, except upon receipted bills."

The remainder of the day was taken up in considering the report to be submitted to the Niagara Convention.

May 3.

All members, except Brothers Schardt and McCarthy, present.

Application by L. U. No. 27, Toronto, Canada, for sanction and financial assistance of movement for increase of wages to 33 cents per hour was taken up and the Board sanctioned the movement. The question of financial assistance will be considered later, if necessary.

The request of the D. C. of Indianapolis for appropriation for organization purposes was again taken up for consideration, and the Board appropriated the sum of $300.00, to be expended under direction of the G. P.

The communications from L. U. No. 98 relative to controversy between that local and L. U. No. 1060, both of Spokane, Wash., was taken up, but the G. P. reported that the matter had been adjusted, and therefore no action by the Board is necessary.

The minutes having been read and approved, the Board adjourned to meet on the 16th of July, 1906.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary.
Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec'y.

❖ ❖ ❖

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Burlington, Ia.
Portland, Ore.
Edwardsville, Ill.
Louisville, Ky.
Owosso, Mich.
Erie, Pa.
Miami, Fla.
Nashville, Tenn.
Gulfport, Miss.
Ft. Smith, Ark.
Waterbury, Conn.
Bradentown, Fla.
Washington, Pa.
Williamsport, Pa.
Santa Rosa, Cal.
Pueblo, Colo.
New Orleans, La.
Gainesville, Fla.
Detroit, Mich.
Pensacola, Fla.
Chicago, Ill.
Madisonville, Ky.
Pataluma, Cal.
Greenville, Miss.
Thomasville, Ga.
Tampa, Fla.
St. Augustine, Fla.
Springfield, Ill.
Ridgway, Pa.

CALIFORNIA RELIEF FUND.

Previously acknowledged		$13,250.00
Local		
80	Chicago, Ill.	200.00
72	Rochester, N. Y.	100.00
176	Newport, R. I.	50.00
334	Saginaw, Mich.	10.00
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	10.00
219	Memphis, Tenn.	60.00
231	Rochester, N. Y.	10.00
29	Baltimore, Md.	50.00
1403	Watertown, Wis.	30.00
	Jas. F. Grimes, Wash. D. C.	5.00
	R. Fuelle, Cincinnati, O.	10.00
Local		
133	New London, Conn.	$25.00
394	Memphis, Tenn.	25.00
1447	Milwaukee, Wis.	25.00
	R. E. L. Connolly, Birm'gh'm, Ala	10.00
1053	Milwaukee, Wis.	50.00
1425	N. Y. City	10.00
132	Wash., D. C.	150.00
25	Toledo, O.	25.00
	W. J. Wilson, Tampa, Fla.	10.00
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	50.00
434	Chicago, Ill.	150.00
Local		
90	Evansville, Ind.	$150.00
387	N. Y. City	300.00
67	Roxbury, Mass.	10.00
78	Troy, N. Y.	50.00
196	Port Chester, N. Y.	25.00
276	Oklahoma City, Okla.	10.00
1325	Edmonton, Alta, Can.	100.00
331	Norfolk, Va.	25.00
605	Norfolk, Va.	9.00
1114	Norfolk, Va.	7.00
1774	Norfolk, Va.	10.00
		$15,011.00

P. J. McGUIRE MEMORIAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged		$114.50
Local		
500	Butler, Pa.	5.00
650	Pomeroy, O.	5.00
900	Altoona, Pa.	5.00
940	Sandusky, O.	1.00
1403	Watertown, Wis.	2.00
1526	Wilmington, Del.	2.00
103	Louisville, Ky.	25.00
195	Peru, Ill.	5.00
223	Fall River, Mass.	5.00
263	Berwick, Pa.	2.00
431	Brazil, Ind.	5.00
822	Findlay, O.	5.00
839	Reeves, Ill.	2.00
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	5.00
1100	St. Louis, Mo.	15.00
1499	Kent, O.	1.60
31	Trenton, N. J.	10.00
72	Rochester, N. Y.	25.00
137	Norwich, Conn.	10.00
191	York, Pa.	5.00
800	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	3.00
893	Wellsburg, W. Va.	2.00
997	Pottstown, Pa.	1.00
999	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	2.00
1011	St. Louis, Mo.	10.00
1014	Warren, Pa.	2.00
1464	Attleboro, Mass.	5.00
74	Pensacola, Fla.	10.00
115	Bridgeport, Conn.	25.00
134	Montreal, Can.	5.00
201	Wichita, Kan.	5.00
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	15.00
352	Anderson, Ind.	3.00
362	Pueblo, Colo.	10.00
388	Richmond, Va.	5.00
462	Greensburg, Pa.	3.00
478	N. Y. City	25.00
613	Jamaica, N. Y.	25.00
719	Freeport, Ill.	5.00
772	Clinton, Ia.	5.00
1250	Tamaroa, Ill.	3.00
1311	Uhrichsville, O.	2.00
1762	Bucyrus, O.	5.00
	M. C. Hughes, Kan. City Mo.	5.00
9	Buffalo, N. Y.	50.00
49	Lowell, Mass	5.00
64	Bayonne, N. J.	50.00
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	10.00
77	Port Chester, N.Y	10.00
125	Utica, N. Y.	25.00
184	Salt Lake City, Utah	10.00
217	Westerly, R. I.	5.00
219	Memphis, Tenn.	10.00
231	Rochester, N. Y.	5.00
296	Pratt City, Ala.	5.00
323	Fishkill on Hudson, N. Y.	10.00
330	Roselle, N. J.	5.00
408	Worcester, Mass.	5.00
436	New Albany, Ind.	2.00
479	Sparta, Ill.	5.00
482	Jersey City, N. J.	20.00
Local		
491	Corinth, N. Y.	$ 2.00
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	5.00
516	Lindenhurst, N. Y.	5.00
563	Scranton, Pa.	10.00
642	Richmond, Cal.	10.00
651	Jackson, Mich.	5.00
678	Dubuque, Ia.	10.00
712	Covington, Ky.	1.00
713	Niagara Falls, Ont.	10.00
724	N. Y. City	25.00
803	Metropolis, Ill.	2.00
833	Berwyn, Pa.	2.00
838	Sunbury, Pa.	5.00
887	Hampton, Va.	25.00
926	Beloit, Wis.	2.00
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	25.00
971	Reno, Nev.	15.00
989	Newburyport, Mas.	5.00
1025	Walterboro, S. C.	1.00
1078	Fredericksburg, Va.	3.00
1088	Punxsutawney, Pa.	1.00
1090	Phila, Pa.	5.00
1240	Jermyn, Pa.	1.00
1244	Montreal, Can.	2.50
1281	Abilene, Tex.	10.00
1293	Sulphur, I. T.	1.00
1324	Nahant, Mass.	5.00
1371	Lynchburg, Va.	5.00
1391	Kansas City, Mo.	10.00
1593	Concord, Mass.	5.00
1769	Gillespie, Ill.	10.00
35	San Rafael, Cal.	5.00
141	Champaign, Ill.	10.00
367	Centralia, Ill.	2.00
371	Dennison, Tex.	5.00
376	Mexico, Mo.	2.50
554	Davenport, Ia.	2.00
661	Ottawa, Ill.	1.00
813	Carbondale, Pa.	5.00
836	Janesville, Wis.	2.00
850	Leadville, Colo.	10.00
1186	Pittsburg, Pa.	5.00
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.	3.00
1641	Lodi, Cal.	1.00
14	Cleveland, O.	1.00
28	Missoula, Mont.	25.00
29	Baltimore, Md.	25.00
100	Muskegon, Mich.	5.00
119	Newark, N. J.	50.00
122	Phila, Pa.	25.00
132	Wash., D. C.	100.00
135	Allentown, Pa.	5.00
154	Kewanee, Ill.	10.00
210	Stamford, Conn.	10.00
257	St. Louis, Mo.	25.00
284	Erie, Pa.	5.00
307	Winona, Minn.	5.00
336	LaSalle, Ill.	5.00
344	Waukesha, Wis.	5.00
403	Lynchburg, Va.	5.00
480	Freeburg, Ill.	2.00
Local		
481	Barre, Vt.	$25.75
495	Streator, Ill.	15.00
510	DuQuoin, Ill.	5.00
544	El Paso, Tex.	5.00
550	W. Berkeley, Cal.	25.00
656	Holyoke, Mass.	1.10
845	Clifton Heights, Pa.	2.00
860	S. Framington, Mass.	5.00
958	Marquette, Mich.	5.00
1002	Arlington, N. J.	10.00
1007	Sheffield, Ala.	2.00
1024	Cumberland, Md.	3.00
1034	Oskaloosa, Ia.	2.00
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	2.00
1068	Terre Haute, Ind.	5.00
1074	Eau Claire, Wis.	5.00
1154	West Chester, Pa.	1.00
1224	Emporia, Kan.	1.00
1315	Baltimore, Md.	10.00
1358	Baltimore, Md.	10.00
1484	Visalia, Cal.	10.00
1563	Monessen, Pa.	5.00
1587	Hutchinson Kan.	3.00
1661	Frostburg, Md.	2.00
1716	Krebs, I. T.	2.50
1725	Kingston, Fla.	10.00
1758	Farmersburg, Ind.	2.00
	James F. Grimes, Wash., D. C.	5.00
	Balto., Md., D. C.	10.00
24	Batavia, N. Y.	2.00
106	Des Moines, Ia.	10.00
116	Bay City, Mich.	5.00
180	Vallejo, Cal.	5.00
580	DuBois, Pa.	5.00
598	Wabash, Ind.	2.00
618	Phoenix, B. C., Can.	5.00
621	Bangor, Me.	2.00
625	Malden, Mass.	10.00
727	N. Y. City	50.00
1006	Richfield Springs, N. Y.	4.00
1055	Lincoln, Neb.	5.00
1061	Medicine Hat, Alta., Can.	5.00
1119	Ridgefield, Conn.	5.00
1129	Kittanning, Pa.	2.00
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	5.00
1308	LaCrosse, Wis.	2.00
1395	Tremont, Neb.	2.00
1555	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	5.00
10	Chicago, Ill.	100.00
27	Toronto, Can.	25.00
43	Hartford, Conn.	100.00
51	N. Y. City	25.00
131	Seattle, Wash.	5.00
142	Allegheny, Pa.	50.00
189	Quincy, Ill.	5.00
193	N. Adams, Mass.	7.50
200	Mineral Wells, Tex.	7.65
240	N. Y. City	50.00

Local		
241	Moline, Ill.	$ 2.00
272	Chicago Heights, Ill.	25.00
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	5.00
302	Huntington, W. Va.	5.00
306	Newark, N. J.	25.00
318	Savannah, Ga.	5.00
348	Waterville, Me.	10.00
387	N. Y. City	10.00
429	Montclair, N. J.	10.00
437	Portsmouth, O.	5.00
438	Brookline, Mass.	15.00
453	Auburn, N. Y.	50.00
519	E. Rutherford, N. J.	5.00
523	Keokuk, Ia.	2.00
548	Minneapolis, Minn	2.00
556	Meadville, Pa.	5.00
561	Pittsburg, Kan.	2.00
606	Port Richmond, N. Y.	50.00
612	Union Hill, N. J.	5.00
632	Providence, R. I.	10.00
683	Burlington, Vt.	20.00
769	Pasadena, Cal.	5.00
819	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	10.00
852	Oakmont, Pa.	5.00
875	Chaffee, Mo.	3.00
924	Manchester, Mas.	5.00
947	Ridgway, Pa.	5.00
1155	Columbus, Ind.	5.80
1172	Billings, Mont.	25.00
1180	Richmond, Va.	5.00
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	5.00
1226	Manistee, Mich.	5.00
1245	Newport, R. I.	5.00
1348	Brookhaven, Miss.	5.00
1355	Crawfordsville, Ind.	5.00
1363	Brownwood, Tex.	5.35
1369	Louisville, Ky.	10.00
1387	Girardville, Pa.	1.00
1410	Boston, Mass.	5.00
1560	Kingston, N. Y.	1.00
1618	Sacramento, Cal.	10.00
1686	Jacksonville, Fla.	2.50
83	Halifax, N. S., Can.	10.00
295	Collinsville, Ill.	5.00
607	Hamilton, Mo.	10.00
695	Sterling, Ill.	2.00
1102	Glendive, Mont.	2.00
1325	Edmonton, Can.	25.00
1451	Monterey, Cal.	5.00
1474	Yanco, Porto Rico	.50
36	Oakland, Cal.	25.00
349	Orange, N. J.	25.00

Local		
239	Easton, Pa.	$ 5.00
357	Islip, N. Y.	8.00
394	Memphis, Tenn.	10.00
541	Wash., Pa.	5.00
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	5.00
635	Boise, Idaho	10.00
699	Sewickle, Pa.	2.00
757	S. Manchester, Conn.	10.00
1040	Eureka, Cal.	2.50
1041	Fairhope, Ala.	1.00
1130	Titusville, Pa.	2.00
1447	Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
1572	Detroit, Mich.	1.00
1627	Mena, Ark.	1.00
1659	Bartlesville, I. T.	10.00
	Greensburg D. C.	5.00
33	Boston, Mass.	100.00
154	Kewanee, Ill.	6.00
364	Council Bluffs, Ia.	5.00
515	Colo. Spgs., Colo.	5.00
735	Mansfield, O.	.50
1314	Oconomowoc, Wis.	5.00
1396	Golden, Colo.	2.50
1654	Mansfield, Mass.	2.00
1779	Calgary, Alta, Can	5.00
11	Cleveland, O.	10.00
53	White Plains, N. Y.	10.00
73	St. Louis, Mo.	25.00
75	Birmingham, Ala.	4.81
168	Toledo, O.	5.00
202	Pittsburg, Pa.	10.00
269	Danville, Ill.	3.00
274	Albany, N. Y.	27.20
299	West New York, N. J.	10.00
680	Newton Center, Mass.	5.00
809	Owensboro, Ky.	1.00
1128	Roanoke, Va.	1.00
1145	Port Jervis, N. Y.	2.00
1263	Millbrook, N. Y.	10.00
23	Worcester, Mass.	10.00
25	Toledo, O.	10.00
183	Peoria, Ill.	25.00
278	Watertown, N. Y.	2.00
320	Westfield, N. J.	5.00
391	Hoboken, N. J.	10.00
471	Brooklyn, N. Y.	50.00
586	Sacramento, Cal.	5.00
622	Waco, Tex.	2.50
690	Little Rock, Ark.	1.00
717	San Antonio, Tex	5.00
780	Everett, Mass.	10.00
1059	Orange, Mass.	2.00
1208	Memphis, Tenn.	5.00
1301	Sarnia, Ont.	.50

Local		
1302	Spadra, Ark.	$ 2.50
1322	Waynesboro, Pa.	5.00
1353	Moundsville, W. Va.	5.00
1374	Keyport, N. J.	1.30
1496	Fresno, Cal.	5.00
1568	Minneapolis, Minn	5.00
	Portchester D. C.	5.00
95	San Francisco, Cal.	5.00
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	10.00
1116	Twin Falls, Idaho	2.00
	Wilmington D. C.	5.00
258	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.00
328	E. Liverpool, O.	2.00
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1.00
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	2.00
911	Kalispell, Mont.	5.00
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	5.00
1174	Willoughby, O.	3.00
1504	Jeanette, Pa.	5.00
1591	Plymouth, Mass.	15.00
343	Winnipeg, Man. Can.	15.00
555	Temple, Tex.	2.50
669	Harrisburg, Ill.	10.00
693	Needham, Mass.	6.00
700	Corning, N. Y.	3.00
1694	N. Birmingham, Ala.	2.75
79	New Haven, Conn	50.00
728	Pontiac, Ill.	5.00
764	Shreveport, La.	10.00
979	Williamstown, Mass.	3.80
1161	Morris, Ill.	1.00
67	Roxbury, Mass.	20.00
149	Irvington, N. Y.	5.00
150	Plymouth, Pa.	5.00
560	Stratford, Conn.	5.00
770	Wellsville, N. Y.	2.00
1085	Livingston, Mon.	5.00
1158	So. Berkeley, Cal.	10.00
1166	Fremont, O.	2.00
1167	Sioux City, Ia.	2.00
52	Charleston, S. C.	10.00
335	Grand Rapids, Mich.	5.00
1488	Ormond, Fla.	5.00
109	Brooklyn, N. Y.	20.00
524	Nelson, B. C., Can	5.00
594	Dover, N. J.	10.00
1072	Muskogee, I. T.	2.10
1472	Rockville, Conn.	5.00
1598	Baltimore, Md.	5.00
		$3,266.21

BROKEN PROMISES.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

There were sacred promises given—
 Pledges that never were kept,
And fond, loving hearts have been broken
 And innocent eyes have wept.
Sad tears for prayers unanswered,
 And promises all untrue—
For confidence lost forever
 That naught canst ever renew.

But God in His infinite wisdom
 Shall judge of failures we make—
He will know of each vow unfaithful
 And comfort the hearts they break.
His mercy may pardon the tempted
 And cleanse from temptation's blight;
He knows all the hopes and heartaches
 And hears every prayer aright.

And perhaps in the soul's hereafter
 When troubles are all made plain,
We'll know why prayers were unanswered,
 We'll know why tears were in vain;
Why so much weakness and sorrow
And vows that were never fulfilled—
We'll know when life's troubles are over
 And all of the heartaches are stilled.

Where promises never are broken,
 Where truth never weeps for wrong—
Where hearts are not breaking for others,
 And love is a lasting song;
God grant in eternity's dawning
 The cross that in life we bear
May redeem each broken promise
 And answer in heaven each prayer.

What Our Organizers are Doing

P. Carlin.

I visited Chippewa Falls, Wis., and found the Local Union disbanded as a result of the indifference of the membership and the carelessness of the officers. After calling on the latter and several of the former, we held a meeting and started a movement for the reorganizing of the disbanded Local Union.

From there I went to Eau Claire, Wis., where I found our organization in good shape and a lively interest among the members as to our movement and an ardent desire to obtain better conditions.

I then went to Grand Rapids, Wis. Here we held an open meeting with about one hundred members present. In the discussion following great dissatisfaction found vent at the incompleteness of their organization, ten or fifteen men still keeping aloof therefrom. I discovered it to be an easy task to get these men in line. A better and more lively spirit now prevails among the membership, nor do I anticipate any trouble to arise in this city this coming season.

I next stopped at Stevens's Point in an endeavor to organize a Local Union, but owing to dullness of trade and other obstacles impossible to overcome at that time, my efforts were in vain.

I then proceeded to Oshkosh, where I attended the Local Union's meeting, which impressed me very favorably. I visited several of the shops and factories but failed to persuade any of the employes to join the union. There may be some trouble here shortly, which, however, will be of short duration if our men show a determination to stand by their trade demands.

From Oshkosh I went to Fond du Lac. After a visit to some of the jobs and a survey of the general situation, I concluded that the time was inopportune for any attempt at the starting of an organization.

As per instruction of the G. P., I attended an open meeting at Sterling, Ill., which had drawn a large crowd, it being addressed by one of the leading ministers of the town. An excellent supper was served after the meeting. The day following I made a canvass of nearly all the jobs and held interviews with several contractors, who seemed to be favorably inclined to grant better working conditions to the men, recognizing the fact that cost of living had increased 20 per cent. while wages have remained the same.

In Dixon, Ill., I found the Local Union in good condition. In company with one of the members I visited the shops and found the employers inclined to renew the present agreement with the union.

I attended their meeting, where prevailing trade conditions were freely discussed and some new members initiated.

My instructions next calling me to Oskaloosa, Ia., I proceeded to that locality. There having been no effort made here to secure higher wages since 1902, some of the members had lost faith in the organization and wanted to drop out. I visited several of the contractors who seemed surprised at the union's failure to make any demand for an advance in wages, which they expressed themselves willing to concede, desiring to work in harmony with the men.

I next stopped at Des Moines, Ia., and attended the quarterly meeting of our Local Union, about 290 members being present. The report that all contractors had acceded to this year's trade demands was received amid great enthusiasm. The Local Union here is in fine shape.

In Sioux City, Ia., I found our organization in a deplorable state. One of the large jobs for which a New York City firm had the contract was manned by non-union men working ten hours at a rate as low as 20 cents an hour. I consulted the

superintendent and learned that the union itself was to blame for this sad state of affairs. He stated that he was paying the wages the men had offered themselves to work for, were working for for other contractors, and that he himself was in sympathy with the union and had paid union wages in every other city where he had contracts.

I presented the matter to the meeting of the local, and the next day, in company with the business agent of the painters, I again visited the job, entering into negotiations with the superintendent and in fifteen minutes the whole matter was adjusted and union hours and wages granted. Going over other jobs, I secured sixty-five applications. While on a visit to the factories I obtained twenty-one names for a millmen's union and sent for a charter.

In Dubuque, Ia., I found the Millmen's Local Union sorely lacking in organization and the officers discouraged, claiming it to be impossible to do anything for the men. I canvassed the factories in the noon hour, talked to the men in the evening and called an open meeting, which resulted in twenty-one applications. At the following meeting thirty-one more applications were received and I have since been informed that the total number of new members taken in by the millmen's local had reached one hundred.

On my arrival in Rock Island, Ill., I learned of the presence of Mr. Hicken of the A. W. W. For the past five weeks he has been trying to reach an agreement with one of the principal shops for 19½ cents per hour for machine hands and 22½ cents an hour for cabinet makers and the employment of members of the A. W. W. I waited on the firm and was told that such an agreement was under consideration, members of the A. W. W. being preferred, they working cheaper than members of the U. B. I visited the other shops and secured nine applications.

At this juncture I had to return home on account of sickness in my family, intending to return to Rock Island in the near future. In a previous report I omitted to mention my visit to Duluth and Superior, Wis., in January last and the successful open meeting held by Local Union 361. It was one of the greatest gatherings I ever attended. Nearly three hundred members and their families were ably addressed by prominent ministers and lawyers of that city. A banquet and dance followed the speechmaking. The ensuing evening I installed our new Local Union of ship and dock workers of ninety members. I succeeded in obtaining twenty-five names for a new charter. Our organization in both cities, Duluth and Superior, is in a prosperous condition.

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Wm. D. Michler.

Since my last report I have visited the following cities by order of the G. P.: On March 26, Nebraska City, where I found the boys all employed, but still working nine hours per day and receiving 30 cents per hour, which is about the average wage in small towns throughout the State of Nebraska. Next I visited Omaha, which is a lively city. Here are a number of large buildings in course of construction in the business center, while smaller dwellings in the resident portion were quite conspicuous. Prospects for a good season's work are quite apparent. The union carpenters were still working under the open shop system which was forced upon them two years ago by the Employers' Association. The Omaha boys deserve credit for holding their organization intact as well as they did, but they are coming to the front right along, initiating new members every meeting night, and at this writing are battling for the closed shop, the enforcement of the 45-cent scale and trade rules. The contractors are operating a system of grading the mechanics, which practically means a blacklist, because if one man gets discharged and applies to another contractor for employment he will receive the same rate of wages, or less, than was paid by the former employer. The mechanics in Omaha have their eyes open, they object to this nefarious system, and if the Employers' Association will not butt in, which they threaten to do, this system will be eliminated shortly. Our men in Omaha are working eight hours and have a Saturday half holiday.

The millmen are improving their working condition. They have the best mechanics in the union. They are working ten hours a day and average about 30

cents per hour. With a little more energetic work by the millmen it will build up the organization more rapidly and would soon be able to get a nine-hour workday.

In Council Bluffs the carpenters are rather slow. Would they attend their meetings more regularly they would soon see better results of their movement. There are some stanch union men among them, but they do not get the proper support from the rank and file. A few unscrupulous contractors seem to have control of the situation. However, the majority of the skilled mechanics belong to the union, and with a little more effort on their part the union men would soon effect a change and those two-by-four contractors would have to seek other fields to do business in. Work is quite dull in South Omaha. The attendance at the meetings are very small. Indifference seems to be in the lead, but if work starts up again there is hope for union carpenters to wake up, improve their organization and obtain control of the situation. Pursuant to a call from the G. P., I proceeded to Lincoln, Neb., where the carpenters went on strike for a 2½-cent increase, a Saturday half holiday and a closed shop. I found the boys all working and no one suffering, only the contractors, for want of good mechanics. We succeeded in getting two of the principal contractors to concede the union's demands and come into line again. They were very much pleased seeing their old men returning to work. Other contractors have tried to import men, but without success. They cannot get skilled carpenters and it is only a matter of time when they will also have to submit to the union's conditions. The boys waived the half holiday proposition, but will insist on the closed shop and increase of wages to 35 cents minimum. They elected a lively business agent, and with a little assistance from the membership Lincoln will soon be a thorough union city.

In Beatrice I found the boys all working on mostly repair jobs. There is very little new building work going on and prospects for the summer season are gloomy. They are working nine hours and receive 30 cents per hour.

At Hastings the boys had about given up and thought of returning the charter. I got them started again and they expressed their determination to hold the charter. I got them to pay up their dues and initiated one new candidate. In Grand Island I found our men all busy and prospects for work good. They work ten hours at 30 cents per hour.

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W. J. Shields.

In the time intervening between this and my last report much of an encouraging nature has transpired. The mission assigned me by the G. P. in assisting Boston and vicinity D. C. in strengthening certain parts of this jurisdiction was finished about May 1 and resulted in very satisfactory gains. We added not less than 250 new members to the small section worked on. The success is not only notable in the gain of new members, but in the added interest manifested on the part of the older membership. We have demonstrated what is possible by concentrating our efforts on the weak spots and removing the danger responsible to unrestricted competition. With a better organization will come a recognition of the trade laws, which is the objective thing sought for. The necessity of the times with us is the fineness of organization, and in this jurisdiction the membership is more alive to this necessity than ever before. With their every move countered by an injunction suit they are kept busy defending themselves, and in defense comes the importance of a well-organized and disciplined force that the gains responsible to our years of hard and persistent work may be safeguarded, also that our future prospects may be realized.

On request of the G. P. I went to Woonsocket, R. I., on April 26 to investigate a movement for an eight-hour day entered into by Local Union 801, the demand to become operative on May 1. On reaching the city I was met at the depot by the president and secretary of the local, who informed me of the union's action on the movement. The story was also told me that the employers were divided on the union's proposition, and from the fact that they were organized it was feared that the said division would necessitate a radical movement. We arranged for a meeting of the men that evening, after which

the president of the Builders' Association was located. He gave us the information that the members of his association would meet that afternoon. I asked and was granted the privilege of appearing before them, and later had the pleasure of discussing the eight-hour proposition with them. It became apparent to me before going that they would not concede to our proposition without a struggle, but before leaving I arranged to again meet them on the 28th. In the evening I met our membership and had them appoint a committee to work in conjunction with me and to act as a strike committee to operate if necessary. This committee was given full power to settle on the best terms possible. My second meeting with the builders, after testing them on several propositions, resulted in their handing me their ultimatum, which was to the effect that they would sign an agreement of granting eight hours on January 1 next and pledge themselves to closed shop agreement. I met our committee after this and we decided to submit the whole proposition to the evening meeting of the union. This we did with the result that the terms of the builders were accepted. The agreement has been signed by every builder in the city, also by a committee of the union. Since May 1 much of my time has been given to the strike situation at Lynn. This contention consists of the Master Builders' Association being fooled into becoming part of the Citizens' Allianee, known as the Parryite association. After this change in their organization was effected the first move was the posting of the open shop notice with all of its obnoxious clauses. This precipitated the radical movement and we have been kept busy fighting this un-American association up to the present. We have been giving them a battle royal, and it is conceded by many of the builders that if they had the understanding at the beginning that they now possess their position would be, no Parryism for them. The strong feature of our position is that at least one-half the builders are with us. Public sentiment is almost unanimous in our favor, not less than 5 per cent. of the business men of the city have expressed themselves as insisting on union men doing their work. The press is strong in our favor and is condemning Parryism and putting up a noble defense of our position. We are also favored with a force of union supporters that have never been subject to defeat and that the time of doing battle could not be better selected in aiding the side we represent. We have used the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, only to have them snubbed, which has added to the indignation of the community. We are being generously supported by the General Office, and with this power of good will back of us our duty becomes plain and it appeals strongly to us that we must win to prevent the introduction of Parryism in the other building crafts in our city and throughout our section.

I have assisted our members at Newburyport in settling a difference with one of their firms and had the pleasure of having said firm sign an agreement and seeing the men go back to work. The securing of the signature of this firm will have the effect of three or four other employers also signing. This will fully put the agreement in operation and mean peace and harmony for the year to come. Our Newburyport local has a record of a fine list of advances on trade lines; good management has been responsible for this success. I was privileged to help at a meeting held by our Canton local, at which a delegation from the Stoughton union were present. We had a very profitable and interesting evening, and one of the most pleasing features was the confidence of this membership in having granted to them on May 1 the 41 cents per hour wage scale. This section is splendidly organized and the members are reaping the benefits that come through being true to the principles of unionism.

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N. Arcand.

In the last week of April, upon invitation, I attended an open meeting of Local 134 and a smoking contest of Local 1127, in Montreal, and delivered an address at those gatherings, both being quite a success. Both locals have had a large number of initiations and applications. I went to Fraserville where, having not been able to rent a hall, I made arrangements for an open meeting to be held the ensuing week. On my way back I stopped in Mont-

magny and held a meeting with a view of organizing the carpenters of that place. Only six of them responded. They were well disposed to but not in sufficient number to form a union. In this place carpenter wages are from $1.00 to $1.50, and the men seem very indifferent in regard to any improvement of their condition. I fear it will take still a good while before we may enroll them in our union.

On April 27 I went down to Three Rivers, where I attended the regular meeting of our local, at which two members who had fallen in arrears were re-enlisted. This local is preparing a mass meeting of all workers, to which organizers from Montreal will be invited, in order to make recruits for the local, and also with a view of organizing the other building trades. As our Local Union is the only union in Three Rivers it would certainly be of great encouragement and help if they had fellow-unionists in the other crafts. On the 28th I was in Quebec and addressed a very well-attended open meeting called by this local, at which five new members were initiated.

On the 2d of May I proceeded to Fraserville and addressed the open meeting I had arranged for the week previous. Five carpenters had given their names at the close of the meeting. Here about one-third of our craftsmen belong to the local. Those on the outside are very hard to tame; they all believe in the usefulness of unions, but they all have personal reasons to keep away from it. It will take much time and trouble before they can be persuaded to join.

On the 8th inst. I went to Sherbrooke and held a mass meeting in an endeavor to organize a new local. I could only obtain eight signatures, but charged one of the applicants, who is well known among his fellow-workers, to make propaganda for a Local Union, and I am confident that he will make good his promise and that the number of members required for application for charter will have been secured in a few weeks.

On Saturday, the 12th, I went to L'Ange Gardien and made preparations for a meeting to be held the next day in an effort to organize a new union in this place. That meeting was to take place in the afternoon, but a sad incident, the swooning of an aged woman, caused it to be adjourned to eight days later. The fainted woman had been taken to the public hall, where the carpenters were to assemble, and the doctor and parish priest had been called to assist her, but as it took a long time before she recovered, the audience had disappeared.

I proceeded to Levis and called a meeting which took place on the 16th inst. I could take in only eight signatures for the Local Union I intended to organize in that place that evening. However, Brother Baron, a member of Quebec local, who resides in Levis, promised that he would see to the completion of the deficient number and would then send for a charter.

On Sunday, the 20th, I went back to L'Ange Gardien, where my meeting had accidentally failed the week before. After having addressed a most enthusiastic meeting I obtained a sufficient number of signatures and collected the amount necessary for a charter. We have now a new Local Union in that city. Its members seem most determined to work hard to improve their working conditions.

All the other locals visited by me are in good shape, work is abundant almost everywhere, and I believe that this season will be a good one for union men.

A Building Entirely Without Wood.

There is at present nearing completion in the city of Bridgeport, Conn., a building which is unique in the fact that it contains no wood whatever and which will be when finished as nearly fireproof as it is possible to make it. It is constructed on the cantilever plan and is supported by foundations of great strength. The walls are of concrete, the floors are of a composition which is fireproof, and the doors, window sills and frames are of metal. The staircases are of the winding type and are made of concrete. The structure is attracting much attention on the part of engineers and insurance men by reason of the fact that the building will be absolutely devoid of wood and that every feature of construction has proved its value, there being no methods employed that are experimental.—Carpentry and Building.

Correspondence

An Open Letter to Trades Unionists in General and the Amalgamated Wood Workers in Particular.

Should you have seen or read the folder sent out by the general secretary of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, John G. Meiler, containing a copy of two agreements entered into with Mr. P. J. Renzel, fixture manufacturer of Milwaukee, Wis., one by the A. W. W. and the other by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, don't be misled, hear the other side, and then judge for yourself.

A comparison of these two agreements evidently exposes a striking difference in wages, hours and dates of entering the agreements. You may at first even feel inclined to suspect the U. B. of C. of committing a wrongful act in becoming a party to the agreement entered into by them with Mr. Renzel. However, a review of the conditions and circumstances under which the latter agreement was reached, will show you that there is no reason whatever to place any doubt in the sincerity of the U. B. of C., and that pertaining facts speak loudly in their favor.

On June 1, 1904, the date when the A. W. W. effected their agreement with Mr. Renzel, their Milwaukee members went out on strike for 27½ cents an hour, their rate at that time being 22½ cents per hour. Mr. Renzel, on the date mentioned, signed the agreement with the distinct understanding that it would become operative only if the strike was won in other factories and the 27½ cent scale universally enforced. The Amalgamated Wood Workers did not win this strike! On July 20, 1904, their Milwaukee District Council officially declared the strike off, which action was ratified by Local No. 8, cabinet makers, and Local No. 115, hardwood finishers (painters), the two unions constituting the district council. The strike was lost and the contract made with Mr. Renzel had become null and void.

Let the A. W. W. dispute this fact if they can, I stand ready to prove it and to submit conclusive evidence to substantiate my statement at any time.

Further, the A. W. W. never had established a minimum rate of 25 cents per hour in the city of Milwaukee, the highest rate they ever received being 22½ cents per hour.

As to conditions existing in Mr. Renzel's factory at the time the A. W. W. claimed control over same, I call attention to Section 1 of their agreement which provided that the men employed must be members of their, the A. W. W.'s, organization. This provision was never carried out. Herman Wilde, a cabinet maker, was employed in Mr. Renzel's factory, yet not a member of the A. W. W., and refusing to join them.

Article 8 of the agreement provided that there shall be one or more stewards in each factory whose duty it shall be to control the working cards of the men and who shall have charge of the labels and stamps. Now, one would naturally suppose that some active member of the A. W. W. would be appointed steward of any factory. This was not the case here. The same Herman Wilde, who was an outsider and refused to join, was the steward in Mr. Renzel's factory. The so-called union labels of the A. W. W. were turned over to him by the financial secretary, Emil Brodi, at the meetings of Local No. 8 of the A. W. W. to which this outsider, Herman Wilde, had unrestricted access.

Just think of it, this great organization, the A. W. W. International Union, who did so much to benefit mankind (their general officers and organizers), turning over their working cards and labels to a man who was not a member and absolutely refused to join them.

Fellow unionists, do you believe in this kind of tactics? Do you really believe that an organization that entrusts a man with its business who has no interest in and does not contribute his share to maintain it, is a bona fide trade organization? Moreover, this man appointed himself as steward and was

then recognized as such by the officers and members of Local No. 8.

As to the assertion made in the folder that the Brotherhood of Carpenters had increased the working hours in the factories from fifty to fifty-four per week, I absolutely deny it. Just the opposite is the case in Milwaukee and other cities.

To effect such an increase was utterly impossible in Milwaukee from the very fact that the members of the A. W. W. never had reduced the hours to fifty, but worked fifty-four hours per week; the working hours stipulated in the Brotherhood agreement.

The Amalgamated Wood Workers, accusing the Brotherhood in this folder, of having increased the working hours in Milwaukee factories, further say: "This is not an isolated instance of such methods, but is in accord with the general policy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

What rot! Why don't they cite these other instances? We defy them to mention any. This statement is so absurd that it does not require denial.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America points with pride to her record as to her efforts made to shorten the hours of labor and increase the wages anywhere and everywhere we have a Local Union. But enough of this.

I now will present a few facts in justification of the action of the officers of the Brotherhood in signing this agreement with Mr. P. J. Renzel on June 1, 1905.

In the first place, on this date, no organization had an agreement with the firm, nor was there one single member of the A. W. W. employed in the factory at this time, or had been for some time previous. Hence, the Brotherhood had a perfect right to sign the agreement and could not infringe on the rights of another organization in doing so. On October 5, 1904, Local No. 8 of the A. W. W. was suspended by their general officers for reasons best known to themselves and the local's charter was stolen from the hall, supposedly by one Paul Huebner, a disciple of the general officers, and no explanation given the members whatsoever. Now, with Local No. 8 out of business and only Local No. 115, hardwood finishers, being left in the city, the A. W. W. district council ceased to exist; it requiring two locals to constitute a district council.

In November, 1904, Local No. 115 being dissatisfied with the tactics of the A. W. W., went over to the Brotherhood of Painters in a body, where they rightfully belonged.

The A. W. W. thus being left without any organization of any kind in the city of Milwaukee, how could they claim to have an agreement with anybody? The A. W. W. agreement with Mr. Renzel was made by and in behalf of their Milwaukee district council, which body, on October 5, 1904, ceased to exist and no other one taking its place up to this day.

The A. W. W. having failed to benefit (as they generally do) the mill workers of Milwaukee, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners decided to secure better conditions for the men of this branch of industry, which, according to their constitution comes under their jurisdiction. This, even in this short time, the Brotherhood has done, notwithstanding the false statements of the A. W. W.

Now, we are willing to leave it to the trades unionists of this country to decide the questions:

"Has the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners used disrupting methods in organizing Mr. P. J. Renzel's factory and in entering into an agreement with him on January 1, 1905?

"Did the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have the right to make this agreement?"

Answer for yourselves.

Fraternally, WM. J. KELLY,
Gen. Organizer U. B. of C. & J. of A.

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From Wilmington, Del.

Editor The Carpenter:

Believing that a few words from the little State of Delaware will interest the brothers, I would ask you for a little space in our most valuable journal to give them an idea of conditions existing in our city. Local 626 was organized on August 17, 1901. At that time the carpenters were working for 25 cents an hour and nine hours per day. On the following May 1, 1902, the union demanded eight hours with the same pay and got it without any trouble. Our next demand was for 35 cents

per hour, or $2.80 per day, to go into effect on the first Monday in May, 1903, which was granted. Our next demand was for 40 cents per hour, to become effective on the 30th of April, 1906. The bosses offered us 37½ cents per hour, but we stood to a man for the 40 cents, and after a conference committee from both sides had failed to agree on any terms, the master carpenters called an extra meeting of their association on April 28, 1906. By unanimous vote they granted the outside carpenters the 40 cents per hour demanded. We on our part agreed to appoint a standing arbitration committee to settle any trouble between the master carpenters and locals, should any arise, and I assure you, brothers, this is a feather in our hat, for it means that the master carpenters of Wilmington have practically recognized the carpenters' organization of the Blue Henns and Chicken City. Some say that Wilmington is way behind the times. That may be so, but we are getting there with both feet all the same, for we go slow, but sure, and gain our point.

As regards per capita tax and local dues, I have closely followed the brothers' remarks in our journal, The Carpenter. I find that some brothers think the per capita tax should be advanced to 40 cents per month and others think not. Again some suggest that the local dues should be advanced and others are opposed to it. I would suggest that at our next convention, September 17, 1906, the delegates adopt a law providing that Local Unions which now are levying dues of less than $1.00 per month shall raise their monthly dues to that amount for beneficial members and 60 cents per month for a semi-beneficial member, and that our per capita tax be increased to 40 cents per month. Surely $1.00 dues per month is a small amount when we look at the benefits derived from the Brotherhood. Most locals pay $5.00 per week sick benefits after the first week's sickness for thirteen weeks, a total of $65.00, and I know of quite a few of the members who have drawn their full thirteen weeks' benefit, and almost all sick members draw from one to three weeks' benefit. So you can readily see that a sick brother, if he draws his thirteen full weeks' sick benefit, and his dues are 50 cents per month, he would draw out of the local's funds money enough to pay his dues for ten years and ten months, and for one week's benefits ten months' dues, to say nothing about the increase in wages and shorter hours of work he has gained through this Brotherhood. We all know that if it was not for the Brotherhood of Carpenters we would be working today from ten to twelve hours per day and for any old wage the bosses chose to pay. Just stop a moment, brothers, you who are paying to your locals the small sum of 50 cents per month dues, and think of the great benefits you derive from the Brotherhood for that small outlay. You who claim to be union men, you who are receiving increased wages and work shorter hours, just think who it was that obtained these privileges for you. Why, the U. B. of C. and J. of A. Without them you would be in the same old rut as our forefathers were who were living on corn bread and herrings. So open your pocketbooks and take some of that money out that the Brotherhood has put in them and pay more per capita tax and dues, and you will not only be helping the Brotherhood, but yourself as well. Yours fraternally,

T. B. HOOVER, R. S. Local 626.

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The Superannuation Benefit and Due Question.

Editor The Carpenter:

The time of our next convention to convene drawing near and there being a probability of important changes being made in our general constitution, I beg leave to offer the following suggestions:

I think that a member of the U. B. holding membership for twenty years in succession should be looked after. He should be entitled to a so-called "superannuation benefit," but if the convention should not see fit to establish this benefit feature and nothing else is going to be done for the member having reached the age limit, his dues should be reduced to one-half, and he should still, retain his benefits.

Let us bear in mind that among the railroad employes the supperannuation benefit is the most important feature. It is this feature especially which attracts the interest of the members and assures their loyalty to their organization. Why should not our U.

B. also establish this benefit in the interest of those who have faithfully been standing by it and fought its battles for more than twenty years?

I would like to see the merger of our U. B. with the A. S. of C. consummated, because then the superannuation question could more easily be settled.

As regards our monthly dues, I think that if the amalgamation of the two organizations takes place, they will be high enough. In the local union to which I belong I am paying twice as much in dues as I did when I joined the U. B. years ago, and the benefits were then just as high as they are now.

Some members consider 50 cents a month dues high enough, for in winter time, when work is slack they can scarcely pay them and often fall in arrears. This is particularly so in smaller towns when trade is dull; of course, every one is not rich. There is already too much indifference among the members of Local Unions in smaller towns. If in these localities the dues were increased the indifference would become greater still. It maks a person sick now to see the poor attendance at meetings in these smaller places, and though it may be different in larger cities, we want to see smaller localities just as well organized and our members to take interest in the U. B. The establishment of a superannuation benefit will be a means to bring this about.

Hoping that other brothers may have better suggestions to offer for the benefit of our U. B., I remain, fraternally,

M. C. ROBINSON, L. U. 427.

Omaha, Neb.

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From the Wyoming Valley District.

Editor The Carpenter:

Never having seen any correspondence in our official journal from the Wyoming Valley district, and being the present incumbent of the presidency of the D. C., I concluded to take the initiative in this respect myself.

For over twenty months we have been engaged in a serious conflict with the Employers' Association of Wilkes-Barre, who locked out their men because of their refusal to work under the open shop system. In addition to this we have had difficulties of local character in most all other towns under the D. C.'s jurisdiction. And now, living in the anticipation of another coal strike, another dark cloud threatens to invade the horizon which was just beginning to clear.

But despite all the obstacles thrown in our way, and all the hindrances we have had to contend with, we are rapidly gaining ground and there can be no doubt as to the final result.

We are taking in new members in all our local unions every week, and among these many men who before the lockout never took any interest in the organization of their trade, and what is still more remarkable is the fact that they have developed into enthusiastic workers for the cause of unionism.

We have just added another Local Union to the district, and we have inaugurated a movement which will have a tendency to arouse those members of the craft who are yet standing aloof and result in the organizing of others.

We have two good live business agents, both of whom, being heart and soul for the cause, are doing effective work; and last, but not least, we have the services of Brother Post, member of the G. E. B., whenever he is not engaged in work for the General Office.

Our membership is in full sympathy with the coal miners' movement, and should the miners become involved in another struggle, any support our U. B. can give them will meet with our hearty approval.

However, I am sorry to say that the miners do not return this sentiment. It has been proven by investigation that they don't make any discrimination in favor of union labor in giving out their work. We are trying to get redress for this want of loyalty to union principle, trusting that sooner or later our efforts will bring results.

There is a good prospect for a long and prosperous season, and if there will be no miners' strike we will have more work than our men can do, even though our membership has doubled since this time last year.

Hoping that these few lines will encourage other brothers of this district to follow my example and occasionally send a correspondence to our journal. I am,

Fraternally yours,

ERNEST GRAY, Pres. D. C.

News Notes from Local Unions

Perth Amboy, N. J.—The members of Local Union 65 are all out on strike for an advance in wages, and as it is expected to be a hard fight we would request carpenters and other crafts to remain away from this city until we have won out.

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Walterboro, S. C.—We earnestly call upon transient brothers to choose other quarters for search of employment until we are in a position to report success of our pending trade movement. Keep away from this section of the country until further notice.

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Tampa, Fla.—All carpenters are warned to stay away from this city as there is a strike on here since early in April, and as yet no settlement in sight. There is little or no work being started until this trouble is settled. Keep away until further notice.

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Pittsburg, Kan.—Owing to unsettled trade conditions and work being very scarce here we would warn all traveling carpenters to remain away from this vicinity until our trouble is settled. A good many of our members are idle and there is no opening whatever for newcomers.

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New Haven, Conn.—The members of Local Union 79 of this city have assessed themselves $1.00 per member, the proceeds to go to the relief fund for San Francisco members of the U. B. who suffered loss and injury as a result of the recent earthquake and consequent conflagration.

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Dunnellon, Fla.—We are increasing in membership, having now sixty-six members in good standing and about twenty candidates awaiting initiation at our next meeting. This manifestation of interest in the union by the carpenters of this place is attributable to the very unsatisfactory working conditions prevailing here and the absolute necessity of improving the same. The work around here consists of the erection of plants for mining of phosphate and the building of cars to haul it up. The Donnellon company alone employs seventy carpenters to carry on this work. We have to work ten and sometimes longer at a rate of $2.00 per day. Undoubtedly the brothers of the U. B. will realize that we can not submit to these conditions any longer and sympathize with us in our endeavor to get redress. To accomplish this the carpenters here are now determined to strengthen and formidably entrench their organization, but would earnestly call on all craftsmen to lend them a helping hand by staying away from Donnellon until further notice.

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Little Rock, Ark.—We wish to again urge traveling brothers to give this place as much of their absence as possible until our higher wage scale is more universally enforced and work more plentiful, when we will be glad to welcome them to our city. Our Local Union is using strenuous efforts to build up the craft, but it seems to us sometimes that men coming here from other localities are trying just as hard to tear it down. These men have their clearance cards in their pockets and work just as long as they can without being caught, then leave town and say the local is no good. We have this moment some of these deadheads on our hands that we will try to make an example of.

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Coeur D'Alene, Idaho—Business in this city is almost at a complete standstill, and very little doing. We have an abundance of carpenters here, many more than needed to do the small amount of work going on. Nor is there any prospect for a revival of business during the present or the coming season, therefore in their own interest we would warn migrating brothers to remain away from this district for the next five or six months.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Trade conditions being good and we having no demand to make this year, we would desire the removal of the name of this city from the dull list in our journal. Our membership is on the increase, since the advent of spring we are initiating two or three candidates every meeting night.

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La Crosse, Wis.—The attention of the brothers is hereby called to C. W. Noble, a contractor who, after having been ousted from Chicago, is now trying to get his work done here by non-union men. He has locked out eight of our members. We would urge all union men to shun Noble and remain away from this place until further notice.

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Corpus Christi, Tex.—We have held two public meetings in the last two weeks with beneficial results. Brother H. C. Fuller was the principal speaker each time and caused the painters, clerks and farmers to each form an organization and very materially helped us in the U. B. Brother Fuller has done more for us than we ever expected, and we are proud of his coming every time.

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Watertown, Wis.—The situation here is such that we must sound a warning note and advise carpenters to stay away. There is a strike on here and no sign of a settlement, the bosses remaining obdurate, and all efforts for an amicable adjustment of our differences having failed. We warn brothers not to pay any heed to newspaper reports or advertisements pretending that carpenters are wanted here.

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Cleveland, O.—On account of the large influx into this city of idle carpenters from outside local unions, and particularly under present conditions, it becomes necessary that the D. C., through the medium of our journal, notify all members of the U. B. of the situation here. We are still under the ban of the lockout declared by the master builders a year ago, and it is obviously a difficult task to effect a reorganization of our forces, being hampered in this undertaking by transient brothers coming here in large numbers for many months past. Brothers coming here without clearances or failing to deposit same in one of our Local Unions, particularly works an injury to our cause that compelled the D. C. to instruct the business agents to furnish no employment to these brothers and to strictly act in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 43 and 44 of the General Constitution. We would call on all transient brothers to give this matter their serious consideration and to remain away from Cleveland until further notice. By so doing they will give us a chance to re-obtain control of the situation in this city. This achieved, we, on our part, will heartily welcome any brother coming this way in search of work.

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Walla Walla, Wash.—Trade is very dull here and traveling brothers are advised to keep away until conditions have improved. We have more men than can find work, and many brothers are leaving town in search of employment elsewhere. This is merely a farming district and unless rain falls soon crops will be very light and gloomy days will be ahead of us as well as for all other trades. Pay no attention to advertisements emanating from contractors in this locality; there is no help needed here at present, and as soon as trade picks up we shall notify the brothers to that effect through our journal.

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Ridgeway, Pa.—The contractors here, while they have agreed to pay our increased scale, are keeping a number of our men out of employment, giving the flimsy excuse, often used in such cases, that they are not worth the increased pay and are advertising for carpenters in outside papers. We desire to inform the brothers that we have enough men here to do all the work, and if traveling carpenters will give us a lift by remaining away the bosses will be compelled to employ all our men at the increased minimum scale of $2.75 for nine hours.

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Philadelphia, Pa.—Local Union 8 of this city desires to call the attention of all sister Local Unions to the change in the office of recording secretary, the present incumbent being John R. Stevensen, 1714 Vine street. We are prompted to take this step by the embarrassment caused us by local unions and individual members still sending communications intended for Local Union 8 to the former R. S, W. C. Hall. Not him, but John R. Stevensen is our present recording secretary.

West Palm Beach, Fla.—Trade conditions being very unsatisfactory, and having more than enough men here to do all the work, we would advise carpenters in search of work to remain away from this city for the present. We have quite a number of good men out of employment at this time, but will notify the brothers through our journal as soon as chances for obtaining work are better and men are needed.

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Waterbury, Conn.—We are doing nobly here at present. By persistent effort we have won the masons and plumbers on our side and all jobs in our city manned by non-union carpenters are completely tied up. Masons and plumbers are out in sympathy with us and we have got the interstate builders on the run. We now feel confident that our two years' strike will terminate in a victory for our union and the open shop policy will receive its death blow forever in our city.

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Gallipolis, O.—After a long winter and dull trade we have entered the spring season full of vigor and with fairly good prospects. The members of Local Union 1541, having become persuaded that it pays to belong to a union, those in arrears are again placing themselves in good standing, and members of the craft who hitherto have been standing aloof are coming in. The two leading contractors here—Mullineaux Bros. and John Wigner, are fair to organized labor and are employing union men exclusively. On the other hand, we also have a contractor—John Daner by name—who is antagonistic to unionism and will employ none but non-union men. John Daner is therefore considered unfair by the Local Union.

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Oklahoma City, Okla.—This city is being overrun with idle carpenters migrating from the East and North. There being scarcely work enough to keep our own members employed, we would advise all craftsmen to steer clear of this city. This winter and summer we have conducted a lively campaign for the unionizing of all jobs and shops, and have met with success. The new Local Union 1398 has been growing very fast and so have the old standbys—Local Union 276—which has initiated twenty new members this past month. Non-union men becoming scarcer every day, the unfair contractors begin to feel very uneasy, while we are going to continue the good work with a prospect that in the near future there will not be a non-union man in Oklahoma City.

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Minneapolis, Minn.—In the latter part of April statements have been published throughout the country that Secretary-Treasurer G. B. Howley of the Building Trades Council of this city opposed the shipment of a carload of flour from Minneapolis to the sufferers of San Francisco on the ground that it was on the unfair list. We emphatically deny this. The story is entirely without foundation and can only be accounted for through the fact that some enterprising "would-be" journalist thought he saw a chance to make a scoop and derive some notoriety through the avenue of "yellow journalism." Brother Howley has taken every measure to deny the statement through the press, but the other side of the story is never taken up and pushed so ardently as the side that reflects on organized labor.

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Seattle, Wash.—For the first time in three years we have gained in membership during the month of April. Everything looks encouraging for the U. B. in this city at present. We are getting the best of the outside work away from the scabs, and our next move will be an effort to organize the mills. From present indications it is very likely that we will start a cabinetmakers' local shortly that will be a success, the industry being on the increase in this city. The Citizens' Alliance is a dead one. We forced the owner of the bank building, which was the alliance's stronghold, and where none but scabs were employed, to pay over to the Building Trades Council a fine of $750.00; also the contractor who erected the building paid a fine of $500.00 to the bricklayers. It was the Bricklayers' Union and Local Union 131 of the U. B. who defeated the Citizens' Alliance in this city. It cost us a large amount of money and half our membership, but we have done the job well. The alliance concentrated their fire on Local Union 131, knowing that we were strong financially. They felt that with our downfall they could accomplish their purpose with ease.

Waycross, Ga.—The spirit of unionism has gained a firm foothold and is rapidly advancing in this section of the country. We have just organized two Local Unions of carpenters, one each of painters, bricklayers, machinists, draymen and a federal labor union, with a prospect of effecting the organization of other crafts in the near future. We have also organized a Building Trades Council.

Local Union 779 has only been organized six weeks, yet our membership is now sixty members in good standing. We are trying to get an agreement with our contractors providing for the nine-hour day, and all of the latter, with one exception, have expressed themselves favorably to the reduction of working hours. There are very few non-union carpenters in town at present, and as these are not opposed to the union they may be persuaded to join shortly.

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Springfield, Ill.—The period of prosperity we enjoyed these three or four years past seems to be on the decline, and trade is getting very dull. As a result we have quite a number of our members idle and prompted by prevailing unsatisfactory conditions we would request all sister Local Unions to urge their members not to transfer to this vicinity for a short time at least. Springfield is pre-eminently a mining town, and thus greatly affected by the miners' strike now in progress here. The plumbers are also out for an increase of wages, and the price of building material having considerably advanced, building enterprises have diminished. We have about 550 carpenters here, which is a large number for a city the size of Springfield; too large for all of them to be employed and working at this time. We trust that sister Local Unions will assist us in overcoming the depression of trade and its consequences by keeping their members away from this city.

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Piedmont, W. Va.—When on May 1 all the contracting firms conceded the nine-hour day, the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company refused to grant the reduction to the carpenters in their employ and summarily discharged them. This company sells large quantities of paper as "union made," while it is made by scabs, and the only union men in its employ were the members of our union. They are just laying the foundations of a 76x500 building to be used for the manufacture of enamel paper, and as soon as carpenters are needed on this building we will have an opportunity to bring the company to terms if we can keep outside members of the craft away from here. We have placed the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company on the unfair list, and would urge all carpenters to assist us in this contest by remaining away, and all organized labor to discriminate against this company's product until they have granted us the nine-hour day and re-employed our men.

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St. Joseph, Mo.—Local Union 110, on April 28, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, in the wisdom of Divine Providence a great calamity has befallen San Francisco, a city which was the pride of the Pacific Coast, and

"Whereas, in a few short hours it was leveled to the ground and consumed, rendering thousands homeless and destitute. Our hearts are moved with pity for our fellow workmen; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we extend to our brothers in San Francisco our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their time of distress; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we donate to our brothers in said city, the sum of one hundred dollars, as a slight token of our good will; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our brothers in San Francisco; that they be spread on our minutes, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication."

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Fort Smith, Arkansas.—Realizing that we are in the minority and the non-union element still too strong to insure success of our contemplated demand for eight hours, we decided to postpone action in this matter and enter into a movement for an increase in wages and a closed shop, these demands to take effect on August 1, 1906. We have a membership of 115 while the non-union men number about 150. But the contractors, realizing the fact that the best mechanics are to be found in the union, they depend on them where good workmanship is required and we control the best of jobs.

We are confident that we will accomplish our purpose on the 1st of August if in the meantime we are not overrun with carpenters in search of work, and would therefore urgently call on migrating brothers to steer clear of Fort Smith until after that date or until further notice in the columns of this journal.

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Remain Away From Altoona, Pa.

Altoona, Pa.—This district has been struggling against the Lumber Dealers' Association since May 15 up to this day in an effort to secure the nine-hour day. While six independent contractors have acceded to our demands and some of our members have undertaken contract work on their own account, there is not work enough to employ our members under union conditions, much less can we furnish employment to newcomers. For these reasons we earnestly appeal to all brother carpenters to assist us in our fight and remain away from Altoona, Pa., until we have the nine-hour day firmly established.

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Keep Away From Indianapolis, Ind.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Some of our most prominent employers are still holding out against us, refusing to grant our demand for an advance in wages from 37½ to 42½ cents per hour, planning the establishment of the open shop. This city being the headquarters of the Parryites, and at the same time a great railroad center, it is a dumping ground for the scab element from near and far, and we are up against a hard proposition. We trust that sister Local Unions will assist us in this fight by urging their members to steer clear of Indianapolis until we have won out.

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Keep Away from San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal.—Carpenters and bench men are earnestly warned to remain away from San Francisco and the entire Pacific Coast now and for some time to come. While the building industry may be prospering a year hence there are only temporary structures going up at present, and most of the work carried on is in the line of unskilled labor, such as clearing away debris.

Half of the thousands of carpenters here are unable to secure employment. Those who can are leaving for the East. All planing mills and building-trim factories are burned up and it will evidently take some months or a year until they are rebuilt and in running order again. As work is scarce and living high, building tradesmen coming here in search of work will run a great risk and will surely be disappointed. Keep away for the next twelve months.

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Beware of Him.

Sharon, Pa.—We are informed that W. F. Murphy, who embezzled the funds of Local Union 268 about a year and a half ago, is seeking membership in some Local Union. Beware of him!

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Look Out for Him.

Miami, Fla.—All union carpenters are warned to look out for one J. S. Barnes, who was a member of Local Union 993 of this city. He had a contract here, but before completing the same he drew all the money he could obtain and then absconded for parts unknown, leaving a number of our brothers who worked for him unpaid. J. S. Barnes is a man of dark complexion, sandy moustache, about five feet ten inches in height and weighs about 140 pounds. Any one knowing his whereabouts will please communicate with Local Union 993.

L. A. OSBORN, R. S.
133 8th St., Miami, Fla.

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Information Wanted.

Ralph King, height about 5 feet 10 inches, weight about 160, dark complexion, eyes almost black, prominent nose, generally wears short mustache, rather slender figure, with scar on cheek, deserted his wife, leaving her without any support. Brothers or readers knowing his present address will convey a great favor upon the undersigned by forwarding same to

Miami, Fla. MRS. M. KING.

Should this reach the eye of Chas. N. Brown, a carpenter by trade, the undersigned would be exceedingly pleased to hear from him. He may be known as Nicholas C. Browne, using his middle name first and adding the e to the last name. He is a man of about fifty-four years of age and a master in all branches of our

trade. His address or any information leading to his location will be thankfully received by LOUIS GOTTHELF.
157 E. 125th St., New York City.

Mrs. Chas. Beaver, 422 Fell street, San Francisco, Cal., would like to hear from her husband, Chas. T. Beaver, a carpenter by trade, who in November last left town presumably for Kansas City, Kan. He is thirty-five years of age, about five feet nine inches high, light moustache, blue eyes, refined appearance, an excellent workman and quiet man.

Any one knowing his whereabouts will kindly send information to his wife, who is facing want and misery as a result of the horrible catastrophe which has befallen San Francisco.

Jesse Been, aged twenty-two, hight about five feet ten inches, weight about 160 pounds, blue eyes, brown hair, is missing. Any information as to his whereabouts will be greatly appreciated by his brother,

H. BEEN.

South McAlister, Ind. Ter.

Mrs. John N. Horn of Louisville, Ky., being in ill health, and having two children who require looking after, is anxious to learn the whereabouts of her husband, John N. Horn, a carpenter, and presumably a member of the U. B., who left his home in Louisville over two years ago. When last heard from he was in Memphis, Tenn. Any information leading to his location will be very much appreciated by

MRS. JOHN N. HORN.
1368 Millwood Ave., Louisville, Ky.

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Local Union No. 665, Amarillo, Texas, Entertains Members and Friends.

Local Union 665, Amarillo, Tex., met at Eagle hall on Monday evening, May 21, and a sumptuous time was the result. Music was furnished by the Amarillo orchestra and following is the program. Address, Governor J. N. Browning; cornet solo, F. Cockrill; address, the Hon. J. R. Bowman; song by choir with piano accompaniment conducted by W. F. Jangan. The union was awarded a mechanic's square furnished by Stringfellow & Hume Hardware Company, two boxes of cigars furnished by the Panhandle Lumber Company, dishes for the supper were furnished by H. E. Chustnutt.

Upon the suggestion of Wm. A. Northen, chairman of the committee, prizes were awarded by a vote as follows: Mechanic's square to best machinist in the house, level to the second best and hammer to the third best. R. L. Johnson was voted the first prize, J. C. Moore second and H. E. Burk, third.

Following the awarding of the prizes delightful refreshments were served, consisting of sandwiches, salads, pickles, cold meats, chicken, coffee, etc. Cigars were next passed around and a general discussion of the good of the order followed. Many who attended were not members of the union and without solicitation made application to join, swelling the total strength of the Local Union to something near one hundred members.

The terrible disaster at San Francisco is another proof of the impotency of mere man when challenged by the forces of nature. Wood, bricks, stone, iron and steel all seem to be but rotten reeds when old Mother Earth chooses to shake herself. Science, art and most skillful efforts avail but little in calamities similar to those of recent happenings, in the Golden City and Mount Vesuvius. Yes, we learn lessons—useful ones—from just such terrors. Those who are in a position to judge say that the steel structure is one which must be adopted in all earthquake zones, as they were the only ones that showed any power of resistance in the late quake. Perhaps some mode of construction may yet be invented that will, to some extent, neutralize the effects of an earthquake.—National Builder.

The Fourteenth Biennial Convention of our U. B. will be opened on September 17 this year at Niagara Falls, N. Y. All amendments to the General Constitution should be forwarded to the General Office without further delay for publication in this journal.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.—Without any opposition whatever our employers have granted our demand for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day of eight hours, on the first of May. Everything goes on as smoothly as ever.

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Princeton, Ill.—Our minimum rate, which has been $2.25 per day of nine hours, has been raised to $2.50, the new scale having taken effect on April 1 last. Everything is going on nicely; we have plenty of work and are taking in new members right along.

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Irvington, Conn.—A verbal agreement has been reached between Local Union 216 and the contractors whereby our minimum rate has been raised from $2.50 to $2.75 per day, and the new scale took effect on May 1. The eight-hour day has been established here for two years.

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Raritan, N. J.—Our trade movement here has been a complete success. The employers have acceded to our demand for eight hours and $3.00 per day without any opposition. Our members are all working and our relations with the employers are perfectly harmonious.

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Kittaning, Pa.—Our demand for an advance in wages of 50 cents per day from $2.50 to $3.00 was met favorably by the contractors. We had very little trouble, not a single job has stopped, though some men changed employers. Everything is moving along as smoothly as ever.

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Aurora, Ill.—This city is now entitled to a place on our eight-hour list, our 1906 agreement for eight hours and 40 cents an hour minimum having been signed by the contractors on April 28, and become operative on May 1. Much of our success is due to our affiliation with the S. B. T. A. and the existence of a local branch of that organization in this city. We believe that at last the right plan has been discovered for cementing all building trades into closer relation with each other. Where there are three or more unions of the building industry in any locality they should form a branch of the S. B. T. A., and every union man should lend his every effort to make it a grand success. Brethren, write to Brother Kirby, the president, and he will call and organize your local branch. Local Union 916 at its last meeting initiated eight candidates. We have not had a meeting for several months without taking in new members.

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Peterboro, Ont., Can.—We experienced no difficulty in obtaining a raise in wages from 22½ to 25 cents per hour on April 1. But we find that our city is being extensively advertised, and as a result carpenters are flocking in from outside places hoping to find steady employment only to be sadly disappointed. There is not half enough work here to keep our resident members employed and many of them are walking the streets.

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Joplin, Mo.—The increase of 2½ cents per hour has been granted us by the union bosses without a hitch. Still, there is a disposition on their part to hire all the strangers they can get and let the old-timers walk when there is a lay-off. However, our boys have enough work independent of bosses to keep them busy, and they can not ostracize very many at present, but brothers coming here should be on their guard.

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Denver, Colo.—The carpenters of this city obtained the increase from 45 cents to 50 cents an hour without any friction. Every contractor recognized by the union is paying the new scale since May 1 and keeping his work moving. We did not lose an hour, neither will there by any trouble over wages or hours this season; all our members are at work and the prospects are good for the summer.

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Ashland, Pa.—Our demand for an increase in wages from 25 to 30 cents an hour has been conceded by the contractors without any trouble. There was no agreement signed, however, as Local Union 472, since its organization, has never insisted on signing any written agreements and all under-

standings arrived at with our employers were verbal agreements, but nevertheless faithfully lived up to. The new scale became operative on April 10.

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Watertown, Wis.—After a fifteen days' hard fight with the master carpenters we have won out. The increase in our minimum scale from 25 cents to 30 cents an hour has been granted us and our men will all return to work as soon as possible. Our boys hung together like a man, and did not flinch.

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Englewood, N. J.—Although at the outset the most prominent of our contractors showed no disposition to agree to our demands, a settlement has been reached between our Local Union and all employers whereby we are to receive 45 cents per hour, and our organization is fully recognized; something we have never had before.

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Hamilton, Ont., Can.—After a suspension of work of one and a half days our employers have acceded to our demand for an increase of from 30 to 35 cents an hour. Two individual bosses remained obdurate, holding out against us a few days longer, but ultimately have agreed to pay the new scale. Our men are all back to work.

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Red Banks, N. J.—We had very little trouble in getting our employers to concede our demand for the employment of union men exclusively, a rule which is in force since March 1. The closed, or union, shop has thus been established here. Trade is brisk; we can not get enough good mechanics to do the work. Though our regular rate is $2.75 minimum, most of the contractors are paying $3.00 per day.

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Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Local Union 1134 has scored another point inasmuch as our demand for an advance of 50 cents per day, or $3.50 per day of eight hours has been granted without a struggle. Even previous to the 1st of May, when the new scale was to take effect, most of the contractors paid the advance, only two of them holding out until that date. The outlook here for the summer season is bright; there is plenty of work and a demand for help. We are initiating new members every meeting night and other non-union men are anxious to join.

Wilmington, Del.—As to our demand on the bosses for an advance of 5 cents, or 40 cents per hour, we had not received any reply from them until April 24, when they asked for a committee to confer with a committee of the association. When the committees met the bosses submitted a proposition granting us an increase of 2½ cents per hour and asking for the privilege of finishing contracts started before January 1, 1906, at the old scale. After a joint meeting of the three Local Unions had rejected the contractors' offer the latter conceded to our full demand. We have won a great victory for organized labor. The new scale of 40 cents an hour for eight hours' work is in operation since May 1.

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Baltimore, Md.—This city is now an eight-hour city also for cabinet makers. On April 24 Local Union 1598, formerly of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, reaffirmed their demand, made in November last, for eight hours and $15.00 per week, whereupon General Organizer George J. Bohnen and Business Agent of the D. C., Joseph E. Woutisseth immediately notified all the cabinet firms of the union's action, giving them until 7:30 p. m., April 30, to comply with the request. When that time arrived the bosses had all come to terms but one, who did so, however, on May 1. Wages for cabinet makers were $13.50 per week, hence the present rate means an increase of $1.50 per week.

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Norristown, Pa.—The strike here has been declared off after our men had been out eight days and our movement has been successful in so far as we have established a minimum rate of wages of 32½ cents per hour. Having originally demanded 35 cents an hour, this is a compromise offered by the contractors and accepted by Local Union 897 with a view to restore peace and harmony among the craft.

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Providence, R. I.—Our demand for a Saturday half holiday without reduction of pay, or forty-four hours per week at 41 cents an hour, after having been argued upon and considered by the joint arbitration committee representing the carpenters and the master builders, had referred the matter to an umpire, the Rev. Dr. Faunce,

president of Brown University, for a decision. The latter has just been rendered, and is in our favor, inasmuch as we are accorded the half-holiday during the summer months, the scale of wages to remain the same, or 41 cents an hour.

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Norwalk, Conn.—The increase in wages from $2.75 to $3.00 per day, for which we made a demand upon the master builders six months ago, has been conceded and the new scale took effect on April 1. The bosses showed no opposition whatever and we gained our point hands down.

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Wichita, Kan.—On April 1 we asked for a raise in wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day and had our demand granted without any trouble. Yet we control only about two-fifths of the trade. The union men are working eight hours. We have convinced the people here that Local Union 201 is there to stay. We are growing rapidly, initiating from one to six members every meeting night. Work is fair, but there are plenty of men here to do it. We would not advise traveling brothers to come here without previously communicating with our R. S. and ascertain particulars as to condition of trade.

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Rutland, Vt.—Unable to arrive at a satisfactory agreement with our employers, and after unanimously rejecting the bosses' offer of a 25-cent raise, we suspended work on April 1 until such time as our demand for an increase from $2.25 to $2.75 minimum per day was granted. Our men have lost very little time, however, during the trouble, as we had made all necessary arrangements to furnish men for the completion of urgent alterations and repairs and secured other contracts directly from the people. The taking of this course finally compelled the contractors to agree to our terms, and on April 18 all our men resumed work under the new scale.

Errata.

In the May issue we published a correspondence from Local Union 645, Las Vegas, in regard to a sanitarium for tuberculosis sufferers, erroneously stating Las Vegas, California, instead of New Mexico. There is no Las Vegas in California. The sanitarium alluded to in the correspondence is to be erected in Las Vegas, New Mexico.

A report from Local Union 590, Rutland, Vt., published under "Successful Trade Movements," on Page 41 of the May Carpenter, has it that the trade agreement entered into stands good until April 1, 1906. This is a typographical error, it should read: April 1, 1907.

A Stanch Friend of the Carpenters Dead.

Edwin F. Gould, editor and owner of The Union, the official organ of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, died suddenly from heart trouble on May 4.

In him the carpenters of Indianapolis, the neighboring towns and states have lost one of their stanchest friends.

Edwin F. Gould was a true union man, a man of rare devotion to labor's cause and movement, in which he has taken a very prominent part since 1873 up to his death. His counsel was eagerly sought for by the carpenters as well as by men of all other trades or callings whenever any difficulty or dispute arose, and readily given. He was an able writer, a forceful and most resourceful orator who, whenever called upon for his services, cheerfully responded.

Only a few months ago he volunteered as the principal speaker at the installation of our new Local Union in Broad Ripple, a suburb of Indianapolis.

Edwin F. Gould was fifty-four years of age. He was born in Mt. Union, O., where in his youth he engaged in railway work and finally learned telegraphy.

He first became prominent in labor circles during the great railway operators' strike in 1882, in which the men were defeated and Gould's name placed on the blacklist of every railway in the country.

He took a leading part in the organization of the Knights of Labor and was one of T. V. Powderly's assistants.

His funeral took place on Monday, May 7, at Indianapolis, under the auspices of the labor organizations of that city, each one of them being represented by large committees. Most all international officers, including those of our U. B., were also in attendance.

Craft Problems

The Apprentice.

(By Milton Logan.)

The apprentice I would ask, What is your motive in starting in to learn the trade? Do you intend to acquire a thorough knowledge of the trade in both theory and practice and at the expiration of your apprenticeship (three years) be well qualified to fill the place of a first-class journeyman carpenter, competent to do any job of carpenter or joiner work without a guide? Or do you merely intend to work at the trade until something better or more to your liking turned up?

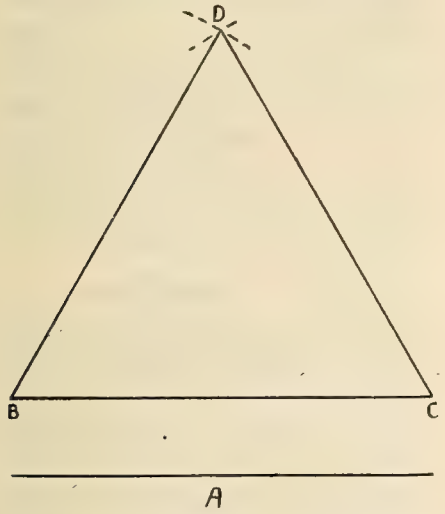


Fig. A.

If the former is your intention I would say, make the trade your main object and while the hands are being trained to the use of the tools, study the theory. Let the brain keep pace with the hands by reading useful and practical books treating the theory of building and study them.

If the latter is your intention, the sooner you find something else to do the better.

In starting out in the trade learn first to put your tools in good order. Your boss should take particular pains to teach you how; it is of the utmost importance. The keeping of saws in order requires a good deal of practice and is very essential to doing good work and making headway. The putting of planes in order and keeping them so is also a matter requiring a good deal of practice. To dress a piece of curled or knerled maple, or any other tough or cross-grained wood, with a wooden plane to a level and nearly as smooth as a plate glass would seem difficult and yet it is possible and can be done with a jack plane when in perfect order, as can be easily demonstrated.

To emphasize the importance of theoretical study I will here relate an incident from my own experience.

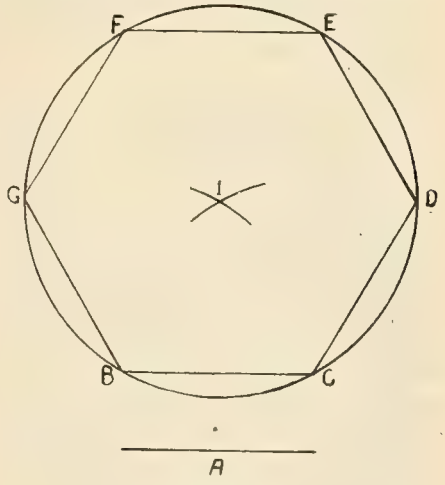


Fig. B.

While employed as journeyman on a church some years ago, above the gallery in the tower there was a ceiling 14x14 feet to be vaulted. The boss himself did it. When I looked at it I thought if I ever had the same kind of a job to do I would do better or spoil the lumber. In the octagon niche, back of the pulpit, with a good elliptical arch in the wall above, there was a fine chance to work out the grain and make a complete job. This one was so sadly botched that it disgusted me and I decided to learn the correct method of doing the work.

A few years later I was at work on a fine church in one of our principal cities in Ohio. The building was 62.6x122.6; the ceiling 50 feet in the nave, full-grooved ceiling, one main center aisle and two side aisles. When we came to the ceiling (there were about a dozen journeymen), to my surprise the boss asked each one if

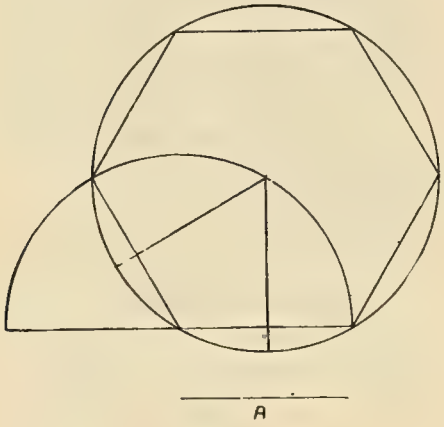


Fig. C.

he could put up the work of the ceiling, and being a new man, came to me last. I answered yes—he said here is a man, you start in! Well, I did and all went well, and I tell you I was "in it" from that on. My wages were raised twice on this job. I had paid $5.00 for a book to obtain the information I was after; but it was money well spent, for I always

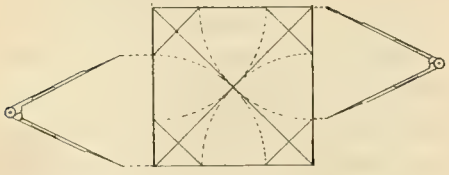


Fig. D.

dreaded to have to say I could not do a certain job the boss gave me to do.

Last winter I had charge of the finishing of the lodge room of the Masonic Temple of Warren, O. Charles Henry & Son of Akron were the architects. The ceiling is broken groin, the drape ribs and cornice are of woodwork, the stage with footlights and the proscenium arch over the stage. The gallery with two flights of winding stairs with Gothic panels below the rail, built of five-ply laminated work, altogether making a very fine-looking job. Later on I may follow the subject further. Here are a few practical hints:

To Describe an Equilateral Triangle as Per Fig. A.

The side of an equilateral triangle being given, to describe the triangle, let A be the given side. Place A upon any straight line, B C as center. Describe arch, cutting each other in D. Join D B and D C, then B C D is the equilateral triangle required.

To Describe a Hexagon.

To describe a hexagon, the sides of which shall be equal to a given line, as per Fig. B, let A be the given line and place it upon any straight line, B C from the points B and C with the distance B C. Describe arch, cutting each other at I with the distance I B or I C. Describe the circle B C D E F G. Then apply the side B C successively to the circumference as chords. A hexagon is the result.

To Describe a Regular Polygon.

To describe a regular polygon as per Fig. C, the sides of which shall be equal to a given line, set the given line A upon any convenient line. With the given line describe a semi-circle on the lines, divide the semi-circle into as many equal parts as the polygon is to have. The half of the diameter is one side of the polygon. Through the center of the semi-circle and through the second division from the other end of the diameter draw a line which will form an adjoining side to the former. Bisect each of these adjoining sides by perpendiculars, and the meeting of these perpendiculars will give the center of a circle which will contain the given straight line. Space around the circumference with distance A and the regular polygon is the result.

To Form an Octagon.

To form an octagon inside of a square, as per Fig. D, is so easy a task that an explanation seems unnecessary. All that is needed is to draw the plate.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Unsere Konvention am 17. September dieses Jahres.

Die Lokal-Unionen und Mitglieder sind hiermit nochmals darauf aufmerksam gemacht, daß unsere diesjährige Konvention am 17. September in Niagara Falls, N. Y., eröffnet werden wird. Etwaige Konstitutions-Abänderungen oder Zusätze sollten unverzüglich der General-Office zugesandt werden, um im Journal veröffentlicht und von der Konvention berücksichtigt werden zu können.

Die Wahl der Delegaten zur Konuention ist, laut Sekt. 8 der General-Konstitution, von den Lokal-Unionen in ihrer ersten Versammlung des Monats Juli vorzunehmen.

Die General-Office wird später den erwählten Delegaten näher Auskunft über Reisegelegenheit und Unterkunft in Niagara Falls, direkt zugehen lassen.

Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1906 des General Exekutiv-Board.

16. April.

Anwesende Mitglieder: Vorsitzender Shardt, Deyl, Post, Sullivan und Walquist.

In Abwesenheit des Sekretärs Pimbley, übernimmt Deyl dessen Funktionen bis zu seiner Ankunft.

Das von L. U. 1455 Rome, N. Y., vorgeschlagene Amendement zu Sekt. 54 der Gen. Konstitution, wie im April Carpenter veröffentlicht, wird an die nächste Konvention überwiesen.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 1464 Attleboro, Mass., um einen Beitrag aus der General-Kasse zur Besoldung eines Geschäftsagenten wird abgewiesen.

17. April.

Alle Mitglieder, außer McCarthy aus San Francisco, sind anwesend.

Ein Schreiben der L. U. 98 Spokane, Wash., die Verschmelzung derselben mit L. U. 1060 betreffend, wird bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Information zurückgelegt.

Ein Schreiben der Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, ein von L. U. 91 Racine, Wis., verbreitetes Cirkular betreffend, wird nach Notiznahme zu den Akten gelegt.

Ein Protest der L. U. 332 Los Angeles, Cal., gegen die, bezüglich der Industrial Workers of the World vom G. E.-B. erlassene Erklärung, wird verlesen und den Akten einverleibt.

Die Gesuche der folgenden Lokal-Unionen und D. C.'s um Geldbewilligungen zur Unterstützung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und Genehmigung derselben werden erwogen, die Forderungen werden genehmigt und die finanzielle Frage zur späteren Beschlußfassung zurückgelegt: 651 Jackson, Mich; Chattanooga, Tenn., D. C.; Columbus, O., D. C.; Hudson County, N. J., D. C.; Indianapolis, Ind. D. C.; Montclair, N. J., D. C.; New York City D. C.; 65 Perth Amboy, N. J.; 216 Torrington, Conn.; 308 Cedar Rapids, Ja.

Ein ähnliches Gesuch des Dayton, O., D. C. wird wegen erwiesener Interessenlosigkeit der Mitglieder für die Bewegung, abgewiesen.

Die Forderung des Greenburg und Mt. Pleasant, N. Y., D. C. wird als erfolgreich berichtet und ist der Fall damit erledigt.

18. April.

Folgende Lokal-Unionen ersuchen um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und um finanziellen Beistand. Genehmigung wird ertheilt, die finanzielle Frage zurückgelegt bis es sich gezeigt hat, daß Geldbewilligung nothwendig ist: 368 Clayton, N. J.; 545 Kane, Pa.; 635 Boise, Ida.; 711 Mt. Carmel, Pa.; 722 DePue, Ill.; 801 Woonsocket, R. J.; 1024 Cumberland, Md.; 1355 Crawfordsville, Ind; 259 und 1660 Jackson, Tenn.; 1678 Peckville, Pa.; 1765 Orlando, Fla.; 18 Hamilton, Ont.; 82 Haverhill, Mass.

Die Forderungen der L. U. 734 Kokomo, Ind., und 263 Berwick, Pa., sind bewilligt und somit diese Angelegenheiten erledigt.

Lokal-Union 91 Racine, Wis., wünscht finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Schadenersatz-Klage. Der Board beschließt, daß der G. P. den Fall untersuchen und wenn seiner Ansicht nach nothwendig, Unterstützung gewähren soll.

Ein Gesuch des Omaha, Neb., D. C. um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung wird wegen ungenügender Information zurückgelegt.

19. April.

Der Board beschließt allen Lokal-Unionen in Californien deren Mitglieder von dem Erdbeben betroffen wurden, telegraphisch eine Sympathiebezeugung zugehen zu lassen.

Das Gesuch des Omaha, Neb., D. C. um Genehmigung einer Gewerksforderung wird nochmals besprochen und wegen Gleichgültigkeit der Mitglieder in der Frage und mangelhafter Organisation des Distrikts, abgewiesen.

Die Gewerksforderungen der Lokal-Unionen 286 Great Falls, Mont., 294 Valestine, O., 339 Ft. Worth, Tex., und 323 Matteawan, N. Y., werden genehmigt und wird beschlossen die Frage des finanziellen Beistandes, wenn sich solcher als nöthig erweist, später zu erledigen.

Appellation der L. U 4 Kansas City, Mo.,

gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. den Distrikt-Nebengesetzen Genehmigung verweigernd. Chas. Wellman, der L. U. 4, ist anwesend und vertritt den Standpunkt des D. C. Die Angelegenheit wird bis zum Schluß der Sitzung erörtert und dann vertagt.

Mitglied McCarthy benachrichtigt den Board von Chicago aus, daß er sich Angesichts der San Francisco'er Calamität veranlaßt sehe sofort dorthin zurückzukehren und den Sitzungen nicht beiwohnen könne.

20. April.

Der Board bewilligt die Summe von $10,000 für die nothleidenden Mitglieder in Californien.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender Lokal-Unionen werden erörtert und genehmigt, doch soll über finanziellen Beistand später berathen werden: 428 Fairmont, W. Va.; 491 Corinth, N. Y.; 498 Brantford, Ont.; 528 Denver, Col.; 541 Little Falls, N. Y.; 690 Little Rock, Ark.; 851 Henderson, Ky.; 897 Norristown, Pa.; 597 Stillwater, Minn.; 958 Marquette, Mich.; 1129 Kittaning, Pa.; 1136 Donora, Pa.; 1183 Winfield, Kans.

Ein ähnliches Gesuch der L. U. 378 Edwardsville, Ill., wird bis zum Eintreffen näherer Auskunft, die Angelegenheit betreffend, zurückgelegt.

Die Achtstundenforderung der L. U. 825 Williamantic, Conn., ist bewilligt und der Fall erledigt.

Der L. U. 1035 Taunton, Mass., wird die Summe von $300 zur Unterstützung ihrer ausstehenden Mitglieder bewilligt.

21. April.

Die Gesuche folgender weiterer Lokal-Unionen um Gewerksforderungen und theilweise um finanziellen Beistand werden gewährt, doch letztere Frage vorläufig verschoben: 1155 Columbus, Ind.; 1220 Fernie, B. C.; 1278 Glace Bay, N. S.; 1432 Greensboro, N. C.; 1514 Milwaukee, Wis.; 1533 Barnesville, O.: 1603 Anadarko, Okla.; 1770 Cape Girardeau, Mo.; 1783 Moose Jaw, Can.; 125 Utica, N. Y.

Das Gesuch der L. U. 1555 Niagara Falls, N. Y., aus Wagenbauer bestehend, wird bis zum Eintreffen nähere Einzelheiten, die Forderung betreffend, zurückgelegt.

Die Forderung der L. U. 1714 Tamaqua, Pa., wird genehmigt, aber finanzielle Unterstützung kann nicht gewährt werden, da die Lokal-Union noch nicht ein Jahr lang besteht.

In Erledigung eines Schreibens der L. U. 689 Windsor, Ont., Differenzen mit der Builder' Exchange betreffend, wird der G. P. ersucht, einen Vertreter nach diesem Orte zu senden.

Die von L. U. 590 Rutland, Vt., verlangte Lohnerhöhung ist bewilligt und eine Erörterung des Falles überflüssig.

Der Vierteljahresbericht des 1ten Vize-Präsidenten V. P. Guerin wird verlesen und gebilligt.

23. April.

Beschlossen: Diejenigen Lokal-Unionen die zur Zahlung des Assessements Juni 1903, Frist erhielten und dasselbe noch nicht entrichtet haben müssen dies bis zum 30. Juni d. J. thun, widrigenfalls dieselben suspendirt werden sollen.

Auf Gesuch folgender D. C.'s und Lokal-Unionen wird der G. S. instruirt, ein Cirkular an die Lokal-Unionen zu erlassen, in welchem dieselben aufgefordert werden, für die Hinterbliebenen des ehemaligen G. S. und verstorbenen Mitgliedes P. J. McGuire eine Geldsammlung zu veranstalten oder Gelder zu bewilligen; Chicago, Ill., D. C.; New York City, D. C.; L. U. 22 San Francisco; 33 Boston; 38 St. Catherines, Ont.; 142 Pittsburg, Pa.; 218 Boston; 780 Everett, Mass; 887 Hampton, Va.

Appellationen der L. U. 839 Reeves, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. in der er Bruder Wallis Barringer Frauen-Sterbegeld verweigerte. Der Board findet, daß das Mitglied laut Sekt. 64 der Gen. Konstitution zu diesem Benefit berechtigt ist und verfügt die Auszahlung desselben im Betrage von $25.

Appellation der L. U. 610 Port Arthur, Tex., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. die Forderung für Unfallbenefit J. C. Owen's zurückweisend. Da erwiesen ist, daß sich der Unfall zu einer Zeit ereignete wo das Mitglied nicht im Gewerk bethätigt war, wird die Entscheidung des G. S. aufrecht erhalten.

Die Appellation der L. U. 103 Louisville, Ky., gegen Verweigerung des von J. B. Graham geforderten Frauen-Sterbegeldes wird durch Rückverweisung des Falles an den G. S. zu weiterer Untersuchung, erledigt.

Appellation der L. U. 112 Butte, Mont., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. die Auszahlung des von Mike Barbo beanspruchten Unfallbenefits verweigernd, da das Mitglied im Rückstande gewesen sei. Die Entscheidung wird aufgehoben und der G. S. angewiesen das Benefit auszuzahlen, wenn das Mitglied anderweitig dazu berechtigt ist.

24. April.

Der Bericht des Komite's für Verschmelzung der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters mit der V. B. wird erör ert und der G. S. angewiesen die beiderseitigen Vorschläge einer Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten, deren Resultat bis zum 29. Juli an die General-Offize einzuberichten ist.

Appellation der L. U. 2 Cincinnati, O., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. die Forderung für Unfallbenefit Harry Maechen's abweisend. Die Entscheidung wird umgestoßen und Auszahlung des Benefits angeordnet.

Das von den Lokal-Unionen des Brooklyn Borough, N. Y., unterbreitete Amendement zur Gen. Konstitution, die Schaffung von Borough-Councils betreffend, wie im April Carpenter veröffentlicht, wird an die nächste Konvention verwiesen.

Vorsitzender Shardt wird wegen Krankheit in seiner Familie von weiterem Sitzungsbesuche entbunden und Deyl wird als provisorischer Vorsitzender erwählt.

Appellation der L. U. Batavia N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Apellanten gegen L. U. 378 Elmira, N. Y., worin es sich um die Aufnahme zweier Ex-Mitglieder der

L. U. 24 seitens L. U. 378 handelt. Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 169 East St. Louis, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. in welcher derselbe einem Paragraphen der Distrikt-Nebengesetze seine Zustimmung verweigert der vorschreibt, daß Mitglieder der L. U. 1639, wenn sie außerhalb der Stockyards arbeiten ihre Mitgliedschaft nach einer anderen Lokal Union transferiren müssen. Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten und Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation G. A. Jennings gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 903 East St. Louis, die Auferlegung einer Geldstrafe wegen Nichtbesuch einer General-Versammlung betreffend. Zur weiteren Untersuchung an den G. P. zurückverwiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 386 Dorchester, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., welche die Zurückweisung seitens des Boston, D. C., eines Delegaten, wegen fehlender Unterschrift des Lokal-Präsidenten im Mandate, gutheißt. Appellation abgewiesen.

25. April.

Appellation Chas. P. Stein's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., welche die Belegung des Appellanten mit einer Extra-Steuer seitens L. U. 147 Brooklyn, N. Y., sanktionirt. Wird umgestoßen und die L. U. angewiesen den Betrag an Appellanten zurückzuerstatten, da Letzterem, bei seiner zweiten Aufnahme der volle schuldige Betrag hätte abverlangt werden müssen.

Weitere Auskunft betreffs der Gewerksforderung der L. U. 378 Edwardsville, ist eingetroffen und wird Genehmigung ertheilt.

Appellation des New Orleans, La. D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle Barriger, Lawrence & Gasper gegen den D. C., worin es sich um die Auferlegung einer Geldstrafe seitens der D. C. wegen angeblicher Verletzung des Sekt. 122 der Gen. Konstitution handelt, wird abgewiesen.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der Gen. Offize wird begonnen und nimmt den Rest des Tages in Anspruch.

26., 27. und 28. April.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher wird an obigen Tagen fortgesetzt.

30. April.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher wird beendet.

Ein Bericht McCarthy's aus San Francisco über die Lage daselbst wird entgegengenommen.

Gesuch der L. U. 327 Cincinnati, aus Holzarbeitungsfabrikarbeiter bestehend, um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung wird gewährt; finanzieller Beistand soll später in Erwägung gezogen werden.

Der Vierteljahresbericht des G. P. Wm. D. Huber wird verlesen und gebilligt.

Den übrigen Theil der Tagessitzung verbringt der Board mit der Besprechung seines Berichtes an die nächste in Niagara Falls, N. Y., stattfindende Konvention.

1. Mai.

Auf Gesuch des East Chicago, Ill., D. C. wird demselben das Recht der von der Milwaukee'er Konvention für Organisationszwecke bewilligte Summe, im Betrage von $200 angewiesen.

Die Gesuche folgender Lokal Unionen und D. C.'s um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen werden gewährt und die Besprechung der Frage finanzieller Unterstützung bis auf Weiteres verschoben: 689 Windsor, Ont.; 1212 Coffeyville, Kans.; 1464 Attleboro, Mass.; 371 Denison, Tex.; Pittsburg, Pa., D. C.; Pawtucket, R. I., D. C.; Worcester, Mass., D. C.; South Shore, Mass., D. C.; 1144 Long Branch, N. J.; Newton, Mass., D. C.; Norfolk, Va., D. C.; 603 Ithaca, N. Y.; 321 Connellsville, Pa.; 971 Reno, Nev.; 1055 Lincoln, Neb.; 442 Hopkinsville, Ky.

Die Gewerksforderung der L. U. 1325 Edmonton Alberta, Can., ist durch Bewilligung erledigt.

L. U. 1670 Ashland, Pa., ersucht um Geldbebewilligung zur Unterstützung solcher Mitglieder die durch den Kohlengräber Ausstand in Mitleidenschaft gezogen werden können. Der G. S. wird angewiesen über Zahl dieser Mitglieder und die Situation im Allgemeinen nähere Auskunft zu verlangen und wird die Angelegenheit bis zum Eintreffen der Auskunft zurückgelegt.

Dem Rockford, Ill., D. C. wird die Summe von $300 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt und der G. P. ersucht, einen Vertreter nach obiger Stadt zu senden.

Appellation der L. U. 257 St. Louis, Mo., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., dahingehend, daß Ex Mitglieder das Recht haben sich die Lokal Union der sie beitreten wollen auszuwählen, wird bestätigt und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Ein Schreiben der L. U. 755 Superior, Wis., Werkzeug-Versicherung betreffend, wird den einschlägigen Dokumenten beigefügt.

Ein Schreiben der L. U. 91 Racine, Wis., die Schultz'sche Schadenersatz-Klage betreffend, wird zu den Akten gelegt.

Die auf eine Gewerkschaftsforderung bezügliche Appellation des Selma, Ala., D. C. wird wegen ungenügender Information zurückgelegt.

Bezüglich der Appellation der L. U. 397 Faribault, Minn., um Genehmigung einer Achtstundenforderung, ist der Board der Ansicht, daß die Forderung angesichts des noch nicht einjährigen Bestehens der Lokal-Union, zu weitgehend ist und sich dieselbe vorläufig auf eine Forderung für neun Stunden beschränken sollte.

Verfügung über die Achtstundenforderung des Shamokin, Girardville, Shenandoah und Mt. Carmel, Pa., D. C. im Interesse der in Kohlenminen beschäftigten Carpenter, wird verschoben und der G. P. ersucht, unterdessen einen Deputirten nach dem Distrikt zu senden.

Die Appellation der L. U. 300 Austin, Tex., eine Gewerksforderung betreffend, wird abermals zurückgelegt, weil die nothwendige Information noch nicht vorliegt.

2. Mai.

Der Lokal-Union 378 Edwardsville, Ill.,

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 51.)

Departement Français

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

Une catastrophe ouvrière.

L'échéance du 1. mai fut précédée d'une épouvantable catastrophe. Un formidable coup de grison vint bouleverser la mine de Courrières, incendiant les galeries et faisant plus de 1,200 victimes. Il est impossible de trouver dans le martyrologe des travailleurs, un malheur aussi grand, une page aussi lugubre. Un immense cri de pitié retenti non seulement en France mais aussi à l'étranger et les marques de solidarité se firent nombreuse et effectives pour soulager le misère des veuves et des orphelins.

Depuis quelque temps déjà, les délégués ouvriers qui sont chargés de veiller à la sécurité des mineurs, avaient signalé aux ingénieurs les commencements d'incendie qui mettaient en péril l'existence de la mine et la vie des ouvriers. Mais suspendre l'exploitation, arreter, ne fut-ce qu'un moment, la source des bénéfices capitalistes, il n'y fallait point songer et l'inévitable se produisit l'explosion du gaz qui emplissait les galleries, les jonchea de cadavres en quelques minutes.

Il est superflu de dire que l'événement détermina une sourde irritation chez les mineurs de la région du nord. Cette irritation qu'entretin la lugubre remontée des corps carbonisés, dégénéra bien vite en hostilité violante quand on su que les ingénieurs, au lieu de rechercher s'il y avait des malheureux ensevelis vivants sous les décombres, ainsi que le reclamaient les ouvriers, bouchèrent la plupart des puits pour combattre plus efficacement l'incendie et essayer de sauver la mine. On ne saura jamais combien de mineurs furent ainsi ensevelis vivants et que moins de cupidité aurait permit de sauver.

Tout à coup un evénement extraordinaire, inattendue, vint mettre le comble à l'agitation et faire déborder le vase. Dix-huit jours après l'explosion, quatorze mineurs haves et décharnés sortaient de la mine par un des puits non obstrués, ayant subi sous terre le plus atroce des supplies, en proie aux affres de la soif et de la faim et cherchant dans les tenèbres une porte de salut en passant sans discontinuer sur des monceaux de cadavres en putréfaction. Ils se dressèrent comme une poignante et douloureuse protestation en face de l'incurie administrative. L'émotion fut extraordinaire. Les mineurs crièrent vangeance et se mirent en grève dans tout le bassin houiller. Plusieurs jours après, la remontée d'un autre mineur échappé miraculeusement à une mort épouvantable, vint donner une nouvelle impulsion au mouvement décharné.

Les ouvriers demandèrent à ce que leurs conditions de travail fussent modifiées et prirent la resolution de ne redescendre dans la mine qu'après avoir obtenu satisfaction. En quelques jours le nombre des grèvistes dépassa 60,000. Pour empêcher les troubles, le gouvernement fit occuper militairement la région et des milliers de soldats vinrent camper autour des puits. Des collisions ne tardèrent pas à ce produire entre la troupe et les grèvistes, et ceux ci se livrèrent à de nombreux actes de violence. Des charges nombreuses furent opérées pour disperser les manifestants, lesquels répondèrent en lancant des pièrres, en blessant les chevaux, en élevant des barricades. Le pays prit une véritable physionomic d'émeute. La modération des soldats évita un nouveau malheur. Néanmoins un officier fut tué d'un coup de pièrre et de nombreux des soldats tombèrent blessés par les projectiles lancés par les grèvistes. On ne saura jamais combien d'ouvriers furent plus ou moins gravement attains au course de ces multiples conflits. Pendant plusieurs semaines toute la contrée fut en plaine revolte et l'annonce d'une enquête pour établir les responsabilités, des arrestations nombreuses ne parvinrent pas à calmer l'effervescence. Malgré les démarches du gouvernement pour amener les compagnies à consentir quelques concessions,

celles-ci s'obstinaient dans leur résistance. Les collissions se firent plus nombreuses entre soldats et ouvriers, entre grèvistes et non grèvistes. Nombre d'autres corporations menaçaient de se joindre aux mineurs et le 1. mai, date fixée pour le mouvement général approchait quand les administrations minières se décidérent enfin d'abandonner leur intransigeance et à donner satisfaction à une bonne partie des réclamations de leur personnel. Ce fut une victoire chèrement acquise. Petit à petit les ouvriers regagnent la mine et oujourd'hui le conflit peut être considéré comme terminé.

La catastrophe de Courrières fut le trist prélude du mouvement du 1. mai.

* * *

Le 1. mai.

Pendant que les mineurs du Nord menaient rudement la bataille contre leurs exploiteurs, la Confédération Générale du Travail poursuivait sa campagne de propagande en vue de l'obtention de la journée de 8 heures pour le 1. mai. Les délégués sillionaient la France, faisaient conférence sur conférence, conviant partout les travailleurs à l'action. Plusieurs d'entre eux allèrent dans le Nord encourager les grèvistes. Le gouvernement, qu'un pareil mouvement gênait à l'approche des élections imagina un complot politique dont la grève des mineurs était un resultat selon lui, dans lequel il trouva moyen d'impliquer pêle-mêle des personnalités réactionaires en vue et un certain nombre de militants ouvriers.

Des perquisitions furent pratiquées et des arrestations opérées parmi lesquelles celles du sécretaire général et du trèsorier de la Confédération qui furent relachés quelques jours après. Une instruction est ouverte, mais il est fort possible que le gouvernement aura quelque difficulté à justifier ces actes arbitraires.

Pendant ce temps, la presse réactionaires faisait tous ses efforts pour affoler l'opinion. Sans relâche elle agitait le spectre de la révolution, parlait d'attentats préparés, d'émeutes projetées, si bien qu'à Paris, une grande partie de la population abandonna tout sang froid devant les sombres tableaux que par avance, se plaisaient à tracer les feuilles d'opposition. Beaucoup de gens quittèrent Paris pour aller se refugier à la campagne. Plus nombreux encore furent ceux qui, craignant une grève générale de toutes les corporations, entassèrent chez eux des provisions de bouche de toute nature. Pendant plusieurs jours, les marchands de victuailles furent littéralement sur les dents, ne pouvant suffire à toutes les demandes. Do son côté, pour parer à toutes les éventualités, le gouvernement rassembla de nombreuses troupes à Paris et prit ses dispositions pour réprimer, même par la force toute tentative d'émeute.

Le 1. mai au matin, la ville se réveilla donc occupée militairement, avec ses points stratégiques garnis d'infanterie et de cavalerie. De nombreuses patrouilles de soldats en tenue de campagne circulaient dans les rues principales et sur les boulevards. La plupart des magasins étaient fermés et beaucoup d'usines avaient, donné congé à leurs personnel. Toute la journée, Paris conserva l'aspect morne d'une ville assiègée.

Dès la première heure, isolément ou par petits groupes, les ouvriers se rendirent dans les différentes salles ou ils avaient été convoqués par leurs organisations pour tenir des meetings. A la Bours du Travail, plus que partout ailleurs, l'affluence, l'animation furent grandes. Toutes les salles regorgeaient de monde. Aussi le préfet de police lui-même avait-il en cet endroit pris la direction du service d'ordre.

Un réel enthusiasme se manifesta au course des différents meetings et partout l'on préconisa la cessation du travail après huit heures de présence à l'atelier, décidant de recourir à la grève si les patrons repoussaient cette revendication. Ainsi se passa le 1. mai a Paris. Et bien que la troupe dut changer à différentes reprises pour disperser les manifestants qui à la sortie des réunions voulaient se former en colonne, on peut affirmer que, contrairement aux prédictions intéressées, la journée fut plutôt calm.

Il en fut de même dans la plupart des villes de province. Les travailleurs de l'alimentation, dont la grève possible avait tant efrayé les Parisiens, ne bougèrent pour ainsi dire pas. Il en fut de mème dans les chemins de fer et toutes les entreprises de transport. La compagnie du gaz et les sociétés de clairage électrique purent sans inconvenients assurer le fonctionnement des services dont elles ont la charge.

Le lendemain, devant le refus des patrons d'accorder la journée de 8 heures de nombreuses grèves étaient déclarés, dont quelques-unes sont déjà terminées le manque de solidité des organisations ne permettant pas de poursuivre la lutte avec quelque chance de succés. Cependant les travailleurs du bâtiment, de la voiture, de la métalurgie, et un certain nombre d'autres corporations maintiennent leur revendication en faveur de la journée de 8 heures, mais le patronat parait disposé à leur opposer une résistance acharnée et tout permet de supposer que malgré les ordres du jour énergiques votés par les ouvriers dans leurs réunions quotidiennes, ils ne tarderont pas à réintégrer leurs ateliers, avec les anciennes conditions, du moins en ce qui concerne la durée de la journée de travail.

Il serait néanmoins inexact d'affirmer que le mouvement du 1. mai aura été complétement inutile. Le proletariat, par cette mobilisation général, par la crainte qu'elle a inspirée aux dirigeants crainte soulignée par les importantes mesures d'ordre prises partout, le prolétariat aura pris conscience de sa force.

Ce n'est qu'un résultat moral il est vrai, mais qui dans l'espéce, à une valeur indéniable. Si à l'élan dont ils savent faire preuve par moment, les ouvriers français savait ajouter des organisations solides et prévoyantes, ils seraient certainement capables de faire de grandes choses. L'expérience les aménera sans doute dans cette voie. Ce sera l'oeuvre de demain.

Une seule corporation sortira de ce mouvement avec une amélioration notables du sort de ses adhérants, et cette corporation, est celle des typographes. Je vous ai déjà écrit que, lors de son dernier congrès, elle avait décidé de présenter au 1. mai non la journée de 8 heures, mais celle de 9 heures, estimant que si elle réussissait à obtenir pour toute la France une réduction d'une heure de la journée de travail, il y aurait lieu de se féliciter d'un parail succés.

Sous pompeuses déclamation, la propagande fut entreprise dans toute la France, les négociations entamées avec les patrons. Pendant qu'elle se poursuivaient, la Fédération du Livre prenait ses dispositions de combat, rassemblait ses resources et s'assurait du concours des fédérations étrangères adhérents comme elle au secrétariat international typographique. Au jour fixé, les délégués de chaque section passaient chez les patrons pour leur demander leur acception de la journée de 9 heures; partout où elle fut refusée, les ouvriers repondirent par la grève. Cette tactique prudente mais énergique fut couronnée par le succés et l'on peut dire qu'aujourd'hui la journée de 9 heures est devenue la journée normale pour l'imprimerie dans toute la France. Quelques villes résistent bien encore notament Paris, Marseilles et St. Etienne, mais dans ces localités c'est moins la question des 9 heures qui fait se prolonger le conflit que certains améliorations de détail que les patrons se refusent à accorder. D'ailleurs une détente se produit actuellement et un arrangement amiable ne saurait tarder à intervenir.

Pendant toute la durée de la grève, la Fédération du Livre a assuré à ses grévistes une indemnité journalière de 3 f. 50. Le secrétariat international y contribue maintenant pour environ 40,000 francs par semaine, somme produite par un impot de 50 centimes par semaine préelevé sur chaque fédéré étranger. De cette lutte, couronnée par le succés, la Fédération du Livre sortira agrandie, plus forte, plus puissante, plus respectée que jamais. Les résultats obtenus la vengeront noblement des amères critiques dont elle fut l'object de la part des dirigeants de la Confédération. Les deux méthodes viennent d'être mises à l'épreuve. Les faits permettent maintenant de les juger en toute sincérite: à l'aide de la sienne, la Fédération a pu imposer une réduction d'une heure pour la journée de travail. Les organisations ouvrières qui ont eu recours à l'autre continuent à marquer le pas faisant les unes 11 et 12 heures par jour et les autres, le plus grand nombre, 10 heures par jour. C'est une fois de plus, l'évidente demonstration que les travailleurs ne peuvent obtenir de sérieuses et durable amélioration qu'en s'appuyant sur des organisations puissantes et que cette puissance elle même ne saurait dépendre que des sacrifices qu'ils sauront constamment s'imposer pour lui donner les moyens d'agir efficacement et de les soutenir quand l'heure de la lutte vient à sonner. C'est là l'enseignement que l'on peut dégager du mouvement du premier mai en France.

G. GUENARD.

Paris le 10 mai 1906.

DEATH ROLL

WILSON, DAVID, of L. U. 414, Nanticoke, Pa.

HUFNAGLE, J. F., of L. U. 1598, Baltimore, Md.

THOMAS, K. E., of L. U. 1693, Harrisburg, Pa.

M'KAY, J. A., of L. U. 1306, Bennettsville, S. C.

PHIPPS, B. B., of L. U. 742, Decatur, Ill.

MARTIN, MRS., wife of Davis Martin of L. U. 1268, Johnston, N. Y.

(Fortsetzung von Seite 47.)

wird die Summe von $300 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Ein Schreiben des Newark, N. J., D. C. wird verlesen und der G. S. instruirt anzufragen ob Mitglieder dort im Ausstande sind oder nicht.

In der Angelegenheit der unabhängigen Möbelarbeiter-Union in St. Louis, Mo., eine Organisation von etwa 50 Mitglieder, welche um Aufnahme nachsuchte, wird Beschlußfassung vertagt.

Der Board beschließt bezüglich der Prozeßkosten zur Erlangung der beschlagnahmten Gelder der L. U. 190 Washington, D. C., daß die Unkosten von der Lokal-Union aus ihrer Lokalkasse zu bestreiten sind.

Der Board beschließt:

Die Generalbeamten sind instruirt, Forderungen von Organisatoren oder von der Gen. Offize ernannten Komite's die von der für Ausgaben festgesetzten Regel abweichen, nur dann zu berücksichtigen wenn eine quittirte Rechnung für solche Ausgaben eingereicht wird.

Die Diskussion über den an die nächste Konvention zu erstattenden Board-Bericht wird fortgesetzt.

3. Mai.

Gesuch der L. U. 27 Toronto, Can., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung wird gewährt; finanzielle Hülfe soll später erwogen werden.

Dem Indianapolis, Ind., D. C. wird die Summe von $300 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Ein Schreiben bezüglich der Streitigkeiten der beiden Lokal-Unionen in Spokane, Wash. liegt vor, da aber der G. P. berichtet, daß die Streitfrage beigelegt ist, wird der Fall als erledigt betrachtet.

Vertagung bis zum 16. Juli 1906.

Franklyn Pimbley,
Sekretär.

Frank Duffy, Gen. Sekretär.

Danksagung.

Buffalo, N. Y., den 15. Mai 1906.

Ich, die Unterzeichnete statte hiermit der Vereinigten Bruderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners von Amerika und deren Beamten meinen verbindlichsten Dank ab, für die prompte Bezahlung des Sterbegeldes im Betrage von $200 für meinen verstorbenen Sohn, Lorenz Wurtzer, welcher ein Mitglied der Lokal-Union 355 Buffalo, N. Y., war.

Achtungsvoll,

Eva Wurtzer.

Combination Mallet and Hammer.

Brother James D. Luse of Local Union 961, Williamsport, Pa., is the inventor and patentee of this new combination tool, the object of the invention being to provide a combination hammer and mallet with the striking heads thereof so arranged that they will not interfere in the slightest way with each other, thus enabling the implement to be used with equal effectiveness either as a hammer or mallet.

A further object of the invention is to so combine head or heads with the hammer-head that they may be removed and replaced at will, the construction also providing for an easy renewal of the part or parts of the mallet head which receive and sustain the impact of the blows.

In further carrying out the present invention the hammer-head is provided at opposite points with threaded openings directly in line with each other, so as to have a mallet on both sides of hammer if desired.

The mallet head holder is cup-shaped or provided with a disk-shaped base and a marginal flange extending entirely around the same said cup-shaped holder bearing, and bearing screwed up firmly against the flat side of the hammer. The outer surface of the flange is preferably knurled or milled to facilitate the application of the mallet to the hammer and its removal therefrom.

The interior surface of the flange or cup is also threaded, and a hard wood block or fiber forming the striking surface of the mallet head is inserted in the holder, the size of the said block being such that the threads will engage the block and act as a retaining means thereof. The outer striking surface of the block is preferably rounded or convex, and the shank or stem, or mallet, thus acting as a key to prevent the hammer head from slipping off the handle.

Two complete implements are thus combined in one, rendering it unnecessary for a mechanic to carry a cumbersome mallet about with him.

For further information apply to inventor, James D. Luse, 957 Market st., Williamsport, Pa.

The first meeting night in the month of July of any Local Union is the night when the election of delegates to the convention must take place; so provides Sec. 8 of our General Constitution. This is convention year—elect delegates at the proper time.

Claims Paid in May, 1906

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
4814	F. W. Leik (bal)	426	$ 66.75
4890	Eustace Loyer	11	200.00
4891	Freeman H. Poore	19	50.00
4892	Charles Moeller	58	200.00
4893	Wm. L. Eldredge	82	200.00
4894	Mrs. May A. Schofield	132	50.00
4895	Mrs. Sarah Kelly	296	50.00
4896	Hanz Franz	304	200.00
4897	Lorenz Wurzer	355	200.00
4898	Mrs. Pauline Kehr	375	50.00
4899	Gottlieb F. Falch	375	200.00
4900	Wm. Kramp	419	200.00
4901	Thomas Burrell	493	200.00
4902	Henry Bender	513	200.00
4903	Fred Walker	689	200.00
4904	Henry M. Hoyt	746	50.00
4905	C. C. Gorton	903	200.00
4906	J. W. Miller	1037	200.00
4907	Joseph Harman	1126	50.00
4908	A. H. Anderson	1172	100.00
4909	Thomas Elliott	1325	50.00
4910	Mrs. Amelia Jellie	1354	50.00
4911	Frank B. Wood	1650	50.00
4912	Mrs. Sarah E. Jameson	1717	50.00
4913	A. B. Boatright	71	100.00
4914	Mrs. Ida L. Herns	72	50.00
4915	Mrs. Barbara Maust	142	50.00
4916	Thomas Showers	420	200.00
4917	Mrs. Anna Steiner	433	50.00
4918	Henry Wright	519	200.00
4919	Louis Greenwood	810	200.00
4920	Mrs Caroline Lundgren	1410	25.00
4921	James Wade	1747	200.00
4922	Mrs. Edwin A. Vaughn	132	50.00
4923	Abraham F. Weaver	287	200.00
4924	J. P. O'Bannon	891	50.00
4925	Harry Meachen (dis.)	2	300.00
4926	John B. Ball (dis.)	4	400.00
4927	Walter B. Wakefield	77	200.00
4928	Eugene A. Daly	132	200.00
4929	C. H. Forney	180	200.00
4930	Conrad Destal	237	200.00
4931	Thos. J. Coles	257	200.00
4932	Mrs. Alice F. Gould	281	50.00
4933	Anton Wickland	404	200.00
4934	S. W. Harris	441	200.00
4935	Ernst Koenig	449	50.00
4936	Christian Spin	476	200.00
4937	Chas. Anderson	476	200.00
4938	Jessie S. Burnham	624	25.00
4939	Mrs. Mary Twomey	774	50.00
4940	Mrs. Isabell Jensen	789	50.00
4941	Mrs. Anna Barringer	839	25.00
4942	John M. Hufnagle	1598	200.00
4943	Stephan Kidd	10	200.00
4944	Louis Berlinguette	134	50.00
4945	R. E. Sherrill	259	200.00
4946	Mrs. Mary A. Scott	322	50.00
4947	A. Wendel (dis.)	460	300.00
4948	Wm. D. Barry	602	200.00
4949	Mrs. Mary M. Elless	697	25.00
4950	Harry Smith	1090	200.00
4951	August Kempf	5	100.00
4952	Mrs. Nancy A. Long	16	50.00
4953	Mrs. Mary B. Knight	23	50.00
4954	Mrs. Isabella Tibbetts	23	25.00
4955	Joseph Zdrojovsky	54	200.00
4956	Mrs. Elisabella Falco	115	25.00
4957	John Manning	987	50.00
4958	Lindsey E. McRoberts	55	$200.00
4959	Mrs. Catherine Anderson	72	50.00
4960	A. M. Baldwin	110	50.00
4961	J. H. Perkins	158	50.00
4962	Gustav Werner	393	157.60
4963	Mrs. Anna White	453	50.00
4964	Edward Rulard	714	200.00
4965	Mrs. Pomela Drapeau	1305	25.00
4966	Bert Lyons	2	200.00
4967	Frank H. Levante	26	200.00
4968	Andrew J. Bidney	131	200.00
4969	Emil Berger	139	200.00
4970	Albert Bach	205	200.00
4971	Mrs. Jennie Cadwallader	394	50.00
4972	Mrs. Annie Cooper	437	25.00
4973	Michael Wollenschlager	476	200.00
4974	Mrs. Mary Schlicting	486	50.00
4975	Mrs. Dorothy Pipka	515	50.00
4976	James Telfer	550	50.00
4977	Samuel S. Joyce	639	50.00
4978	J. E. Welch	1455	200.00
4979	James Kressley	1465	200.00
4980	Wm. Skein	33	94.00
4981	Mrs. Francis M. Riley	144	50.00
4982	Geo. A. Collier (dis.)	170	300.00
4983	Robert D. Baynard	183	50.00
4984	Mrs. Nettie Weardo	183	50.00
4985	Mrs. Ella Steele	211	50.00
4986	Frank La Plante	342	200.00
4987	Richard Draper	73	50.00
4988	Chas. Hein	1	200.00
4989	Geo. Pelletier	1	200.00
4990	Leon Lecavalier	134	50.00
4991	S. W. Dickey	136	200.00
4992	Mrs. Johanah G. Keeney	265	25.00
4993	Charles Ward	273	50.00
4994	Wm. Kunz	291	200.00
4995	Mrs. Ruth Miller	339	25.00
4996	Carroll E. Bailey	407	200.00
4997	Mrs. E. L. C. Ketchum	481	50.00
4998	Mrs. Rosa Dummitt	577	50.00
4999	B. B. Phipps	742	200.00
5000	Mrs. Mary Fahm	1051	50.00
5001	A. J. Stratton	3	50.00
5002	Mrs. Delia Flood	64	50.00
5003	Geo. L. Burgess	115	200.00
5004	Walker Robinson	167	200.00
5005	J. T. McGuire	198	200.00
5006	W. J. C. Kreglo	281	200.00
5007	Mrs. Babette Heckman	309	50.00
5008	James Ross	321	200.00
5009	Mrs. Antonia Hopp	402	50.00
5010	Mrs. M. E. Stewart	435	50.00
5011	Mrs. Minnie E. Vervalen	474	50.00
5012	Ed Emerson	495	200.00
5013	S. Mergen	712	200.00
5014	Mrs. Thresa Meyer	717	50.00
5015	James Lyle	1504	50.00
5016	Mrs. Flavie Nadraw	13	50.00
5017	James Stewart	64	50.00
5018	Mrs. Henrietta T. Sipp	163	50.00
5019	Carl Brock	891	50.00
5020	Adolard Dupris, Jr	1305	199.30
5021	Wm. S. Lloyd	1375	100.00
5022	David Cronin	65	50.00
5023	Mrs. M. E. Graham	103	50.00
5024	Ferdinet Jochims	166	200.00
5025	Christian Dahlem	309	50.00
5026	Mrs. Claudia Dube	407	50.00
5027	Mrs. Margaret A. Ganter	1410	50.00
5028	Jeff Campbell	1257	200.00
5029	Joseph Sparr	1722	100.00
5030	L. F. Neely	4	200.00
5031	Mrs. C. A. Richards	67	50.00
5032	Joseph H. Penrose	97	200.00
5033	Clinton C. Miller	104	200.00
5034	Mrs. Bertha Leifelt	375	50.00
5035	Mrs. Minnie Gertach	449	50.00
5036	Mrs. Annie B. Gibbins	507	50.00
5037	Gustavus A. Belser	771	50.00
5038	Conrad Musseth	1382	200.00
5039	Mrs. Edla S. Hagstrom	1532	25.00
5040	Mrs. Sarah E. Townsend	1695	50.00
	Total		$18,292.65

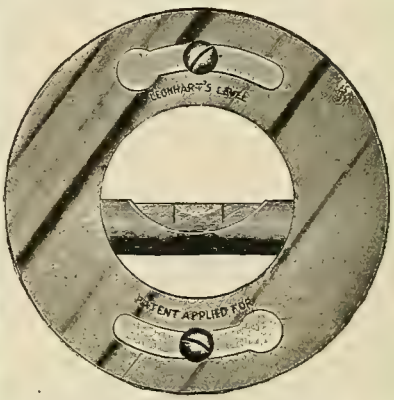
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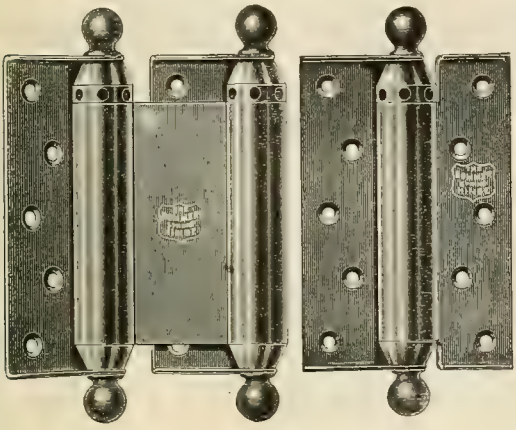
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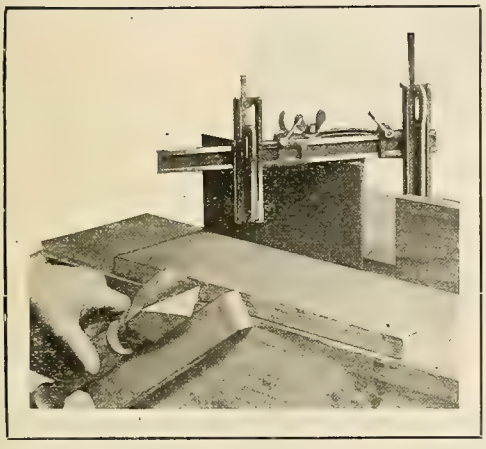
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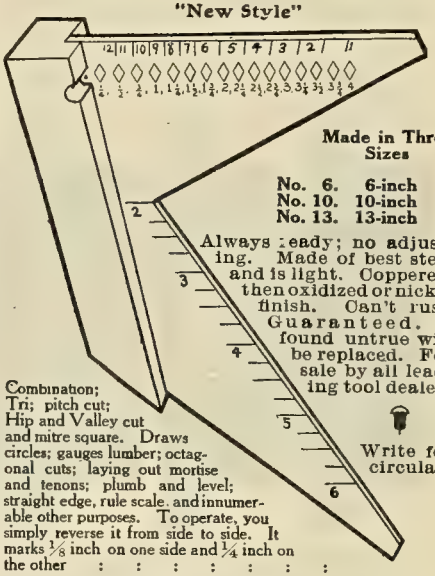
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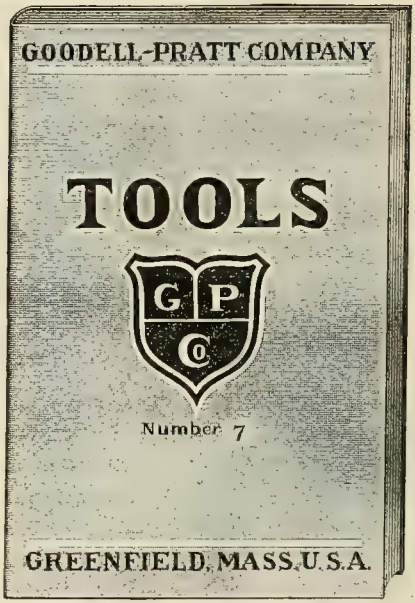
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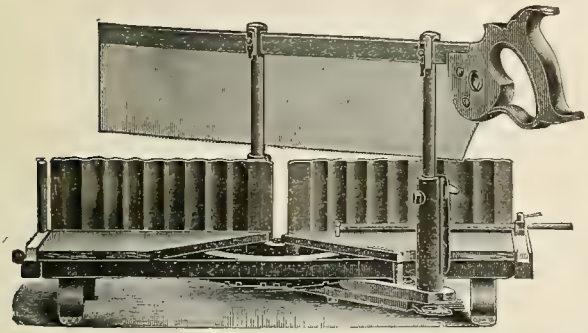
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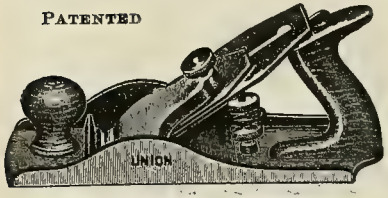
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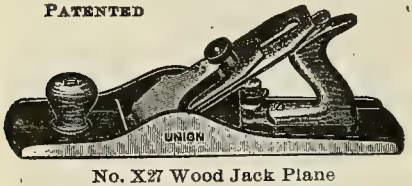
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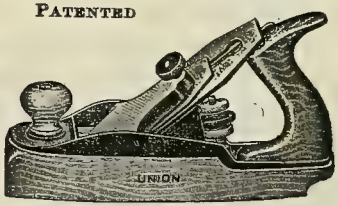
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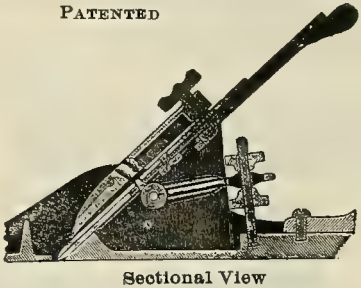
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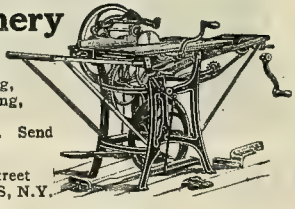


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FRED T. HODGSON, Editor

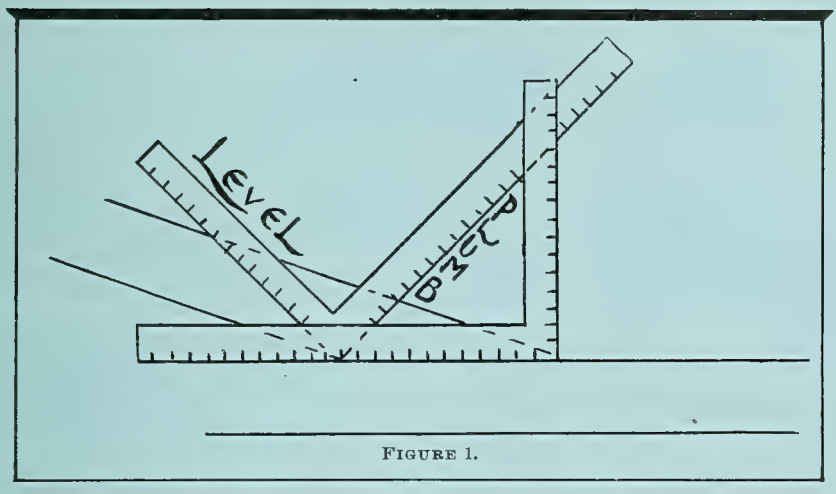


FIGURE 1.

Dwight L. Stoddard writes in a recent number: "It occurred to me to lay off the plumb cut of shed roof, and from that lay off the pitch of another roof. I tried it and was surprised to find it correct, as shown in Figure No. 1."

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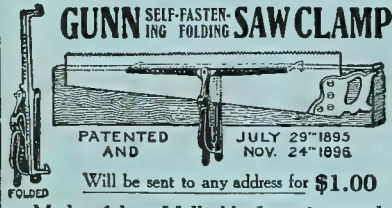
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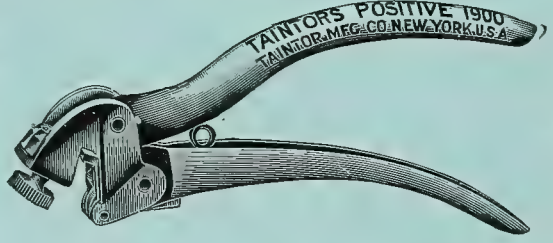
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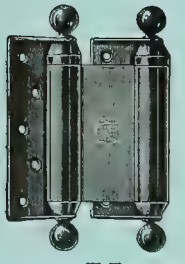
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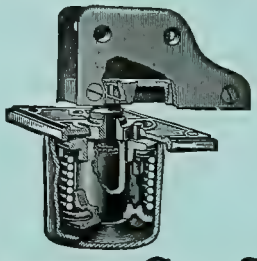
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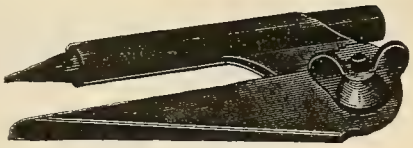
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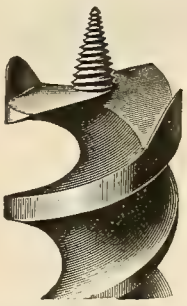
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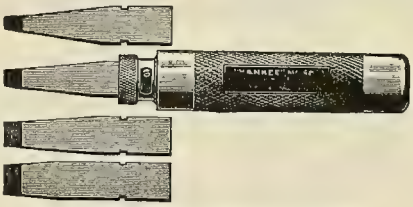
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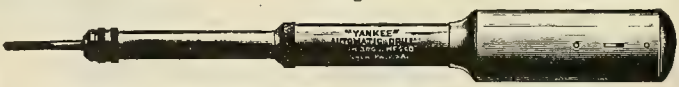


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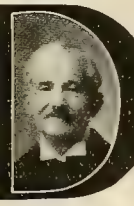
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DAD





Lines to "Dad" Hodgson on his 72nd birthday.
By Carrie Hodgson.

There are dear names and sweet names,
And pet names galore,
There are jolly cognomens,
And sad by the score;
But of all that is pretty or merry or sad,
There is none that is sweeter or dearer
than "dad."

There are sweethearts and husbands
And plenty of wives,
With pet names that happ'ly
Bring a joy to their lives;
But none have the rhythm or make me so glad
As the sound that reëchoes when I
murmur "dad."

Yes, I know there are many
In life's maddening game,
Will guess why I cherish
And coddle that name;
They'll say, and 'tis true, it's for love I
have had
For my honored, entrancing and hand-
some old "dad."

May you live, "dad," that fourscore,
Yea, five may be thine,
May pleasure and happiness
Forever entwine
Your life, and may little ones render you glad,
By adding the grand to the sweet
sounding "dad."

Collingwood, Sept. 29, 1905.



Teacher—"What is the first letter in the alphabet?"
Scholar—"A, Sir."

Teacher—"What does it stand for?"
Scholar—"Atkins, Sir."

Teacher—"Why Atkins?"
Scholar—"Because Atkins is Always Ahead."

Teacher—"Who is Atkins?"
Scholar—"E. C. Atkins & Co., the largest manufacturers of SAWS in the world."

Teacher—"Where are they located?"
Scholar—"At Indianapolis, Ind., where they have a big factory, employing 1,200 men; they also have ten Branch Houses and Agencies all over the world."

Teacher—"Was Atkins always such a big concern?"
Scholar—"No, Sir. Mr. E. C. Atkins started in a very small way just 50 years ago."

Teacher—"What has made the business grow so great?"
Scholar—"Because they have made the 'Finest Saws on Earth' and always tried to treat their patrons right."

Teacher—"What kind of Saws do they make?"
Scholar—"All kinds—Circular, Band, Cross-cut, Drag, Gang, Wood, Hand, Butcher, Back and every other kind."

Teacher—"What are Saws good for?"
Scholar—"Cutting up all sorts of timber and lumber and are used in saw mills and factories and for hand work by lumbermen and carpenters."

Teacher—"What quality of Saws does it pay to buy?"
Scholar—"Only the best, with the manufacturer's name on them."

Teacher—"Whose saws are best?"
Scholar—"The Atkins Saws are the 'Finest on Earth,' being made of their famous SILVER STEEL, tempered with gas, by a secret process and the workmanship of the most skillful throughout."

Teacher—"How about the price?"
Scholar—"Other makers of Saws sell cheaper, but the Atkins are cheapest in the long run, because they last longer and give better service than any others."

Teacher—"That will do for to-day. You are to receive a full credit mark for your correct answers regarding Saws."

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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXVI—No. 7 **INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1906** **One Dollar Per Year**
Established in 1881 **Ten Cents a Copy**

O Tempora, O Mores

By A. V. HOFFMAN

I

"An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth"—
So ran the law of old,
When Might was Right, and the spoils of fight
Were his who was strong and bold,
When from hill and fen came bearded men
Who sought for their bearded prey,
And the earth was red with the blood they shed
As they strove in the savage fray.
For those were the days of the darksome ways,
The age of the stone and fang,
And no man wrought with a purer thought
Than the lust from his heart that sprang.

II

"An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth"—
As the ages rolled away
And the weaker fell 'neath the selfish spell
Of a prehistoric day.
Though the stone and fang had been replaced
By the shaft of the strong crossbow,
Still men fought on till their lives were gone,
And blow was dealt for blow.
Still Might was Right in the strong man's sight
And Right was the power to rule,
And he who sought for Justice was naught
But a dreaming, simple fool.

III

"An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth"—
The ancient law still held,
While nations grew and a light shone through
Where the darkness had been dispelled.
Great prophets walked in the troubled ways
And spoke of the souls of men,
And bade them pause and forsake the laws
Of a time that once had been.
But still it was Might that ruled the Right,
And the sword was the magic wand
That cast its spell o'er the seething hell
Where the schemes of men were spawned.

IV

"An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth"—
Kings laughed from their thrones of Might,
And the soul of the lowly Nazarene
Went back to its God one night.
And the world went on with its ancient song
Of the right of the strong to rule,
And the man who gave was a stupid slave,
And the man of peace a fool.
For the law that was made in the forest shade
When men were fierce and wild,
Was wisest and best to those who could wrest
E'en the rights of a little child.

V

"An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth"—
Now the world is wondrous wise,
And the People reign o'er hill and plain
Where the domes of their temples rise.
The shadows that hung o'er the bygone time
When man was in his youth
Have passed away, and the world today
Is filled with the light of Truth.
And the stone and fang, and the strong crossbow
Have now their courses run—
But Might is Right in the rich man's sight,
And his wand is the Maxim gun.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

(By Wm. J. Shields.)

THE history of the labor movement has represented a persistency that has broken the bondage of the individual man. It has represented itself as a humane movement and is considered as no small part of the whole industrial, social, intellectual and spiritual movement of the age. It has come to stay for the good of society as a whole, and it will play a significant part in the world's drama from this time on. It is holding the stage in Russia today, and before the curtain runs down on the first act a new Russia will be enacted. It has sounded its protest to the powers that be in Sweden, to the effect that labor refuses to fight labor to the glory of despotism. It is representing itself on lines of a new kind of civilization, the brotherhood of man and the bringing about of the prophecy, "The kingdom on earth." Its mission is lofty and its powers are mighty for the regeneration of the human family. The labor movement has so much power for good, and its mission is of such a grave character, its aims so far reaching, and its success so important to the family as a whole that we need to at all times exercise the justice to permit ourselves to discriminate between fundamental unionism and its wretched excesses. It will require on the part of the labor membership a continuing of that persistency that has been displayed from the beginning to correct the faults (and they are many and grievous, we admit). But we can renew our ambition and faith on the laurels already won and rest content that our cause is just; that our faith has found a lodgment with others, and that we have progressed to the extent of arousing the intelligent consideration of employers that we might get together and try to find a way out where the mutual interests of both may best be served. The mission is no longer confined to the membership and leadership of the labor movement. It has impressed its necessity on national life and the far seeing politicians are reckoning with its influence and power, appreciating that all legislation championed by organized labor is for the betterment of mankind and womankind, and society is concerned to the extent of having investigated to the effect of learning that the ideal American home rests upon an ideal industrial regulation; also that it is false economy to cheapen the condition of the purchasing public, and the laborer whether he be in the union or on the outside of it has learned the truth, that if it were not for the organization of labor, wage earners would not receive the compensation they do.

So the labor movement has won a friendly acceptance of its right to exist and its right to assistance from employers and the public at large in its far-reaching policies that go so far as to concern even our national life and society as a whole. Carroll D. Wright has the true conception of the labor movement when he says that it not only underlies all other questions but precedes them. It is the struggle of humanity though we hear it discussed in a narrow sense. They that aid the movement in a rational way are friends of humanity, those who oppose are enemies. Unionism has accomplished so much that is beneficial and good results so far achieved have proved a development of all the people. It has not existed without its faults, and the mistakes while deplorable and at times causing vast injury, still we feel consoled, knowing as we do that these errors are traceable at times to youth in the movement and at other times to inexperienced management.

These mistakes therefore should appeal to us on the lines of being tolerant with the offenders and the substituting of reason for feeling with the purpose of using the examples as experiences to build to grander effect. The evolution of wise management necessary to a successful labor movement must be slow, and it must be brought about by mistakes maliciously or carelessly entered into.

No union as a whole wilfully makes mistakes. They at times through a misconception of their own position, the position of the employer or the public, do the thing they should not do, but these errors are inevita-

ble and tend to greater efficiency as time rolls on. The errors of the labor movement can in many, many cases be traced to the inciting of passions, and to the failure to grasp the fact that in employment matters there are two parties instead of one. To that exclusive character in business life who formerly used to flaunt in the face of his employes the divine right sentiment, "I propose to run my business to suit myself, stand off;" and to the untutored union which sends out its requests in the form of "Thou shall," "You must," "There is no other but me," "Submit and live, by order of the powers that be." You can see a strong resemblance between these two characters, and I feel safe in saying that to their method much conflict has been responsible; but these are matters of the past or largely so. The present era is one of good-will, co-operation and cordial relationship between man and man.

I think that I have represented myself as being tolerant to all the natural defects the labor movement is subject to, but I would consider myself untrue to the mission if I did not take issue with one of the excesses seldom entered into, I am pleased to say, and that is the breaking of contracts. The labor union can least afford, of all branches of society, to have its honor assailed, can least afford to break trust with public or private respect, and one of the hopeful features of the movement is that as its age increases its reliability in this respect becomes better and better entrenched. He or they who disregard the sacredness of contract is a dangerous element and is a retarding factor to labor's advancement. The contract breaker stigmatizes not only his own section but the entire movement, and inasmuch as he injures the whole, laws to discipline should be prescribed in the national craft constitutions. It has been truly said that one of the greatest things done by a labor leader was the action of John Mitchell, when the membership of the anthracite miners were in fierce conflict with the operators, in that memorable strike of 1902, when passions were being incited and desperate means employed, one side against the other. He stood in his manhood true to his trust as a leader and emphatically refused the aid tendered by the bituminous wing of the miners' organization on the grounds that they could not strike without a violation of contract. How many would have refused that aid at such a time, which would have brought victory at the cost of dishonoring the entire labor movement. In this age of the survival of the fittest it was a splendid example to society as a whole, and, coming as it did through a labor leader, the labor movement naturally was the gainer. We should, as a whole, profit by example of this character, if the labor movement is to fulfill its mission of labor emancipation. Society can not be changed to conform to a higher civilization on the lines of enlarged liberties and more equal equalities, if the conflict is to be a demonstration of the abuse of might. If we have been wronged through society we will not correct the evil by wronging others on similar lines, legitimate reasoning and convincing argument of the merits or demerits of each and all propositions is the only true test through which changed industrial conditions can be successfully introduced. This will demand the use of the principle of conciliation and arbitration fought out in the boards of conference and from there to be engrafted into agreements fairly entered into and sacredly kept. In discussing this question it might be profitable to give a few examples of attempted discipline of rebellious and defiant local organization by national leadership and constitutional law. In this matter rests one of the hardest problems, the problem of discipline, without which we are at the mercy of division and mob rule, which means disruption, discredit, and the sacrifice of all hopes of enlarged liberty. So serious is this matter as viewed by the national leadership that a few at least of the international organizations have engrafted laws to force discipline on this question. The contract of the International Typographical Union and the American Publishers' Association contains a clause to the effect that a violation by a local union demands the filling of their places with other men, and the expulsion of the offending local. I have heard that the longshoremen have a similar proviso in their contract with the great lakes shipping interests and they have exercised the discipline, going so far on one occasion as to fill the strikers' places with non-union labor. It is pleasing to say that the representative leaders of the labor movement are unani-

mous in favor of compelling adherence to contract. We need not fear the violation of this principle. It is only at long lapses of time do we hear of a broken contract on the part of the union and for the one error of the kind for labor, several can be charged to the other wings of society. Our record is encouraging and honorable and good faith has been kept with the employers' association in the matter of agreement, the progress being made from year to year developing from the age of prejudice, strikes and contentions of all kind on to the condition of tolerance where labor's demands first were listened to. This consideration led up to the present age, the age of recognition where the agreement, the modern instrument through which industrial peace is guaranteed, the selected choice of things offered as a regulator to industrial controversy by all men who believe in justice and fair play. This agreement idea is regenerating the strike to the backwoods and classing it among the ancient things, labeling it as having played its part and a significant part has been assigned to it in the trade union movement. Its mission has been one of education and evolution in industrial life and due to its operation has the mind force of society been directed to ways and means more profitable as a solution to industrial tug-of-war operations and industrial interests. The strike was the mother of the agreement arrangement, and it was through the strike movements of the past that comes the responsibility of the departure from old customs of inequality to the modern way of man to man dealings. President Tuttle of the New England Civic Federation, in speaking on the question of conference, produces agreement. He also shows in this same argument what produces strikes. He says: "If, on one hand, the employer says, 'That is your part and this is mine,' and there is a wall between us, and nothing can be done on either side of that wall except that I will do what I please on my side and you do what you please on yours." So long as that kind of dealing with the question lasts so long there will be trouble.

But when it can be understood that there is a common interest taken in every man who works, and that the employer may come up collectively, or through his committee, state his case and have it heard, and the employe can come to his committee, and state his case and have it heard, I think you have begun to solve the labor trouble in that particular instance, and there will be little difficulty in reaching ultimately an agreement which will be reasonably satisfactory to both sides.

In the modern business world it is becoming more and more agreed that it is advantageous to subserve the rights of the individual in his bargaining capacity, that he may share in the advantage of a collective contract. The trade agreement furnishes a permanency to business. It stops complete the fluctuating periods responsible to strikes and lockouts and their disastrous effects from so many standpoints. It accords to the labor movement a recognition without which the labor membership was forced to use the strike as its only means of defense. It has stopped the spirit of feeling one against the other, and instituted a spirit of tolerance and respect, and a proper consideration for the interests as represented by all. The general influence coming through trade agreement, the resorting to peaceful rather than violent methods of settling differences is commending itself stronger and stronger, as time rolls on. In it is represented the evolutioning process responsible to education, made possible through the experiences we have passed through. I am in the habit of dwelling on the necessity of a higher education among trade unionists; we need the higher development of the families of the wage earners, and as industrial conditions change in the upward trend we find the representatives of these families becoming more numerous in the colleges and universities, and through these opportunities they will find places for themselves in all the great callings. This naturally will have the effect of lifting those whom they represent to a higher plane. These offsprings from the workers' homes in their developed sense will become the labor leaders of their generation; for, as it appeals to me, the regulation of industrial conditions must come through men who have been trained toward one another, not brought up under antagonistic circumstances, and they from their places in the professions or as representatives of industry, will from their early impressions be more broad and just in the dealings and concessions accord-

ed the wage earner. If we are to have industrial peace we must have industrial virtue, and these virtues must represent honesty in work and in the wages and conditions that surround work, absolute fidelity on both sides and the fullest sense of justice which can come only through the ability of one man to put himself in another man's place. This last virtue is taught in the trade union school as is also the principle of how to think right as well as how to feel right toward our fellow men. This higher development gives to us of the school of trade unionism satisfaction in our work, and the progress coming therefrom. We can fully understand that as the advance of intelligence grows with the wage earner the reward comes not only in that one particular but he will also be blessed in having his aspirations as a whole satisfied. The passage of the labor movement up to the present age has been slow owing largely to the knowledge sufficient to do the right thing at the right time. Its road has been rough, filled with obstacles, one kind and another, put there in too many cases by the wage earners themselves. The membership of the labor movement appreciates, as it never did before, that if they are to continue and prosper, the movement will demand not only the fineness of organization, but that they will need the ablest kind of management. It will not do to permit the sentiment of the contract breaker or the narrow constructed individual who can see but one side of a single interest where several interests are involved. To determine policies the genius will have to be located, made general of and clothed with the authority of leadership. They will have to be advised with, and they will have to advise, and the rank and file, as a whole, will do well to accept their suggestions and coming from a discipline of this character will be continued peace and prosperity to the wage earner. This is demanded not only in the interests of extended conditions on the part of the laborer, but it is of more vast importance in maintaining that relationship with the different wings of society whose sympathy and influence has been gained through the persistency of years of patient waiting on the part of the toiling masses, now that they have represented themselves as agreeing with us in the necessity of a labor movement. We can't be too careful in handling the sacred trust, that progress may be continued to gladden humanity with the spectacle of a united and happy family made possible by the coming era of justice and fair play for one and all. The climbing process responsible to labor's advancement has been the result of hard, persistent work; we have climbed slowly, but surely, gaining a mite at a time, denying ourselves much of the pleasures and possibilities of life in order that the general advancement may be realized. But the reward has come in the modern progress responsible to labor's activity.

Success—yes, our work has represented a grand achievement and one of the good things to keep in mind is that the possibilities are even greater for the future than in the past, providing we remain true to each other and to the principles as represented in the organization through which we have changed industrial conditions and also men's ideas.

The evolution in industrial conditions is going on at a faster pace than ever before, the quickening of the pace is dependent on each of us as individuals. We, in our continuous success must stand inseparably connected, a higher respect one for the other must prevail. Improved methods should be developed and operated, respect for the rights of others must find a lodgment with us. A more generous spirit should be shown to the organization, we should remember that the organization best financed is the one that has the least trouble, and fully realize that the stability, usefulness and growth depends greatly upon the proper management of the affairs of the society.

By following these precepts we can continue and prosper in the work of conveying gladness to saddened hearts and helpless souls. The distributing agency, the Trade Union, which distributes its blessings all over the land doing its silent work, is commending itself to all. Its beneficent work will go on as long as men are created with hands and hearts ready to prevent injustice and just as ready to defend full freedom and industrial rights.

It is pretty near the limit when men can be found who will scab on strike breakers.

IS IT TIME?

(By John B. Powell.)



IT is hoped that every workingman—that is, every man who depends upon his wages to furnish him his livelihood—will read this article.

The custom of the day finds it common, in expressing ourselves, to differently construe the meaning and broaden the application of many words and terms which philologists and lexiconists insist have a specified use, designation and definition. The word "labor," if applied to the esthetic, is distasteful to many, and, in their opinion, low and vulgar. Yet every person who earns his living or obtains an honest income by working with all his mental and physical abilities and capabilities is in the strict meaning of the term, a laborer, for the getting of money always incurs some effort and worry.

No one of good sense will consider it either an impropriety or a misapplication to designate him who earns his money by wielding the shovel and the pick or doing any other work calling for no high order of constructive and executive ability, as a common laborer. The latter will never take offense at him who, shoving the plane or following some other established trade or business acquired by scientific teaching, diligent study and close application, chooses to class himself among the higher grades of honest, industrious toilers.

While it is true that we are all striving for the almighty dollar, narrow-mindedness can not be charged against those who insist that he who accumulates enormous profits from the labor of those whose work made those profits not only possible, but great, yet whose wages are, in comparison, unequal and far below their worth, is either fair or just or entitled to support, since such selfishness not only fails to equalize but contracts returns which bring reasonable livelihood.

This assertion can not be said to be an assault upon capital from a socialistic fort; on the contrary, it is reasonable as well as rational, for, as Burke says, "Men have every right to what is reasonable in the business of life as they have rational grounds to demand the equitable and just, and when capital strengthens by encouraging this divisional state it is entitled to be classed as a coadjutor in the field of labor, and to refuse it such a recognition would be not only unwise but ungenerous."

Since it can not be reasonably disputed nor denied, the right to demand what is justly due ought to be granted. Civil law should, as moral law does, support such a demand, and both evince the highest wisdom when they strengthen it, as they certainly do, by strong argument and calm persuasion. Both are great factors in amicable understanding, but they have unfortunately been thrown, in many instances, far beyond the dividing line of peace and prosperity. Many attempts have been made by organized labor to utilize them in more firmly establishing this line, but too often has it met an element which has turned them from their true purpose and intent, an element that has sought and still seeks assistance from sources which instead of elevating them have thrown the veils of farce, fraud and deception over them, and if facts and figures and circumstances are to be considered or have any weight, the fact is apparent that the hidden hand is capital and the sources aiding it lie in the sophistries of political deception, fraud and ambition, for surely none will deny that money has thus risen and is still rising in its might to make itself the more potent power.

There is neither intention nor purpose to prompt or suggest rash action. Nevertheless there rises before labor a line of duty which should not be turned aside; in other words, it is time for organized labor to assert the fact that money can neither corrupt nor resist its just demands. And it should exert, with all its energies, any and every effort promising remedial benefit and exercise its moral and political right to demand full valuation of its influence and worth; to convince everybody of the value of both, to persuade all of their justness, effect a conviction of their permanency and solidity for good and the welfare and enjoyment of life, to prove conclusively that it can neither be

despised nor disregarded, and that it is not upholding anarchy or socialism, but making an impassioned protest against deprivations, hardships and burdens imposed upon it by concentrated and concentrating capital. At no time should it fail in its alertness in seeking and broadening the road to success or bear in mind that the influence of the hidden hand has the insidious subserviency of shrewd, scheming and generally unscrupulous allies.

It need have no fear, however, of any "Scarlet Empire" style of "Parryian" satire. The real author of that visionary work, Mr. W. J. Pearcy, struggled strenuously to earn an honest compensation, but he and the Parrysite and the whole intelligent world knows that ridicule and contempt are basic stones of cowardice, selfishness, spite, narrow-minded wit and coarse humor. But every working man, especially him who has given his pledge to stand hand in hand by and with his fellow workman, should remember that the brotherhood of labor is composed of those who are actors in a wondrous scene where faith and fidelity have parts that speak, but which must be spoken not with closed lips, but deeply and truly from the inner heart; that when men do follow bold, bad leaders the latter shadow all the daylight of honor, and therefore that the former's choice should be in a stainless ballot, the silent seat of stern judgment, and that they will thus set the seal of their condemnation upon those who with their coin buy poison for the meat and draughts of workingmen and workingwomen.

Yes, it is time for wage earners to enter the field of politics, not as individual voters, but as a unity, and to trust their vital interests only to those whom they know by test and trial have like interests to further and protect. A word more. In urging this unity, the advice is proffered to lay aside every title that might be used to designate them as a classified list, for among the labor vote is the union and non-union, many Socialist, Populist, Republican, Democrat and Prohibitionist, all of whom, if united, can and will and do hold the balance of the voting power.

WHY ARE WE SO AND WHY WE ARE SO.

(By J. T. Oldham.)

IN The Carpenter for May was an article published by the Japanese - Korean Exclusion League. It began on Page 14 and was concluded on Page 35. On Page 35 was also concluded an article making a plea for the universal eight-hour day. On the same page another writer protested against the continual "stay-away cry" set up by almost every city and town in the Union, which usually says that the place is dull or that there is a strike on or some other indication that tradesmen are not wanted.

There is no fault to find with any of the above articles, as such, nor with the other thousands of such articles that appear from time to time and are read, more or less. But the question arises, why is there such an exclusion league? Also why any agitation for an eight-hour day? Why a "keep-away" sign anywhere and everywhere in the United States?

Why should the daily press chronicle a strike for more than every day in the year?

Why a destestable Farley with a horde of scabs at his command who virtually compel street car men all over the United States to work for beggar's pay, while holders of street car stock, watered to the limit, wax rich on the fares paid by the people?

Why is there a Colorado situation where all law and constitutional rights are trampled upon in a frantic endeavor to railroad the defenders of labor to the gallows?

Why is this country today almost completely Russianized?

What! You do not believe it?

Let me say to you that whenever the next great financial panic sweeps over this

country terrors will be unchained that will make conditions in Russia look like a Sunday-school picnic.

This is not because this party or that party is in power. Nor is it because this 'ism or that 'ism is not adopted.

It is because the working people of the United States are not and have not been organized. It is because the builders of an empire have played the ostrich act for the past twenty-five years while the fetters of slavery have been riveted so securely about them that it will be a miracle if they are ever able to cast them off.

At the same time I read the article from the Japanese-Korean Exclusion League I also read in the daily papers that Jim Hill would replace 155 American citizens in his train service with 155 Japs.

And with the 155 Japs that displace these men there will be thousands of Japs that will displace other men. And with the thousands of Asiatics that will displace Americans there will be tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of penniless Europeans who will displace more "free born American citizens."

Yet we want to use a little, scrawny, one-horse exclusion league to prevent this overwhelming of the American.

We are whining about an eight-hour day, when if there was not a man in North America that worked over eight hours a day there would not be anything like enough jobs to go around. Why talk about an eight-hour day when, had the reduction of the length of the work day been made in proportion to the increased working population forced upon us the five-hour work day would have been in vogue for the past ten years.

Yet we say we have the great American Federation of Labor and perform the ostrich act. And then we pay our dues and whine because we can't get the eight-hour day and because there is no work and because the Jap is here and more of him coming.

I do not like a Jap except as a Jap. I do not want to give him my job. I do not want his wife or his slant-eyed babies. I like him if he stays in Japan. However, he is not to blame if we, the white workingmen, we the "salt of the earth," drop supinely down while the Jap rides over us rough shod.

All honor to the Jap for his wonderful prowess and powers of organization. If he, in the coming years, should rule us, as he is like to do, it will not be his fault but ours.

If we can awake from our conceited lethargy, organize, depose the enemies of labor, exclude the Jap, exclude the Chinese, exclude the beggar hordes of Europe and do it soon, there is hope; if not, we would as well sit down and wait for things to happen. "As we sow so shall we reap."

THE GOSPEL OF LABOR.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

This is the gospel of Labor,
Ring it ye bells of the Kirk!
The Lord of love came down from above
To live with the men who work.

THE relations of the church and the workingman are the subject of much comment in the religious world. Not that poor, working people have less of true religion than the rest of the world (society included), not that the laboring man is baser or more besotted than the man of leisure, not that the great majority who "labor and are heavy laden" that the grand minority may indulge in luxurious idleness are considered worse in proportion to numbers than sinful humanity in general; why then has the subject become prominent?

Capital and labor, reduced to extremes, have been the center of public interest in the twentieth century; why should labor become the special object of religious sentiment and spiritual solicitude?

First, organization of all lines of industry has brought the working people, as a class, under review before a fastidious and discriminating public.

Then, unionism, having defined labor as a body, the masses are recognized as a real and militant element in the national economies. Formerly working people, as individuals, were indifferently regarded by the church, or at least regarded themselves as tolerated or overlooked. Results were the same, were the slights real or imaginary.

If there exists the estrangement that public opinion has ascribed to the church and the working people, no more plausible reason could be given.

Even as Christ's chosen twelve disciples numbered a traitor among them, the modern church has snobbery and formalism, side by side with its representatives of true Christianity.

The "freezing out" process may have been practiced by one element of the church toward the poor, or working people, and the true Christianity suspecting these conditions seeks to erase such impressions and reclaim the hosts of labor for the service of God.

Organization's methods for uplifting humanity appeal to all unselfishness for practical recognition, and the church is beginning to realize their sincerity.

The Carpenter of Nazareth was the founder of the church. He also preached as well as practiced the gospel of labor. The soul of the grimy toiler was as dear to Him as the souls of the rich and great. His was the gospel of labor and the sermon on the mount was given to the whole world regardless of social or financial conditions. Wherever hearts needed comfort that gospel brought sympathy and blessing.

Wherever souls were hungering for the bread of life the gospel of labor satisfied.

Organization has been criticised and condemned, but Christianity is beginning to understand its motives, and no effort will be withheld for advancement of industrial interests seeking results in the moral uplift of the world.

Religion seeks to aid the helpless; it reaches out saving hands to rescue throngs of child-slaves from bondage; it seeks in every known way to relieve the suffering and reach the victims of intemperance all over the world; it stands for the purity of the home, for law, order, peace and equity, and in progress it craves the improvement of industrial conditions.

Organization is striving for the same results and the church recognizes and respects labor's sincerity of purpose.

What a splendid force for the evangelization of the world when the church and labor join in the struggle for righteousness!

It is labor's opportunity to secure church alliance, and it is the great psychological stage when church organization may invite and secure the cordial co-operation of labor.

Through the church the gospel of labor may have much influence on the social reconstruction of modern customs. "Etiquette makes caste—Christianity breaks it down. Etiquette corrects the manners, Christianity corrects the man." Christ was never distinguished for worldly wealth or grandeur. He was of the masses, and he seemed to think a clean heart was more necessary to salvation than purple and fine linen.

The gospel of labor is a practical expression of religion. It is a gospel of brotherly love, a charity that while improving environments and industrial conditions for self, would also uplift, encourage and improve existence for others.

The church is showing a desire to affiliate with labor, and a closer union of forces will do much toward accomplishing results for which both are working.

A super-sensitive, distant attitude on the part of working people will never bring them nearer in sympathy with the church. Neither will a lofty condescension or supreme indifference on the part of Christians bring the church and labor together in the work of love for humanity.

Improvement of conditions is the earnest object of practical religion whether known by the name of church or "organized labor." If the church and the workingman will only continue to conscientiously investigate each other's motives, they will find that they are both aiming for the highest good for the greatest number and ere long they will cordially meet in organized effort for humanity's higher progress.

To love and to labor is the sum of living.

Members of Greater New York Local Unions who are holders of chances for the drawing for a gold watch held under the auspices of Local Union 34, Long Island City, will please take notice that Julius Hirt of 406 Broadway, Long Island City, is the winner of the watch.

MORE TROUBLE!

(By H. B. Moyer.)

FROM the narrow-minded viewpoint of the unfair employer, any movement which tends to ameliorate the condition of the workingman is looked upon in the light of approaching trouble —for the capitalists—and if the amalgamation of the two great representative unions takes place with a view to the strengthening of both, thus making them the more able to demand and procure better conditions for their respective memberships and the entire craft can be looked upon as a movement toward trouble making there will be trouble, indeed, for the greedy and unjust employers.

The old saying that "Two heads are wiser than one" (when working in unison) still applies, and, no doubt, it ever will.

I am not quite sure that "trouble" is the proper word to use in this connection, but as that is the term extensively used by the unfair employers, perhaps I am justified in following in their foot, or rather, mouthsteps to that extent.

And there should be trouble for the selfish, dollar-grabbing capitalist who in this enlightened age persists in forcing his men to work under conditions which are manifestly unjust.

But, just so long as there remains men in any given trade, outside of the union fold, just so long will the selfish, greedy employers continue to pursue their obnoxious and usurious practices.

And let no man say that some of these practices are not usurious.

If taking over 50 per cent. and ofttimes much more of the profits from the workman's labor is not usurious I am greatly in error.

By organization alone shall we obtain our just dues: The eight-hour day and a just recompense for our labor.

It is not only the proposed amalgamation which is causing the unfair employer to worry—there is another cause or rather its effect, and that is the knowledge of the untiring efforts on the part of the District Councils and Local Unions to organize new unions and strengthen those already in line.

"Nothing succeeds like success" and nothing brings success so surely as persistency. Even as drops of water will wear away a large stone, so will the persistent efforts of organized labor wear away the opposition of the antagonistic employer—only the result will be obtained much sooner than in the case of the "rock and the water."

That old-time adage: "In union there is strength," is one that has been proven worth following.

Let us continue to follow it.

IMPROVED CONDITION OF UNIONISTS AND FAMILIES.

(By Frank Duffy.)

WE are in receipt of invitations from all sections of the country asking us to attend balls and picnics, entertainments and banquets, parades and mass meetings, sociables and anniversaries, and a round of other pleasurable features gotten up solely for the recreation and enjoyment of the workingmen and their families. A few years ago we never heard of such things. The poor laboring man had but little pleasure and never expected to enjoy any of the "luxuries" of this life, but through "organization" he has been able to "protect" his interests and at the same time "reap" some benefits for himself and family. In the past it was work, work, work, from morning till night —long hours of toil—that the "selfish

few'' might live in luxury and enjoy life, but today there is an awakening, the workers are organizing everywhere for the express purpose of getting some of the benefits, pleasures and luxuries that have been so long denied them. Things have ''changed'' for the better and we are glad of the ''change.'' In the ''domestic'' life of the laborer you will find just as great a change as in his ''every day'' public life. On his table will be found good substantial food and plenty of it, which a few years ago was missing. You will find a happy change for the better in his ''household;'' no pale-faced, worn-out, weary-looking woman, no ragged children, no squalid poverty, but on the contrary, a healthy, matronally-looking lady, neatly dressed children with slates and pencils, books and pens ready for studies. This tells the story of the ''great improvements'' that unionism has made and of the ''benefits'' that unionism has gained for the workingman and his family; such a change could not be brought about by any ''other agency,'' and yet trades unions are found fault with and often treated contemptuously. In all organized trades and callings prices have been maintained and the members, as a rule, have steady work, while, in the unorganized trades, prices have been cut, wages reduced from time to time and men are unsteadily employed.

The reason for this is plain; ''unorganized labor'' has no power, while ''organized labor'' has a voice in all things that pertain to a struggle for better conditions. The benefits that unionism has brought about are too numerous to mention; the only thing we wonder is that all trades do not try to gain the advantages that a ''thoroughly organized union'' has given other trades. If you wish to make advancements you must organize; if you wish to enjoy the comforts that other men are enjoying, you must organize; if you wish to protect yourself and your home, you must organize; if you wish to make this world better, you must organize. Then why should you dilly-dally, why be afraid, why hang back? Put your shoulder to the wheel ''and be a hero in the strife.''

FINDING LEISURE TO LIVE.

SOME carpenters were at work upon my place last summer. They came in the morning, after I had finished my breakfast and was busy with my mail—at eight my working day is well under way—and in the afternoon, at the stroke of five, they hung up their aprons, lighted their cigars and ment home. Watching them pack up their tools one day, I said that they had cut off the best hours at each end of the morking day.

''When I learned your trade, forty years ago,'' I said, ''we went to work at 6 in the morning and quit at 7 in the evening. In winter the day was from sunrise to sunset.''

They laughed. ''And you had no Saturday afternoon off. Many things can happen in forty years.''

That Saturday afternoon found me in a particularly busy neighborhood down town, where, at the rush hours, the crowds of workers hastening to and from their shops made the streets fairly impassable. The street was still—deserted, in fact. Coming over, I had met trolley cars jammed with a holiday throng bound for the beach. I thought of my carpenter's ''Many things can happen in forty years.'' He might have said twenty. It is just that number of years since the Saturday half-holiday, coming over from England, took root in New York, championed by organized labor.

It was Mr. Gompers who was instrumental in enforcing the law, establishing it upon financial New York, much to its disgust. It protested loudly to the legislature that business would desert the metropolis and move to Jersey and Connecticut, where it was not so hampered. Instead, the half-holiday has invaded those states and all others, as Mr. Gompers predicted it

would. And from a month, or two months, it has stretched over the whole summer, and the winter, too, in the trades.

The workday has been shortened at both ends, as I said. There is no longer a sixteen or seventeen-hour day for street car drivers, as some of us remember. In Chicago, the other day, they had to change the time for keeping the bridges closed to a later hour because the early morning crowds were no longer there. The mechanic, the laborer, has time for his family, for play, for life. His wages have gone up, so that he can afford a day off. This also he owes to organization, some of it perhaps to greater power of production, greater efficiency of machinery; but the lion's share to the union that has fought his fight. "The effort of men, being men, to live the life of men," has prevailed to this extent.

The nation is his debtor. The old senseless hurry is lessening. We are taking time to think, finding leisure to live. Only at the top and at the bottom does the waste go on. The get-rich-quick man is in as much of a hurry as ever. Perhaps a feeling that it won't last makes him go at even a harder pace. In Poverty Row, where children work, the day is as long as ever, and in the tenement homes that treadmill grinds by day as by night. But in the war upon these evils outraged humanity is joining hands with organized labor, and the fight will be won, for the social conscience is aroused.

Recently I read that a company with large capital had been organized to transmit power for manufacturing purposes to the homes of individual workers living at a distance. Have we indeed reached a fair workday, and the control of the factory in the interest of the commonwealth, only to find ourselves face to face with a new alignment of individual forces demanding a change of strategic front? And may it be that the city has had its day, just when it loomed largest as a factor in human life, demanding all our time and thought and strength? It is well that the workman of the twentieth century has found himself, for his day is big with problems that can be solved by men only, not by machines.—The Reporter.

A LITTLE FUN.

There's nothing like a little fun,
To cheer the heavy-hearted;
It makes a man forget the fact
That he and Luck have parted;
Just tell a joke, a laugh provoke,
Though clouds are dark around him,
A little fun will cause the light,
Like sunshine, to surround him.

"A merry countenance makes glad"
Along life's journey fairing
A song, a friendly word, a laugh,
May help a heart despairing;
Then just a little fun we need
As we march on together,
There's nothing like a merry heart
For clearing up the weather.

Financial tides are sometimes low
And chilling winds are sighing,
For human nature's selfish side
There is no use denying;
But be not grudging of good cheer,
Or stingy with its giving—
There's nothing like a little fun
To keep this life worth living.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Editorial

The Carpenter

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1906.

All necessary arrangements for the holding of our Fourteenth General Convention, to be opened in the city of Niagara, N. Y., on Monday morning, September 19, this year, have now been completed, and as there obviously can be no gathering of our U. B. of greater importance than these biennial meetings of representatives of the rank and file, it is earnestly to be hoped that each and every Local Union will put forth special efforts to have a delegate or their full legal quota of delegates at this convention.

Individual members and Local Unions who, during the past two years, have been finding fault with and have been criticising our laws, will now be afforded an opportunity to voice their sentiments by submitting their propositions for any change in our General Constitution to our highest law-making body. Important amendments to our laws have already been proposed and published in this journal; more will undoubtedly follow. The larger the representation of Local Unions at the convention, the more satisfactory results will be attained through the deliberations on the various subjects; the greater will be the probability of a final approval of the legislation, decisions rendered and measures adopted or recommended by the convention by the referendum vote.

The total membership of our organization at no previous epoch having reached the present high standing, and the year 1906 thus being the banner year of our U. B. as to numerical strength, the representation at our this year's convention should be in due commensuration; it should be a record-breaker as regards the number of delegates in attendance.

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In the last two issues, as well as in this issue of The Carpenter, we are publishing an account of money donated by Local Unions and individual members for the benefit of the widow and family of our late G. S., Brother P. J. McGuire. It should, however, be understood that these accounts do not cover all the amounts donated for that purpose; they are merely a statement of donations sent directly to and received by the General Office.

Local Union No. 8, Philadelphia, of which Brother McGuire was a member, having sent out a circular calling for subscription, previous to the one sent out by the General Office, some Local Unions and District Councils, in response thereto, have sent donations to that Local Union. Other Local Unions and D. C.'s have sent their donations directly to Mrs. McGuire.

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We learn from one of the organizers' reports published in this issue, that when that functionary visited a certain locality, intending there to call and hold an open meeting in the interest of the craft, he found that none of the members of the Local Union in the place would interest himself in the undertaking. The occurrence casts a very discreditable reflection on these brothers as union men. Yet their

indifference and apathy is explained by the organizer further stating that the ten-hour workday system is still prevailing in that locality. The attitude of these members in this instance once more demonstrates the fact that the longer the hours of toil the greater the lack of energy and manhood of the toilers; the greater their disinclination to make any effort to secure any improvement in their working conditions. In these cases it behooves the organization at large to leave no stone unturned until the craft in the locality has been thoroughly aroused and unionized and the antiquated ten-hour system eliminated for once and all time. Such localities are a menace to surrounding towns where shorter hours have been established, and it is to be hoped that the organizer on his next visit to the place will receive more encouragement on the part of our members and meet with better results.

P. J. McGuire Memorial Fund.

Previously acknowledged $3,266.21

Date.	L. U.		Amount.
June	1— 220	Wallace, Ida.	$ 2.50
	526	Galveston, Tex.	15.00
	1603	Anadarko, Okla.	1.50
	4— 476	Long Island City, N.Y.	5.00
	659	Albany, N. Y.	10.00
	828	Munlo Park, Cal.	2.50
	830	Oil City, Pa.	5.00
	5— 218	Boston, Mass.	25.00
	6—1670	Ashland, Pa.	5.00
	7—1370	Bingham, Utah	5.00
	8— 87	St. Paul, Minn.	10.00
	473	N. Y. City	25.00
	720	Worcester, Mass.	2.50
	1063	Staughton, Mass.	1.00
	1295	Hornellsville, N. Y.	3.50
	11— 996	Penn Yan, N. Y.	1.00
	1423	Corpus Christie, Tex. ..	5.00
	12— 47	St. Louis, Mo.	25.00
	729	Thurber, Tex.	2.00
	890	Hazlewood, Pa.	9.00
	1633	Mayaguez, P. R.	4.50
	13— 130	Sarnia, Ont., Can.	.50
	286	Great Falls, Mont.	5.00
	498	Brantford, Can.	3.00
	14— 389	Sloatsburg, N. Y.	50.00
	916	Aurora, Ill.	25.00
	15— 906	Eustis, Fla.	2.00
	1491	Spring City, Pa.	1.00
	18— 225	Knoxville, Tenn.	10.00
	340	N. Y. City	25.00
	633	Granite City, Ill.	5.00
	1253	Peapack, N. J.	2.00
	1537	Painville, Ind.	1.00
		W. J. Shields, Jamaica Plain, Mass.	5.00
	20—1132	Alpena, Mich.	9.00
	21— 514	R. Hughes, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	10.00
	25— 395	Adams, Mass.	10.00
	424	Hingham, Mass.	10.00
	1696	Juncos, P. R.	2.25
	27— 432	Atlantic City, N. J. ...	5.00
	779	Waycross, Ga.	2.20
	1009	Delphi, O.	10.00
	28—1228	Superior, Wis.	10.00
	1685	Palatka, Fla.	1.50

Total $3,635.66

California Relief Fund.

Previously acknowledged $15,011.00

Date.	L. U.		
June	4—526	Galveston, Tex.	75.00
	5—889	Brighton, Mass.	10.00
	6— 34	Long Island City, N.Y.	100.00
	11— 79	New Haven, Conn.	450.00
	443	Chelsea, Mass.	10.00
	18—	W. J. Shields, Jamaica Plain, Mass..	5.00
	25—580	DuBois, Pa.	7.75
	28—522	Milwaukee, Wis.	50.00
	33	Boston, Mass.	50.00

Total $15,768.75

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Pensacola, Fla.	Stamford, Tex.
Broad Ripple, Ind.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Clifton, Ariz.	New Berlin, N. Y.
Milford, Pa.	Pocahontas, Ill.
Hillsdale, Mich.	Prestonburg, Ky.
Argenta, Ark.	Charleston, S. C.

Total: 12 Local Unions.

Expulsions.

S. Farquharson, the former R. S. of Local Union 1379, Somerville, Mass., has been expelled for embezzlement of Local funds.

L. T. Coleman, a member of Local Union 75, Birmingham, Ala., has been expelled for defrauding brother members out of their wages.

The Carpenter.

In the shop of Nazareth
Pungent cedar haunts the breath.
'Tis a low eastern room,
Windowless, touched with gloom.
Workman's bench and simple tools
Line the walls. Chests and tools,
Yoke of ox, and shaft of plow,
Finished by the Carpenter,
Lie about the pavement now.
In the room the Craftsman stands,
Stands and reaches out His hands.
Let the shadows veil His face
If you must, and dimly trace
His workman's tunic, girt with bands
At his waist. But His hands—
Let the light play on them;
Marks of toil lay on them.
Paint with passion and with care
Every old scar showing there
Where a tool slipped and hurt;
Show each callous; be alert
For each deep line of toil.
Show the soil
Of the pitch; and the strength
Grip of helve gives at length.
When night comes, and I turn
From my shop where I earn
Daily bread, let me see
Those hard hands; know that He
Shared my lot, every bit;
Was a man, every whit.
Could I fear such a hand
Stretched toward me? Misunderstand
Or mistrust? Doubt that He
Meets me full in sympathy?
"Carpenter! Hard like Thine
Is this hand—this of mine;
I reach out, gripping Thee,
Son of man, close to me,
Close and fast, fearlessly."

—The British Weekly.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office
State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street,, Denison, Tex.

General Executive Board
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. A. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

P. H. McCARTHY, 824 Layuna Street, cor. McAllister, San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of First General Vice-President T. M. Guerin.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

I hereby submit to you my report for the quarter ending March 31, 1906:

Early in January I was ordered by the G. P. to visit Ithaca, N. Y. Arriving in that city on January 3, I attended the meeting of the Local Union and the day following, accompanied by a committee from same, I called on the employers. A detailed account of the results of our negotiations will be found in my report to the G. P., dated January 6 to 20.

In the same month I attended a meeting of Local Union 274 of Albany, N. Y., our members of that locality requiring advice in a movement then on foot to effect an affiliation of the Albany central body with the A. F. of L. I next attended a meeting of L. U. 491, Corinth, N. Y., where special efforts were being made to secure better conditions for millwrights. On this case I also submitted a special report under date of February 3 and 10 to the G. P. I then proceeded to Troy, N. Y., where I attended the meeting of the D. C. and consulted with that body on their pending trade demand and agreement submitted to the employers. I am pleased to state that this movement has been successful, the D. C. having obtained the signatures of the bosses to a three-year agreement, which provides for a minimum rate of 37½ cents per hour for 1906 and 40 cents per hour for 1907 and 1908. The agreement further provides that working hours shall be forty-four per week, time and a half for overtime to 12 o'clock, midnight, and double pay for all other overtime. All building trim must bear the U. B. label. For the millmen we renewed last year's agreement.

Our members in Cohoes, N. Y., gained the eight-hour day and an increase in wages from 30 to 35 cents per hour. In that city the D. C. is in a better condition than ever before as a result of active work by the rank and file.

I attended the twentieth anniversary of Local Union 146, Schenectady, N. Y., which was a very nice and successful affair. Several members of the clergy addressed the gathering on labor topics. There was plenty of good music; the members and their families had turned out in large numbers and partook of the many good things provided for them by the Local Union.

I recall attention to my report submitted to the G. P. under date of March 17, in regard to the millwrights; also to my report of March 24, on the Albany matter, and finally on my report dated March 25, giving details relative to the movement for an increase in wages and the employ-

ers' attempt at the establishment of the open shop in Utica, N. Y.

I refrain from going into details on my mission to some of the cities visited by me, because of this report being published in our official journal, The Carpenter, which is read not only by our members, but also by "our friends." Instead, I refer the G. E. B. to my special reports forwarded from these cities while on the premises, hoping that this course will meet with your approval.

T. M. GUERIN,
First Gen. Vice-President.

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Report of Delegates to Fourth Annual Conference of Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

St. Louis, Mo., May 26, 1906.

To the Officers and Members of the U. B. C. and J. of A—Greeting:

Your delegates to the fourth annual conference of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America, which convened in St. Louis, Mo., May 21, 1906, submit the following as their report:

Owing to the inability of General President Huber and Brother Nicholas of San Francisco, the elected delegates, to attend this conference, General President Huber appointed First Vice-President T. M. Guerin and Leonard Funk to fill the vacancies.

The convention was called to order at 10 a. m. by President Kirby. The reports of the president, secretary-treasurer and board of governors for the fiscal year were read, which showed the soundness of the policy of the alliance, and the position we occupy today in the labor world, and the endeavors that have been put forth by this body to secure favorable conditions for the men of the building trades without precipitating its members in industrial strife.

President Kirby laid great stress upon and against the excessive use of intoxicants among the wage workers. The reports also show that the alliance is on a sound financial basis, and no doubt the laws as now amended will be instrumental in bringing the building craftsmen together in concrete form. It is the desire of all national and international organizations to establish in every city a local alliance, which will bring about that fraternal spirit among the different trades employed upon the building as now exists in our district councils of carpenters. The best evidence justifying the continuance of this alliance is founded upon the many local alliances chartered since our last conference and the beneficial results attained therefrom. Several international organizations have joined the alliance since our last conference, and the applications for admission of others are under consideration.

The following national and international unions were represented:

—Affiliated.—

The Brotherhood of Carpenters.

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, etc.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Union of America.

International Union of Steam Hoisting Engineers.

Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' International Union.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

—Fraternal Organizations.—

Operative Plasterers' International Association.

Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Union.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President—James Kirby of Brotherhood of Carpenters, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary-Treasurer—Wm. J. Spencer, United Association of Plumbers, etc., Dayton, O.

First Vice-President—Herman Tazerlaar.

Second Vice-President—Herman Lilien.

Third Vice-President—James Hannahan.

Fourth Vice-President—Wm. McSorley.

Fifth Vice-President—H. C. Raasch.

It was decided to hold the next conference of the alliance on the third Monday in May, 1907, in the city of Norfolk, Va.

We recommend and trust that the officers and members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters will put forth their best efforts in their respective localities for the forma-

tion of local alliances, for the conditions sought can only be obtained through the united efforts of the building trades.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES KIRBY,
T. M. GUERIN,
PHILIP CARLIN,
LEONARD FUNK,
C. H. BAUSHER.

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Proposed Amendments to General Constitution.

Local Union 306, Newark, N. J.

Sec. 8(a) to be amended to read:

Sec. 8(a). No member shall be eligible as a delegate to any convention unless he is a journeyman carpenter, as per Sec. 61, working at and depending on the trade for a livelihood, or employed by the organization, twelve months a member in good standing in the U. B. and has attended a majority of meetings held within twelve (12) months prior to any election; except when absent on official duty, or sickness preventing attendance, such sickness having been regularly reported to the L. U., or when the L. U. has not been in existence the time herein required.

It has occurred in many instances, in many local unions, that at the election of delegates some of the "stay-at-homes" would come to the meeting with a number of friends and get elected over some of the good members who attend almost every meeting. These stay-at-home members will not hold any office in the Local Union or in the District Council, and on these grounds their election as delegates to the convention is an injustice to the members who are doing all the work.

Local Union 772, Clinton, Ia.:

Sec. 65. Any member classed as semi-beneficial member shall be entitled to a death benefit of $100.00 (instead of $50.00, as provided in Sec. 65).

Sec. 69 to be so changed that we, as members, may take contracts from the owner at all times.

Sec. 52 to be changed to read: All semi-beneficial members shall pay a monthly due of 35 cents (instead of 30 cents).

We also approve a pension to be paid to members in good standing unable to work on account of old age.

Local Union 300, Austin, Tex.:

Sec. 113. Strike out the word SHALL in eighth line and insert MUST deposit said card in the union nearest to where he is working, if there is no union in the town.

Sec. 113(a). Addition: No union shall have the right to collect dues from a member who has left the jurisdiction of the union, and any F. S. receiving the same shall be fined $5.00 for each offense.

Sec. 118. Addition: No person who engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks, or any paid foreman, policeman, sheriff or constable, can be admitted or retained as a member.

By changing the word *shall* to *must* deposit his card, as proposed in the amendment to Sec. 113, it relieves the union from which the member has received the card, from any non-union business he may do. Local Union 300 has had men leaving Austin and go scabbing in other towns in the State.

The addition proposed to Sec. 113(a), reading, that no union shall collect dues from members outside of their jurisdiction, is also much needed. We had men coming to Austin from other States working with any man, union or non-union. Galveston had a number of men coming to that city who never deposited their cards. In fact, the same is going on in the North. We see from correspondence published in The Carpenter that in other parts of the country members are in the habit of going to cities where there is trouble and sending their dues to the union that issued their card. The addition is a necessary change which should be made. The addition proposed to Sec. 118 is needed, as the Texas courts (and may be courts of other States) have held that, as these persons are not mentioned in the constitution, the ruling of the G. E. B. will not hold and that all benefits must be paid.

Local Union 1, Chicago, Ill.:

Sec. 4 to be amended as follows:

Sec. 4. The U. B. shall meet in general convention bi-ennially on the third Monday in September in the town or city where the General Office of the U. B. is located.

Sec. 5. The word "place" in third line to be stricken.

Sec. 54. To be stricken.

Sec. 114 to be amended to read:

Sec. 114. A member of the L. U. taking out a C. C. before he is six months a member shall pay into the L. U. accepting the clearance the sum of $5.00, and where the initiation fee of the L. U. to which he transfers is more than $5.00, or higher than the initiation fee of the union to which he formerly belonged, he must pay

the difference before his clearance can be accepted.

Sec. 153(a). The words "as per Sec. 54" to be stricken.

Sec. 154 to be amended to read:

Sec. 154. The treasurer shall receive from the F. S. all money collected, give receipt for same and deposit it in the name of the L. U. in such bank as may be designated by the L. U. He shall make no disbursements without the sanction of the L. U.

Local Union 993, Miami, Fla.

Sec. 13(b). After the word "delegate" in sixth line insert the following:

No delegate to be appointed on or to serve on more than one committee at the same time.

Sec. 91. Strike out all in the first and second lines before the word "or" and insert the following:

No member of the U. B. shall be entitled to receive the password for the quarter for which the same is issued, unless his dues have been paid in full for at least the first month of the quarter.

Sec. 114. After the word "the" in the second line insert the following:

(the) Local Union accepting his clearance so issued, the sum of $5.00 and no other thereafter.

Sec. 139. After the word "months" in second line insert the following: Except bonded officers whose term of office shall be for twelve months, or during the life of the bond.

Sec. 170. After the word "appeal" in eighth line insert the words: In the case under consideration.

New Section: No delegate to any convention of the U. B. who is drawing pay for his services while attending the meetings of the convention shall be entitled to additional pay for services while engaged in committee work, except when the committee is sent by the convention to look after some important matter, in which case the additional expense shall be paid from the general fund at the General Office, the same not to exceed the sum of $4.00 per day and expenses.

Local Union 541, Washington, Pa.

Sec. 138. The officers of a local union shall be: A president, vice-president, recording secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, conductor, warden and at least three trustees and three auditors. Seven members shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 139. Said officers shall serve for a term of six months, or until their successors are elected, installed and duly qualified, with the exception of the trustees and auditors, who shall be elected for a term of eighteen months, except those first elected, who shall serve for six months, twelve months and eighteen months respectively. Neither the treasurer nor the financial secretary can act as trustee or auditor.

Sec. 140 to be stricken.

Sec. 141 to be numbered 140.

Sec. 142 to be numbered 141 and to read as follows:

Sec. 141. No member shall be eligible to nomination for any office unless he is a journeyman carpenter (as per Sec. 61) working at the trade or employed by the organization, and has been six months a member in good standing of the U. B. prior to nomination, unless the L. U. has not been in existence the time herein required.

Sec. 158(c). The recording secretary shall notify all members of the L. U. to be present at the first meeting night of each quarter for the purpose of comparing their due-books with the books of the F. S. A fine of not less than 25 cents shall be imposed on each member who fails to attend this quarterly meeting.

Sec. 169(c). A fine imposed for non-attendance at first meeting night of quarter, or other fines levied, can be remitted or reconsidered by a two-thirds vote of the members present, when a legal excuse is offered.

Local Union 815, Haywards, Cal.

Sec. 4 to be amended by striking out the words biennially on the third Monday in September and insert "once in three years on the second Monday in November."

Sec. 6 to be amended as follows:

Sec. 6. A local union shall be entitled to one delegate only to the general convention, whose traveling expenses, together with an allowance of $4.00 per day, while actually attending the convention, shall be paid from a fund to be created by

the G. E. B., to be used solely for that purpose.

Sec. 8 to be amended by adding after the word "election" on fifth line the words, "Also having held office, at least one term, either as president, financial secretary, treasurer or recording secretary, during the four years prior to the election."

Sec. 11 to be amended to read:

Sec. 11. The mileage and expenses accruing from the attendance of said delegate shall be paid out of the special fund created for that purpose, as per Sec. 6.

Sec. 15 to be amended by striking out the words "General Officers" and by inserting: G. P., 1st V. P., 2d V. P., G. S. and G. T. The figure 2 on ninth and sixteenth lines also to be stricken and the figure 3 inserted in its place.

Sec. 15(b) to be amended by striking out the words "two years" on ninth line and by inserting the words "three years" in place of words stricken.

New section to follow Sec. 15:

The name and number of union of the candidate or candidates for the G. E. B. shall be submitted in same manner as used for election of other officers; each division voting only for the candidate or candidates for that division.

Sec. 30 to be amended by omitting the word "two" and inserting in lieu the word "three."

New section to be inserted where deemed appropriate:

The G. E. B. shall make or secure the requisite data as to amount of founds necessary to carry out Sec. 11 as herein proposed, to amend and establish a per capita to be paid by all local unions into the general fund of the U. B., to be used for convention delegates' expenses and mileage only.

In explanation of the above proposed amendments we would say that, if adopted, the term of office of general officers will be extended from two to three years. Also the general conventions will be held once in three years instead of biennially. Further, every Local Union, regardless of wealth or location, will have equal voice and vote in the conventions, which they have not at the present time, as they cannot afford to defray the expenses of their delegates. No Local union would have any more votes than another, regardless of size or wealth. We offer the amendment to Sec. 8 believing that any honor to be bestowed should be given to men known as workers in the union's cause.

Local Union 362, Pueblo, Colo.

Sec. 64 to be amended to read:

Sec. 64. Any apprentice of good moral character, between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one, may be admitted to membership, and on attaining the age of twenty-one years, if in good standing and otherwise qualified as per Sec. 61, will be classed as a beneficial member.

Local Union 78, Troy, N. Y.

Sec. 2 to be amended by adding:

1st G. V. P.—1st General Vice-President.

2d G. V. P.—2d General Vice-President.

G. O.—General Office.

Sec. 7 to be amended by striking out the letters "G. S." on last line and inserting the letters "G. O."

Sec. 14 to be amended by striking out the entire first line and inserting in its place: "The General Officers shall."

Sec. 15(c) (new section). The election of officers shall be held on the second Monday in November between the hours of 12, noon, and 10 p. m. in every Local Union of the U. B. All votes cast other than between these hours will be "void." All members of the U. B. must vote under the general election under a fine of two dollars, unless sick, or more than twenty-five miles distant from place where vote is to be cast. The F. S. of each L. U. must send to the G. O. each member's excuse for not voting under seal of L. U.

Sec. 21 to be amended by inserting a period after the letters U. B. on eighth line, by striking out the words "or to" on same line and inserting the words, "He shall" in their place.

Sec. 31 to be amended by striking out the letters "G. P. and G. S." on sixth line and inserting in their place "General Officers."

Sec. 34 to be amended by striking out seventh and eighth lines.

Sec. 41 to be amended by inserting after the word "Joiners," on second line, the following: "Stair builders, ship carpenters and joiners, millwrights, planing mill bench hands, cabinet makers, carbuilders, or running wood-working machinery."

Sec. 48 to be amended by striking out the word "shall" on fourth line and inserting the word "must" in its place.

Sec. 50 to be amended by striking out fourth line and inserting the following: "When a L. U. has complied with the decision of the G. P. they may appeal to the G. E. B. in accordance with Secs. 70, 80 and 81 of this constitution."

Sec. 51(a). New section to be formed by G. E. B. decision of July 16, 1901, reading thus:

"All benefits are forfeited by a suspended union," and by adding:

"A reinstated union will be entitled to only those benefits which are prescribed for a new union, unless otherwise ordered by the G. E. B."

Sec. 51(b) (new section). A L. U. not holding meetings at least once a month forfeits its charter and all benefits in the U. B.

Sec. 51 to be amended by inserting after the letters G. S. on third line the following: "Or to the organizer in that locality authorized to issue same," and by striking out on fourth line the words, "Who shall issue same."

Sec. 52 to be amended by striking out old section and substituting the following:

Sec. 52. The initiation fee of all members shall not be less than five (5) dollars. In all localities where the union scale of wages is less than thirty cents per hour, the members' dues must not be less than fifteen (15) cents per week. In all localities where the union scale of wages is thirty (30) cents or more per hour the members' dues must not be less than twenty-five (25) cents per week. In no case shall any of the above amounts of dues be put aside for sick, out of work or tool benefits; these minimum rates of dues are to be used for running expenses and for the establishment of a local defense fund for the betterment of the conditions of the members.

Sec. 53 to be amended by adding G. E. B. decision of November 24, 1888, reading: "Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month."

Sec. 55 to be amended by striking out the word "three" on third line and inserting the word "six" in its place.

Sec. 68 to be amended by adding: "Except where the G. P. grants permission."

Sec. 72 to be amended by adding on last line: "And duplicate must be forwarded to the G. O."

Sec. 78(a) (new section). A member can remain a contractor, or enter into contracting business, provided he pays the union scale of wages, obeys trade rules, hires union men exclusively and complies with the constitution, and does not lump out work or piecework, or sub-contract work for any carpenter contractor. And further provided, that he is not, nor does not become, a member of any contractors' or employers' union. Any violation of this rule to be punished by fine or expulsion.

Sec. 78(b) (new section). Unions are not compelled to accept the resignation of a member when he is suspected to tender same to be left free to violate trade rules. Where a member has resigned or a carpenter works to the detriment of the members, as covered by the constitution of the U. B. the L. U. or D. C. may place a special initiation fee against such persons.

Sec. 78(c) (new section). Every part of the ritual and every order of the G. E. B. is just as binding on the members as is the constitution of the U. B.

Sec. 78(d) (new section). No member of the U. B. can be denied the right to belong to the national guard if he chooses to do so, but his benefits must be subject to Sec. 104 of this constitution.

Sec. 80(a) (new section). When appeal is taken from the action of a L. U. or D. C. the appellant shall be compelled to send to the G. P. within ten (10) days, a full and complete copy of the minutes and charges as presented at the trial. Also answer to the appeal and a copy of the same to the member or L. U. or D. C., who are on trial and taking appeal; failing to comply with the above, the G. P. shall have the power to decide the case of appeal on the papers before him. The D. C. or L. U. failing to comply with above provision forfeits all further right to appeal from action of G. P.

Sec. 88(a) (new section). Each member of a L. U. is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of the officers of his L. U. All L. U.'s are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid or calling on L. U.'s in any form to pur-

chase tickets or other matter, or solicit the support of any D. C., L. U. or member thereof, unless by approval of the G. E. B.

Sec. 89 to be stricken out and the following substituted:

Sec. 89. When a member owes a sum equal to three months' dues he shall be deprived of all local benefits and must pay into the treasury of the L. U. a fine of ten (10) cents per month for every month he remained three or more months in arrears.

Sec. 93 to be amended by inserting after the word "all" in fifth line, the word "local" (benefits).

Sec. 94 to be stricken out and the following inserted:

Sec. 94. The wife funeral benefit shall be twenty-five (25) dollars on the husband's membership of not less than two (2) years, fifty (50) dollars on a membership of four (4) years and one hundred (100) dollars on a membership of ten (10) years or more.

Sec. 95 to be stricken out and the following inserted:

Sec. 95. The funeral benefits for all members joining the U. B. not under 21 years of age and not over fifty (50) at the time of their initiation, and in accordance with Sec. 92 shall be as follows: On two years' membership in good standing fifty (50) dollars, on three years one hundred (100) dollars, on four years one hundred and fifty (150) dollars and on five years' membership or longer two hundred (200) dollars.

Sec. 96 to be amended by striking out the word "one," on first line, and inserting the word "two," by striking out the word "two" on second line and inserting the word "four," by striking out the word "three" on second line and inserting the work "six" and by striking out the word "five" in third line and inserting the word "eight."

Sec. 97 to be amended by adding the following:

Where a L. U. desires to pay sick benefit to its members it must establish a separate and distinct fund for sick benefit into which the members must pay the dues for the maintenance of the same. In no case can any of the regular dues be used to pay sick benefit.

Sec. 98 to be stricken and the following substituted:

Sec. 98. A semi-beneficial member (see Sec. 65) shall be entitled to the following benefit: A funeral allowance of twenty-five (25) dollars on one year's membership, fifty (50) dollars on two years' membership, seventy-five (75) dollars on four years' membership and one hundred (100) dollars on six or more years' membership. He shall be entitled to a wife funeral benefit of fifty dollars only after a five years' membership in good standing. He shall not be entitled to the benefits specified in Sections 94, 95 and 96.

Sec. 105 to be amended by striking out the word "one" in third line and inserting the word "two" in its place.

Sec. 105(a) (new section). In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S. as evidence.

Sec. 107 to be amended by inserting after the word "brother" in third line the following: Or through his joining or being a member of the army or "State or national guard."

Sec. 110 to be amended by adding the following:

"The G. S. shall have the power to order the L. U. to send their books to the G. O. for examination in case of a doubtful claim for benefit. He shall refuse to pay such claim until the L. U. sends the necessary books.

Sec. 113 to be stricken out and the following substituted:

Sec. 113. A member who desires to transfer his membership to any other L. U. in the U. B. must apply to the F. S. of his L. U. and present his due-book and have a clearance card properly filled out. It is compulsory for the F. S. to issue said card, provided the member pays all arrearages, together with the current and ensuing month's dues in advance.

Sec. 115 to be stricken out and the following substituted:

Sec. 115. A member who leaves the jurisdiction of his L. U. to work in another locality, must be governed by the local rules of the district in which he works. If the rules of that district be that working cards will be issued only to members of L. U.'s in that district, he must deposit his

clearance card with the F. S. of a L. U. in that district before going to work, under five dollars' fine. When he deposits his clearance card with the F. S. of any L. U. in the U. B. he shall be considered a member of that L. U.

Sec. 116(a) (new section). A member going to work in a locality where working cards are issued to members of outside L. U.'s must apply to the business agent or person having power to issue said card, before going to work, subject to a fine of five dollars. He shall pay seventy-five (75) cents for the working card of the quarter in which he works in that locality. He shall be subject to all assessments levied during the quarter covered by working card that is issued to him. He shall not be entitled to strike pay when called out on strike except in such strikes as are supported financially by the G. E. B. and then not to exceed four dollars per week.

Sec. 117 to be stricken out and substituted by the following:

Sec. 117. Any D. C. or any L. U., where no D. C. exists, shall have the power to adopt local laws, compelling all members of the U. B. working in their district to deposit their clearance card with the F. S. of a L. U. in their district, before going to work. They shall have power to adopt a local law providing for the issuance of a quarterly working card at a fixed cost of not more than seventy-five (75) cents a card, per quarter, or any part of the quarter in which the card is sold to members of L. U.'s not in said district. All districts or L. U.'s where no district organization exists, must adopt either the sale of working cards or the deposit of clearance cards, as all brothers coming from outside localities must be treated alike.

The law of this section, if adopted, must be printed on the back of all working cards when approved by the G. P.

Sec. 134 to be amended by adding, after the letters "G. E. B." on last line, the following:

But in no case shall the G. P., G. S. or G. T., or the G. E. B. donate any of the general funds to a L. U. or D. C. until such time as every L. U. in the D. C. or the L. U. where a D. C. does not exist, uses up all the funds in their treasury in support of a strike or lockout in their district, except such funds as sick benefit or tool benefit, where the members are paying to such fund directly and none of such fund or funds were taken from the regular monthly dues.

Sec. 134(a) (new section). In any strike or lockout where financial aid is given from the G. O., said strike or lockout becomes the concern of the G. P., and he may in person or through his deputy settle the strike or lockout when he believes it to be to the best interest of the U. B. without the vote of the L. U. or D. C.

Sec. 135 to be amended by inserting after the word "report," on third line, the following:

"On blanks furnished by the G. S. with the signatures of each person who receives strike pay and the amount he receives and it must be" (signed by, etc.).

Sec. 135(a) (new section). Where a strike or lockout taking place involves more than 10 per cent. of the members in the district or L. U., where a D. C. does not exist, each and every member who is working during the strike or lockout shall pay a tax of not less than twenty (20) cents a day for every day the member is working. Said tax to be placed in the strike fund of that district and used only in support of the members on strike or locked out.

Sec. 135(b) (new section). In movements for wages and hours where members are working at wood work, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempted from trade rules, but not from strike tax, as per Sec. 135(a), and Sec. 134(a) shall also apply.

Sec. 137 to be amended by adding, after the word "journal," the following:

This does not govern the election of general officers as covered in Sec. 15, 15(a) and 15(b).

The collar and cuff industry is controlled by manufacturers who have been on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor for the past four years.

The Union Collar Company of Cadillac, Mich., manufacturers of the "Labor Brand," and Ide Bros. of Albany, N. Y., manufacturers of the "Bell Brand" collars and cuffs, are equipped with up-to-date machinery and are fully capable of supplying all styles and sizes. They are union firms.

What Our Organizers are Doing

N. Arcand.

On May the 21st I attended and addressed an open meeting called by Local Union 134, Montreal, Brother Joseph Ainey, the permanent secretary of the Montreal D. C., presiding. The attendance was large, considerable enthusiasm was manifested and the meeting was quite a success for the Local Union inasmuch as twenty new members were initiated.

On the 23d I visited Local Union 1160, St. Jean, finding it in good shape and all members square on the books. I noticed, however, that the members were becoming neglectful in their attendance of the regular meetings, and in order to stir them up to a higher degree of activity I have arranged for an open meeting to be held in the near future. From St. Jean I proceeded to Valleyfield, where I also found that the meetings were lacking attendance. The meeting at which I was present was attended well enough and had a good effect; two new members were enlisted and a committee of propaganda appointed. The local decided to hold an open meeting on the 16th of June, when I will be assisted on the platform by our popular labor deputy to the Canadian government.

On May 26 I went to Terrebonne with a view of organizing a new Local Union. While a good number of the members of the craft had responded to my call for a meeting only five of them were willing to place their names on the charter list, but on my departure the unwilling ones met and assured me that they would join the five others, and requested me to make another attempt at organization. I promised to return at an early date and advised them to do some missionary work in the interval, thus helping to insure success.

I then went to L'Ange Guardien on the 2d of June, installing the new Local Union I recently instituted in that locality. There are bright prospects ahead for this local; I have been advised that its membership is increasing.

My presence in Quebec having been requested I proceeded to that city and addressed a well-attended open meeting; eleven new recruits were enrolled.

I next went to Three Rivers, where also a successful open meeting was held. Special efforts are being made here to persuade delinquent and dropped-out members to return to the fold, and there is a probability that this will occur at the mass meeting soon to be held here with a view to organizing the entire building craft of the city.

On the 12th of June I addressed a meeting in Lorel, called by Local Union 761, at which some new members were gained. The local's regular meeting immediately following the mass meeting, I installed their new officers.

On June the 16th I again stopped at Valleyfield, addressing a mass meeting of men of all trades and callings. It proved a great success for the movement in general and the carpenters in particular. We received four applications for our Local Union.

I am pleased to state that in most every locality where I have addressed a meeting the Local Unions have increased their membership. This shows that the spirit of unionism is spreading in the province of Quebec and the workers are beginning to realize the importance and usefulness of trade organization.

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R. Fuelle.

Since my last report I have completed my work in Boston, establishing in that city the eight-hour day in all shops and mills where our members are employed. With the assistance of the millmen Boston and vicinity has forced itself into the front row, and, in return, due recognition was given the millmen in this year's agreement between our organization and the Master Carpenters' Association.

By instruction from our G. P. on April 16 I left Boston for Cincinnati to take charge of the millmen movement for better conditions, their demand being expected to take effect on May 1. By waiting on the millowners I soon became convinced that we were up to a fight, as not a single one of them was inclined to sign the agreement presented to them by the D. C. I also found some of our members being opposed to lending a helping hand in this movement, it being solely in the interest of the millmen. These narrow-minded, selfish brothers fail to realize that by assisting others in obtaining the more favorable conditions they themselves enjoy, they strengthen their own position.

On May 1 every millman under the Cincinnati D. C.'s jurisdiction came out for an increase in wages and recognition of our union, and after a determined struggle lasting six weeks we succeeded in getting nearly all the men back to work under union conditions. On this 14th day of June only twenty-one of the men out remain on the strike roll, and, no doubt, after the lapse of ten days more these also will resume work under the same conditions.

One of the firms entering into an agreement with us was the Robert Mitchell Furniture Company, who signed up on June 5, agreeing to employ members of the U. B. only and granting an advance in wages of from 2 to 7 cents an hour. The Robert Mitchell firm is the largest manufacturers of hardwood trim and cabinetwork in the city, employing about 200 of our members. Among other firms signing our agreement were ten planing mill owners and all the men formerly in their employ have returned to work.

Nine hours per day is now the established working time in the shops and mills of the city of Cincinnati, and that city will, from now on, rapidly come to the front. The foundation for one of the best shop organizations in our U. B. has been laid and is now ready for building upon it.

The success of the millmen, as related here, has apparently convinced the outside carpenters that the millmen are possessed of a remarkable fighting ability which, like in other cities, may yet assert itself to the benefit of our outside members, should any trouble between them and their employers arise. The next step will now be to demand that all building trim handled by the outside carpenters bear our union label. Any good union men will look for the label as it is a guarantee that the material has been gotten up under union conditions and union conditions anywhere mean fair conditions for yourselves and for the homes of your families.

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N. J. Williams.

The first week in the month of May I was confined to my room with an attack of biliousness. On my recovery, the second week, I audited the books of Local Union 1510 of Birmingham, Ala., and found them, as to accounting for the finances, correct and a snug sum to the credit in bank, the actual cash being exhibited to me and deposited in my presence, as stated in detail in my weekly report. I found some irregularities in keeping the accounts of the members, but the financial secretary and treasurer readily corrected their method of bookkeeping to conform to that required by the U. B. I visited Gadsden, Ala., where Brother George Hendon and Brother Winpey, a member of L. U. 89 of Mobile, had a list of names for charter. I joined with them and increased the number of names, and on Saturday, May 19, installed L. U. 1356, with 22 names on the roll. I visited Anniston on my way to Gadsden on this second trip, and found Local Union 899 on the eve of making a demand for a shorter work day, and a scale of wages with only about one-third of the craft of the place in the Union. I persuaded them to get better organized before taking this step. On the 21st, 22d and 23d I visited Tuscaloosa, Ala., and had very little trouble in getting list started for two locals there (white and colored), and left them both in good hands to return about the 1st of July to install the L. U.'s. On the 24th and 26th I visited Meridian, Miss., where I found President D. W. Baker and Financial Secretary H. F. Hawkins and Treasurer Johnson doing good work, getting members into the New Local 1236, and L. Alston, R. S., and W. H. Crawford, F. S., 1366, making a strong fight to build up and strengthen their local in harmony with 1236. There being plenty of work it looked as if both might succeed, but they need the advice and as-

sistance of an experienced trade unionist to avoid the fallacies so common—hasty action, undeveloped schemes and divisions on account of races. On the 27th and 28th I visited Jackson, Miss. Jim Thomas, R. S. L. U. 1170, was the only official I found there. He reported a very sick local and urged me to remain there and help get the boys together, but owing to instructions from the G. P. to proceed to Georgetown and the absence of Brothers P. C. Moses, F. S., and G. Hunter, R. S., of Local Union 824, they both being in Vicksburg, that city being the objective point of this visit, I hastened on. When I met Brother Moses, he assured me that he would return to Jackson in a few days and would take up, with Brother Thomas, the reorganization of both 824 and 1170 in that city, but insisted on my return there in a few weeks to aid them. I arrived in Vicksburg, Miss., May 28 and found Brother Frank Curtis of 1047 and Alex. Farrell of 970 the next morning and learned that both these locals were about done; in fact, Local 1047 had returned its charter for want of attendance of a quorum and 970 was in the death struggle with a large amount of work just beginning. Among the buildings an eight-story office building just about ready for a large number of carpenters, being built by a fair contractor. I would have been glad to have remained there and reorganized our people. The object of my visit was hard to locate and then impossible for me to reach it only by private boat of ten hours' sail. I was offered a ride on a boat of that character, but would have been subject to the will of the owner as to time of my return, which was to be determined by circumstances, which might detain me for a week, and I would not assume the responsibility. On May 31 I started to Georgetown, but on account of the bridge builders of the A. & V. railroad having a section of a bridge torn out and the train having to wait two hours and a half for it to be adjusted before it could cross I missed connection at Birmingham, and, finding that W. M. Doyle, F. S. of Local 454 had failed to make settlement, I had Treasurer Peterson to insist on a settlement by swearing out a warrant for his arrest on Saturday, June 2. I left at 4 o'clock that afternoon and at this time do not know the result. Laying over in Atlanta all day on Sunday and again leaving that night, missing connection next morning in Augusta, I was detained there seven hours and arrived here Monday evening, June 3. I then learned that the men had returned to work under old conditions, causing some demoralization among the membership. Will hold meeting tonight and make an effort to correct the mistakes and get them better organized. L. U. 1468 has a fairly good membership. The members of 1739 being mostly non-resident, left town when trouble arose and have not returned. This had a discouraging effect on the small number who remained in town. While I can not forecast results I hope to get the matter straight this week. Will meet with 1739 tomorrow night.

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Harry L. Cook.

At the time I concluded and forwarded my last report for publication in the journal I was in the city of Cleveland, O., where the rank and file, officers, business agents and myself were battling with the Employers' Association for the maintenance of the present schedule, eight hours per day and 45 cents minimum per hour. The bosses, in their stubborn determination to down and disrupt the local organization, offered all sorts of inducements to our men, such as $5.00 per day and steady work, if they would abandon the U. B. and join the bosses' union, which held its meetings in the Builders' Exchange. I am sorry to say that some of the members could not resist the temptation of these fake propositions and deserted our ranks. The bosses became so elated over their imaginary success that they forgot that there were still some loyal union men left in the city who were just as determined to maintain union conditions as the employers were to eliminate them—men ever ready to fight for a decent living and for the freedom of which we hear so much about.

In April the association bosses stated that the scale adopted by them and paid their men was 42½ cents minimum, while in fact this amount was the maximum and the minimum 30 cents. The men who were thus deceived by these employers and who were scabbing on our organization, had to be conducted by police and Pinkerton detectives to and from their place of work, same as the bricklayers on the Arcade job. The promise

of steady work proved a fake, and the whole open shop scheme a failure. At this juncture the D. C. realized that the time had come to make a united effort to regain lost ground, and an energetic campaign was entered into with this object in view.

Every member acted as a special business agent, canvassing the city and each Local Union held special and open meetings which resulted in a gain of several hundred new members, and at this time the good work is still going on.

In this connection I would warn all transient brothers not to be misled by fake advertisements in the daily press for carpenters. There is a secretary, wherever we have a Local Union, to communicate with and ascertain conditions; write to him before you leave your present locality; an unwarranted influx will demoralize any town, and we must be ever careful not to help bring such conditions about.

In Massillon, O., I addressed a well-attended special meeting of Local Union 881, one of the hustling locals in this section of the State. Spring trade is fair, hours nine per day, wages 30 cents per hour minimum; most every craftsman in town belongs to the union.

Pursuant to instructions received from the G. P. I next went to Toledo, O. Here trade also is fairly good. The D. C. is enforcing the union schedule—eight hours per day and 35 cents minimum—to the letter, although somewhat hampered in this determination by the dropped-out members working for the open shop bosses.

I nevertheless took up the work of organizing the city, assisted by the officers of the D. C., the Local Unions and business agent. We made a thorough canvass of all jobs, winding up with a gain of over a hundred candidates for the Local Unions comprising the district. Toledo is now in a fairly good shape for our outside members.

Our success having attracted the attention of the members of the A. W. W. Local 130, they invited me to address one of their meetings. Being unable to attend their regular meeting, a special meeting of wood workers was called, which, as regards attendance, was a decided success. I addressed the meeting, dwelling on the conditions prevailing in mills and the plan of amalgamation with our U. B. when an interruption was caused by the announcement that Thos. I Kidd was present and would like to have the floor. A motion was made that the floor be granted him, but upon vote was lost and thus Thomas I. Kidd was turned down by his own fellow members. They evidently felt that this being a meeting of mill workers, traveling salesmen were not needed.

Though the working hours in Huntington, Ind., to which place I wended my way next, are ten per day and trade brisk, the open meeting called was a failure owing to lack of interest of the members in that locality.

Arriving in Hopkinsville, Ky., I found our members had just presented a demand to mill owners and contractors for a nine-hour day, and 26 cents minimum per hour. The demand was acceded to by the employers, with the exception of the Forbes Manufacturing Co., a large mill and contracting firm manufacturing mogul wagons, lawn awnings; in fact, about any old thing. Mr. Forbes is the czar of this town and wants the open shop. As this unfair firm is sending its manufactures all over the country the brothers of the U. B. may have an opportunity to assist our members in Hopkinsville by discriminating against that firm and their material.

In Nashville also, the demand of our men for nine hours a day, 30 cents minimum had been granted. In some cases more than the scale is paid; the small contractors remain stubborn, however, and refuse to pay the union rate. They have very little work. During my stay in the city Local Unions 350 and 1612 held a joint meeting which was well attended by members of 350. The members of Local Union 1612, millmen, showed by their absence that they have not as yet realized that battles can not be won by soldiers remaining at home. At this time of writing there is not a member out of employment, and as the union's business is conducted in an intelligent and efficacious manner we may expect to soon see Nashville in the front ranks of organized towns in the South.

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W. J. Shields.

During the past month we of this section have been receiving an education on the progressiveness of organization in our contests as waged in Lynn and Boston, and in contrasting our organization with the contend-

ing force the truth comes home that we are not what we should be in a number of particulars. It is not going too far to expect that an organization of our age should be up to date in methods of successful management and to have back of us a qualified membership. But in engaging in contests with the other side these experiences show up many imperfections that must be improved upon if we are to continue to do business to the profit and advantage of our membership for in this age our every move is countered by an injunction which operates to the effect of anything and everything that pertains to the restricting of our liberties, and our time is largely taken up in furnishing farcical hearings in the courts that the law fraternity may grow fat while we and our organization are depreciating the other way. With the understanding that the open shop, the issue responsible to the bulk of labor troubles, is, to all intents and purposes, a closed shop; also that our experience proves that once the open shop prevails, it forces every union man out of employment; so with this understanding our opposition to the open shop as contended for by the Citizens' Alliance is naturally based on the ground that our defense represents a fight to preserve the very existence of our unions. In the two cities mentioned —Lynn contesting the open shop and injunction, Boston contesting the injunctions, the membership of both sections are persistently fighting that not only their interest may be safeguarded, but that their victory may be so conclusive that a possibility of a spread of the infection may be prevented. In this conflict as waged one thing stands out clear and distinct, and that is that the membership of this section must choose between one of two things. It is either a question of better financing the organization or submitting to the impositions of the Citizens' Alliance. My investigation into the methods as operated by the Parryites is to the effect that they are no weak antagonists, backed, as they are, with an understanding of all our weaknesses, with a skilled force capable of taking advantage of the same; also with their power of unlimited money necessary to the securing of the keenest brains our country produces. This ability to advise with and to defend their every move, including issues before our courts. Their ability to enjoin at their will, and also to hold in operation the temporary or permanent injunctions for the time necessary to the fullest satisfaction of the interest they represent. Their splendidly equipped recruiting stations designated as employment bureaus operating in all the principal cities of our country, under the control of their efficient corps of attendants possessed with up-to-date tact, wholly unscrupulous in operating against the interests of the organized workers, with their bull-pen institutions to house their hirelings, known as the professional strike breakers, guarded by their armed squads, titled detectives; creatures who, if justice was done them, would be put behind the bars as vagrants and loafers who are no respecters of law and order. These armed guards, with the strike-breakers are deserving of the deepest public condemnation. Such, briefly, is the organization we are contending with.

The three strong points in the Lynn controversy are: First, public opinion operating to the extent of insisting on union labor; second, fully two-thirds of the carpenter employers on our fair list; third, the time of doing battle is our time, making it possible to keep our boys at work. It is on these points we intend to win. Up to date four employers have capitulated. We expect others to follow. Our membership is just as determined as they were at the beginning and to them there is no such word as fail.

During the month I have consulted with the Somerville membership in the matter of their movement for 41 cents per hour. Brother Marks, who is serving as business agent, is doing good work in organizing this movement. He informs me that several firms in Somerville are at present recognizing the new scale. In my judgment a properly managed movement would establish the new conditions throughout.

I assisted at the 24th anniversary of Local Union 33. The committee in charge gave an interesting and profitable time to all present, and thanks are due to them for the able and efficient way they handled the affair. There was music, singing, reading, speaking and feasting. The one discouraging feature was the lack of attendance on the part of many of the members. We naturally expect more from a membership of

the age of Local 33 than from some of the younger unions.

I visited Local 632 of Providence, R. I., and found them elated over their success in securing through arbitration the Saturday half-holiday. This membership has made remarkable strides in the past few years, advancing from the position of having been stigmatized as the slowest city in the country to the up-to-date conditions as enjoyed at the present time. This change can be accounted for on the lines of superior management, backed by the stability of membership. It is, after all, on this latter phrase that our local and general movement rests—the stability of membership. This now, more than ever before, is needed, and when we consider our glorious past, and deal with the question of the possibility of our glorious future it becomes our imperative duty to give the best within us to the perfecting of the organization without which we become the prey of the designing and unscrupulous classes. We need to live within the understanding that our man power is a predominate power, capable of satisfying our every desire, and that through proper respect of law and principle we can continue on and on, using this power in a moderate sense until every obstacle is swept aside and labor's rights fully established.

George E. McNeill.

George E. McNeill, one of the earliest champions of labor's cause, known throughout this continent as the father of the eight-hour movement, has passed away in Sommerville, Mass., on May 19th. He was a deep thinker, a man of rare abilities as a writer and speaker, and as such rendered the most valuable services to the labor movement during a generation's lifetime. He was a noble character whose ardent devotion to the cause of the toiling masses and genial manners won him the respect of friend and foe.

George E. McNeill was born in Amesbury, Mass., on August 4, 1836, and as a boy ten years old he worked in the carding rooms of the woolen mills in that town. It was during his work in these mills that the great strike of 1851 against the abolition of the luncheon privilege occurred, when he organized the boys in the carding room into a mutual benefit organization. After graduating from the grammar school he spent one year in a private school, working between school hours in a shoemaker's shop.

Coming to Boston in 1856 he became connected with the temperance movement, and through the study of the temperance question came into the labor movement. He first became known to the public through the workingmen's paper, the Daily Evening Voice of Boston, for which he was writing on religious, political and economic subjects. He, with Ira Steward, George Gunton and others, took a leading part in the Massachusetts Grand Eight-Hour League. He was appointed deputy of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, under General Oliver, serving until May, 1873. He also served seven months as a detailed State constable to look after the enforcement of the laws in reference to the employment of children. He was the president of the Boston Eight-Hour League, and also State secretary of the Sovereigns of Industry.

In 1877 he was elected president of the International Labor Union of America, just organized and having for its object the gathering in its folds of the unskilled laborers, an organization that was rather short lived, the Knights of Labor taking the wind out of its sails. In his capacity as president of the International Labor Union he became connected with its official organ, the Labor Standard, published at different times in New York City, Fall River, Mass., and Paterson, N. J.

As an arbitrator of differences between employers and employes he won the respect of both, by his sound judgment and fairness. One of his most notable achievements in this respect was the settlement, as arbitrator, of the big strike of street car employes in 1885. He represented the American Federation of Labor as a delegate to the British Trade Union Congress in 1886.

In George E. McNeill the labor movement has lost one of its stanchest friends and most able advocates; we sincerely mourn the irreparable loss.

Local Union 1026, Urbana, Ill., has a member six feet five inches tall, weighing 380 pounds. If any local union can beat this send twenty-five cents to the F. S.

FRANK E. BLACK, L. U. 1026.
Urbana, Ill.

Correspondence

From Hot Springs, Ark.

Editor The Carpenter:

Located in a valley of one of the spurs of the picturesque Ozark mountains, in the oft-times termed back woods of Arkansas, there is the world-famous and beautiful city of Hot Springs.

We are proud of our little city, proud of its health-giving waters, proud of our citizenship and last, but not least, proud of the little band of union men of all crafts it harbors, but especially proud of our union carpenters.

Our Local Union, 891, was organized five years ago with nineteen members. Though many obstacles, retarding its progress, had to be overcome; our courage never failed; we forged ahead slowly, but surely, until today Hot Springs is one of the best-organized cities of its size in the South.

The location and character of our city make it evident that we are annoyed by the so-called floater, more than other cities or towns. Many times we have caught them coming in in their cunning ways, going to work in some remote part of the town, sometimes without any cards, sometimes with their clearance in their pockets. We compel them to deposit their cards, and, in certain cases, to contribute to our treasury in the shape of a fine. It has occurred that this fine was greater than the offender thought to be right; however, it is our policy to do to others as we would care to be done by. This policy is in accordance with union principle, and we insist on the depositing of a clearance in the time specified by our laws and enforce the penalties for any violation.

Having at all times endeavored to consider the interests of our employers and the



Hall of Local Union 891, Hot Springs, Ark.

public, and having always conducted our business in a business-like manner, we are commanding the good will and respect of all.

Within the period of our existence as a Local Union we have increased our scale from 27½ cents per hour for a nine-hour day's work to 31¼ cents per hour and eight hours' work per day. Then to 40 cents per hour, our present scale. All these changes have been brought about by mutual consent and never had we to resort to any strike or were locked out.

By judicious management, in the fall of 1904, we had accumulated the round sum of $1,000.00, and some of our boys began to advocate the erection of a meeting hall of our own and home for the union. The agitation to that effect was kept up until the summer of 1905, when a committee was appointed to select a site for the building. In the meantime, our funds having still increased, in October of that year we purchased a lot on Pleasant street forty-five feet front, paying for it $1,800.00 in cash.

We then formulated plans for the erection of a suitable hall, and after their approval the building was started in February and completed on May 1, this year.

The building (see illustration) is forty-two feet front by eighty feet deep. The first floor has an entire sash front and consists of two store rooms. The second floor is built exclusively for meeting room purposes and has the best accommodations of any hall of its size in the State. The main hall is 42x47 feet with a general reception room in front, a smoking room on one side and a ladies' reception room on the other.

The entire building is supplied with electric light, has water and the latest up-to-date plumbing, and the hall is furnished with settees of a modern pattern.

In fact, our hall, the first one in the State to be built and owned by organized labor, is one that we have a right to be proud of.

While we are small in numbers, results show that we have been earnest and zealous in our efforts, and now we can point with pride to the realization of our fondest hopes and general success, and we hope and trust, that the interest in unionism manifested by our membership of less than a hundred in the past and which has so well been rewarded, will continue in the future.

In conclusion, Brother Editor, permit me to say that though I was not a member of the Local Union of which I have been chronicling a short history at the time of its organization, then being in the contracting business, I was one of the first to comply with union rules, employing union men exclusively. Being counted out later on by larger contractors I at once joined the union and have been identified with it at all times ever since.

Work is rather scarce here at present; still I think there will be employment enough for resident brothers if outsiders will stay away. Fraternally yours,

W. W. CLAY, R. S. L. U. 891.

Hot Springs, Ark.

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From Torrington, Conn.

Editor The Carpenter:

Though Local Union 216 of Torrington, Conn., during its seven years of existence, may never have sent any news item to The Carpenter, we are, nevertheless, taking a lively interest in the journal as well as in the welfare of our U. B.

We are in good shape here and have made a steady advance as regards working conditions. Since we organized we have made three different demands upon our employers, one for an increase in pay and two for a reduction of hours, meeting with complete success in every instance. Our latest move, this winter, was for the establishment of a minimum rate of wages. Formerly we received $2.50 per day of eight hours, but on February 1 we adopted a resolutin to the effect that the contractors be notified that on May 1 we would demand a minimum rate of $2.75 per day; all overtime to be paid time and a half and work on Sundays and holidays to be paid at double rate.

We further passed a resolution demanding that apprentices shall not be over twenty years of age at time of entering apprenticeship, and allowing one apprentice to five journeymen. This provision also to take effect on May 1, 1906.

Later on a committee called on each contractor and they all expressed themselves satisfied and verbally agreed to stand by and live up to the new terms. We have no reason to doubt their sincerity in this respect as the best of feeling exists between men and employers.

We can not help feeling proud of the record made by our Local Union. Prior to our organizing wages were $1.75 and $2.00 per day of eight hours. Since May 1 last, our minimum rate is $2.75 per day for outside carpenters. We secured the eight-hour day two years ago. All this has been accomplished without the least of friction at any time, and why, you may ask. Simply because there is scarcely an eligible carpenter in this town who is not enrolled in the union and because of our members all standing by one another and working harmoniously together for the protection of their common interests.

The mill men in our Local Union have also made a request upon their employers for a 10 per cent. increase, to take effect on June 1, 1906, with good prospects for success. Their working hours are nine per day.

Our total membership has reached the hundred mark. It is composed of about two equal halves of outside carpenters and mill men, or fifty of the first and fifty of the latter.

Fraternally yours,

A. H. BRAY, R. S. L. U. 216.

Torrington, Conn.

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Capital vs. Labor.

Editor The Carpenter:

As a member of Local Union 1302, Spadra, Ark., I would suggest that our U. B. take a more definite stand for the preservation of the rights of the working people. I think it to be the duty of every labor organization to take an interest in the welfare of another, to assist one another in case of need and wherever possible.

Undoubtedly the members of the U. B. are aware of the proceedings of the Mine Owners' Association in Colorado and Idaho in their relentless war against the Western Federation of Miners. They certainly have learned of the numerous outrages committed by the mine owners and the authorities of those States, on the rights of miners as citizens of this republic. I think that our U. B. nor any other labor organization should stand idly by when the rights of our fellow men and citizens are trampled upon, and we here would desire that the feelings of our entire membership be put to a test on this subject.

Whenever society proves incapable to safeguard the interests of its members, or refuses to protect their rights, the master class will take advantage of the situation by curtailing the privileges of the toiler to the lowest possible limit, and the time has come when every laboring man and woman must rise in protest and be counted.

So let us of the U. B. stand up like men who are proud of the grand organization to which they belong and join the men of other organizations in the adoption of resolutions condemning the arrest in Denver, Colo., and removal to Idaho of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners on the trumped-up charge of having murdered ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. The men so arrested in violation of the common law are laboring men, as we are, and it behooves every liberty-loving working man or citizen to let his voice be heard in a demand that they be given a fair and impartial trial.

I for my part fully indorse the resolution adopted by the Patternmakers to the effect "that we voluntarily agree to a general cessation of work throughout the entire United States beginning on the day the Moyer-Haywood trial commences in Idaho."

If all labor organizations would adopt similar resolutions and carry them out it would be such a display of forces that it would cause the capitalist class, as well as the federal and State authorities, to fear and tremble. This is just what we will have to do if we ever expect to preserve our rights or win anything for ourselves and wives and children.

Let us hear from all Local Unions on this suggestion through the columns of our journal. We have been sleeping long enough; let us wake up and assist the Western Federation of Miners in this fight. If we are not up and doing we ourselves may expect the next blow and it would serve us right.

Fraternally yours,

C. KINGWOOD, L. U. 1302.

Spadra, Ark.

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The Value of a Contingent Fund.

Editor The Carpenter:

Permit me through the columns of our journal to illustrate and demonstrate the value of and the splendid result that can be obtained by creating a contingent fund in every Local Union.

My experience as a member of the U. B. since 1896 tells me that some Local Unions,

while growing rapidly, find it a rather difficult task to keep their members in the organization.

Especially after the eight hours have been secured a great many members, satisfied with the achievement and thinking they have obtained all they need, allow themselves to fall in arrears and subsequently drop out of the carpenter organization.

Many others of our men, though inclined to be aggressive and loyal to union principle, during times of depression of trade or through sickness or some unavoidable accident, they are liable to become financially so reduced that when spring work opens up they find their back dues accumulated four or five months and, unable to pay up, the business agent gets after them.

Such a member, who obviously is more in need of work than ever, is often confronted with almost insurmountable obstacles trying to pay his arrearages, or eventually a special initiation fee, to put himself again in good standing and thus be entitled to a working card.

Furthermore, and as a rule, in the beginning of the year we contemplate our trade movements for better conditions and ask the General Executive Board to sanction them and back us up financially.

In this emergency, our application showing that our membership has decreased and the vote taken on the contemplated movement has been but a small one, the G. E. B. will naturally conclude that we are not in a position to enforce our demand and sanction of it is denied.

It is with a view and for the purpose of assisting these otherwise loyal members who through misfortune, for which they themselves are not, but more so the existing economical conditions are responsible, that a year ago last January Local Union 23 of Worcester, Mass., had instituted a contingent fund. This fund is constituted by each member paying the amount of 10 cents per month over and above his regular dues, which amount is kept separate from the general local fund for the distinct purpose of paying over to the latter fund the dues of members who, after a membership of six months or more and not being three months in arrears with their dues, are unable to pay them, be it on account of being out of work, or of sickness, or having met with some unavoidable accident.

It must, however, be stated that members receive consideration only after having been out of work for four continuous weeks, and no consideration whatever when their inability to pay their dues has been caused by alcoholism. In all the other cases here enumerated we keep the member square on our books until such time as he is again working and in a position to pay the advanced amount back to the contingent fund.

Besides advancing a destitute member's dues out of this fund we also give a small donation to such members who have large families and who are deserving of it.

At the time we started our contingent fund we had but 140 members in good standing and the attendance at our meetings was very small. The past year, however, our meetings were very well attended. Our members are imbued with that spirit of brotherly love that opens their hearts in sympathy with one another, and we have very efficient and honest financial officers.

On January 5, when the installation of officers took place, we had summoned every member to the meeting and the roll-call showed 200 members in good standing. We have sixty more on our books who before long will also have squared up, with perhaps the exception of those who have gone to the wayward side.

Having the honor of being the president of Local Union 23 for four consecutive terms, I feel exceedingly gratified seeing so many good-natured men at our meetings, speaking in high terms of the efforts the local is putting forth to help unfortunate brothers in time of need.

Knowing that should eventually any trouble arise between the union and our employers, every man out of work will be taken care of, our members are looking with perfect ease into the future.

I believe that if every Local Union would create a contingent fund and make special efforts to help their members in time of distress that we would soon find ourselves in a better condition generally and collectively. It is comparatively

much easier to keep a member in the union by assisting him when out of employment or sick and keeping him square on the books than to get a man back into the union after he has dropped out. This system is a saving to the Local Union and also to the General Office.

The creation of a contingent fund by every Local Union would reduce the expenses of headquarters and bring them relief in many ways—it may even save small unions the employing of a business agent. Such a fund established, when our demands for better conditions are to take effect, it will not be very likely that we have to resort to a strike, because the employers will know that we can depend on the loyalty of members, that they will stand by each other and be well prepared to fight for their rights.

Yours fraternally,
P. W. E. KEEFE, L. U. 23.
Worcester, Mass.

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A Poor Rule That Won't Work Both Ways.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union 1716, Krebs, I. T., has instructed me to write an item under the above caption for publication in The Carpenter, and in compliance, and to begin with will say that most of our members are out of employment at the present time.

The slackness of work is attributable to two distinct causes:

First, the miners' strike, or suspension of mines, which has to a great extent paralyzed all branches of trade.

Second, the action of the mine workers in encroaching on the carpenter trade.

In some instances the miners are doing their own carpenter work, which, of course, we have no right to find fault with. Many others, however, are taking on contract work, are cutting down the wages, employ non-union men and work long hours.

Let me ask, is this upholding union principle? Is this the way that men who themselves are engaged in a bitter fight for better conditions should treat their fellow men of other trades?

We have ever been and are ready today to assist the United Mine Workers in any way possible to maintain the integrity of their organization and help them to obtain better conditions. But we say that our craft should receive due respect and consideration at their hands.

Is there a man in our own U. B. who has so little interest at heart for his fellow men that he would attempt to lengthen the hours and cut down the wages of the United Mine Workers? If there is, let him hold up his hand and I will say to him, "Your soul would not fill a mustard seed so full that it would not rattle."

Would it not be just as reasonable for the members of our U. B. to go into the mines and dig coal at reduced wages? May some one stand up and explain. We say, "It is a poor rule that won't work both ways." Fraternally,

E. D. MILLER, Bus. Agt. L. U. 1716.
Krebs, I. T.

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A Voice from the Lone Star State.

Editor The Carpenter:

Though it has been a long time since you have heard from Local Union 731, Corsicana, Tex., we are still doing business at the same old stand.

All through the spring season our town has been very dull, and prospects for the summer not being very bright in the building line, several of our members contemplate going to other parts of the State. Our membership is forty-four in good standing; we are but few in numbers, yet I think we have the best union in the State, taking into consideration that for a distance of 206 miles south, sixty miles west, seventy-five miles east and twenty-one miles north of us the towns are as yet unorganized.

Nevertheless we are getting along nicely, working eight hours at a rate of from $2.50 to $3.00 per day. We have the good will of all our contractors and the respect of the best citizens.

The promptness in which death claims have been paid has done a great deal of good here.

We are pleased to know that an effort is now being made to organize the numerous towns of Texas which at this time and for years past have furnished the non-union help for Corsicana and other cities. Whenever there is a rush of work anywhere the men from unorganized towns flock to the place before union men can be had.

Very few men from other States can

grasp the situation here in Texas. Being a State larger than three average-sized other States, as large as all the New England States combined, with about three-fourths of that vast territory dotted with towns from ten to twelve miles apart, it must be obvious to any one that there is a great deal to do.

The time has come when we must organize these towns and were there only three of four carpenters in a town or village, let them apply for membership or take their application to the nearest union town.

We are proud of our Brotherhood and its accomplishments, still there must be more missionary work done throughout the entire country.

Brother H. C. Fuller, our second vice-president, was with us on Monday night, May 28, stopping over night on his return from Corpus Christi, where he succeeded in organizing a Local Union. We rallied our small membership together and enjoyed an earnest talk by the distinguished visitor. We gave him the names of some members of the craft in a near town who are anxious to organize. May he meet with success.

Local Union 731 last night lost a true and tried union man, Brother W. P. Ford, he applying for a clearance. He has been here as a foreman on the new Courthouse just finished. It took him just about thirty minutes to make this job a union job when he took it in charge. Brother Ford leaves for Frankfort, Ky., tonight to take charge of the carpenter work on the State Capitol. We wish him success wherever he goes.

And now a word to our sister Local Unions. Guard well the entrance to your union hall, use all honorable means to get every worthy member of the craft to join, but don't get so zealous as to scrape the gutter, thereby getting some one that will prove a burden or a disgrace.

In your meetings set aside all jealousy and personal feeling toward one another; use every honorable means in assisting a brother to secure employment. Stand firm for the principles of our U. B., looking ever forward for an opportunity to benefit your brother carpenters and work in harmony with them, and you will be surprised at your success. Fraternally yours,

S. E. WILLIS, Pres. L. U. 731.

Corsicana, Tex.

From Urbana, Ill.

Editor The Carpenter:

We send you these few lines for publication in our journal to remind you that there is a Local Union, No. 1026, in Urbana, Ill. Although you may not have heard from us for a long while we have not been idle, but have made great strides, this year especially. We have quite a number of good men in our Local Union, and if we could only have things to ourselves for a time we would surely be in a position to control the situation and have a bright future ahead of us.

The carpenters and eight other trades are now affiliated with the S. B. T. A., having established a local branch of this organization on June 1. This new venture of the building trades has caused quite a commotion here, which may lead to temporary stagnation of business, the business people here being prejudiced against unionism and not educated to the fact that labor organization not only means protection to its members, but stands and strives for the welfare of any town or community. Some of our business men hold a nickel so close to their eye that they can not see the dollar. Yet it is plain enough to any thinking person that if a town is well organized and the working people well paid for their labor the merchants and all business interests are benefited by it. I have never seen a journeyman carpenter nor any other wage worker getting rich (you can only get rich by employing labor and deriving profit therefrom; in other words, on the wages earned by and justly due others); he dumps his wages right into the tills of the business men. I am therefore glad to acknowledge that there are also some of the latter here who have become wise and will accept our cash for most anything but Maydole hammers and Disston saws. And, after all, taking into consideration that the labor movement in this section of the country has been started only twenty-five years, we have no reason to complain of the people being slow in grasping the meaning of organized labor. We have done well in the way of educating the people as to the rights of the workers and the aspirations and beneficial results of unionism. A few more years and this country can truly and rightfully be called the land of the free and the home of the brave.

But as long as a man has to ask the employer of labor what wages he will pay him for his services, and, on the other hand, the merchant what he will take for the commodities (necessaries of life) he has for sale, it don't look like freedom to me.

If it is the business men's right to set a price on their merchandise, then the laboring men or women must have a right to set their own price for the only commodity they have for sale—labor. This is a logical business proposition. Some people have goods for sale and we have working power—labor—for sale. Just wait a while, the time will come when the right to make our own terms for our labor will be fully recognized. Then we will let the employers of labor know what it will be. In the meantime let us be up and doing and educate and organize every city, town and hamlet of this great country.

We are greatly hampered in our progress by floaters who come, work for any old wage and go again without even taking cognizance of the existence of our union or taking any part in our efforts to secure better conditions for the craft. It is through educating the business people here that we propose to eliminate the floater and the injuries he is causing us. Until we have succeeded on these lines we would advise brothers to give Urbana, Ill., a wide berth.

Yours fraternally,
FRANK E. BLACK, F. S. L. U. 1026.

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Some Suggestions.

Editor The Carpenter:

Please allow me a little space in our journal to express a thought that strikes me with so much force that the only chance I see to rest from its effect is to make it known to the many readers.

It having been my duty, as well as pleasure, to meet with our grand and noble organization in two of its conventions, and, learning of the death of the father of our U. B., P. J. McGuire, in the April Carpenter, I feel that there is something wanting at these sessions of our national meetings.

I would suggest that at each convention our thanks be offered to our Creator for the many blessings He has bestowed upon us. While many of our brothers have been cut off, to meet with us no more, I feel that we, who are blessed to meet, ought to thank the Lord and pray that He may continue in His blessings.

The time being limited for sending in amendments or suggestions for changes in our general constitution I will say that I always hope to see the time when a provision will be added to our constitution allowing a semi-beneficial member some funeral allowance upon the death of his wife.

The word "semi" means half, and yet we pay into the general fund not half, but the full amount of per capita of 25 cents for every semi-beneficial member. If it is right and just to allow a full beneficial member a funeral benefit upon the death of his wife—$25.00 on six months' membership and $50.00 on twelve months' membership—it don't look reasonable that a semi-beneficial member be debarred from this benefit, he paying the same amount of per capita.

Even if a man is over fifty years of age, he cares for his wife all the more; he would like to see her buried decently and one-half of the wife's funeral benefit allowed a full beneficial member would prove a blessing to him and a credit to the organization.

Let every member of the U. B. who is in accord with these suggestions speak out in words either through the journal or through their delegates to our next convention to be held in Niagara Falls, N. Y., next fall. Fraternally yours,

Selma, Ala. J. H. BEAN, L. U. 410.

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A History of L. U. No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.

Editor the Carpenter:

Going back in the history of our city to the panic of 1893, we find that the condition of the carpenters at that time was deplorable. The wages they received were from 10 to 20 cents per hour, and they were employed only a part of the time at that.

During the next three years, business picked up, until in 1896 the building trade was very brisk, but the wages of carpenters did not keep pace with the business conditions, being from 15 to 22½ cents per hour, and with working hours ten per day.

These conditions were so unsatisfactory to the carpenters that some of them decided to form a union, and in compliance with this decision, Local No. 7, United Brotherhood

of Carpenters and Joiners of America was organized February 17, 1896, with a charter membership of twenty-five.

For the next two years there was no effort on the part of the union members to correct the unsatisfactory condition that obtained in their trade, but they used all of their efforts in building up the union until the spring of 1898, when they endeavored to establish the nine-hour day and a minimum wage scale of 20 cents per hour. The nine hour day being only optional, some of the carpenters worked nine hours and some ten, but the union men worked only nine hours wherever it was possible for them to do so. This had a good effect on the growth of the union and our membership increased until in the spring of 1899 we had 739 members.

By this time the union began to feel that it was strong enough to procure some better conditions for its members. Hence, it demanded that nine hours should constitute a work-day, 22½ to 25 cents per hour should be the minimum wage. Recognition of the union was also demanded, which meant that union members would not work with non-union men.

These rules were not favored by the contractors and at first they refused to grant them. In the meantime the Building Trades Council with which the carpenters' union was affiliated began to play an important part in the settlement of difficulties arising between its affiliated unions and the contractors, and as a result of the pressure brought to bear upon the contractors by a committee from the Building Trades Council and our union, the matter was finally settled in favor of the union, and for the first time our members worked under union conditions.

Right here, perhaps, it is well to mention that during the time between April 1, 1899, and April 1, 1900, the double scale of wages was tried and found to be a failure, for the higher scale of 25 cents per hour was practically ignored by the contractors and nearly all of the carpenters had to work for the minimum scale of 22½ cents per hour.

In the spring of 1900 the union adopted the following working rules:

Eight hours shall constitute a work-day.

Time and one-half shall be paid for all overtime.

Thirty-two and one-half cents per hour shall be the minimum wages of journeymen carpenters.

All members must be paid in full at least every two weeks.

All foremen must belong to the union.

All mill material must bear the union label of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union.

The contractors objected very strongly to these working rules, and after meeting them in committee and arguing the matter, pro and con, we were unable to agree upon all the points at issue. But the matter was finally submitted to a board of arbitration composed of representatives of both parties, who chose three arbitrators.

In pursuance to a call, the arbitration board met in the first part of April, 1900, in Architect Long's office, and after a long and strenuous argument, the carpenters and contractors agreed upon all points except the wage scale of 32½ cents per hour, which was submitted to the arbitrators for their decision, and they finally decided upon 31½ cents per hour as the minimum rate.

Thus it is seen that the union established the eight hour day and won all of its demands with a difference of one cent per hour in wages.

Everything went well during the following year, the only trouble we had with the contractors being that over the Amalgamated Woodworkers' union label.

In the spring of 1901 the union made but one change in its working rules. It changed the wage scale from 31½ cents per hour to 32½ cents per hour. As usual, the master builders objected to our working rules, and especially to the provisions governing the label and union foremen. They also wanted our working rules to go into effect on the first of January instead of April 1.

Notwithstanding the efforts of our committee in conference with the contractors, they were unable to settle the matter, and it dragged along until after the first of April. After that date the contractors paid the increase of wages and abided by our working rules until about April 13, 1901, when they locked out the union carpenters to compel them to abide by their rules instead of working rules of the union.

This involved about 400 of our members out of a membership of about 900. Then

the Building Trades Council called out all of its affiliated trades that were working on jobs controlled by the Master Builders' Association. This involved 15 trades and about 600 men, and it tied the master builders' work up so tight that they could not move it.

This lasted for two weeks. In the meantime, many of the carpenters and other tradesmen were put to work by the Building Trades Council entering into agreements directly with the owners of the buildings and taking the work away from the contractors. During this lockout the behavior of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union, who were members of the Building Trades Council, and who were working every day, furnished much cause for complaint. They did not contribute anything toward supporting the other trades and they worked on material to be used on non-union jobs. When this action of the woodworkers became known, and when it also became known that the trouble could be settled by the carpenters' union waiving their rule in reference to this label, the Building Trades Council ordered that the matter be settled, and in pursuance to this order a committee from the carpenters' union met with a committee from the Master Builders' Association on April 27, 1901, and the trouble was adjusted by the carpenters waiving said rule and retaining all of their other rules.

At this meeting it was agreed that a committee from the union and a committee from the Master Builders' Association should meet on the first Tuesday in November for the purpose of agreeing on wages and working rules for the following year. Then the committee adjourned and the lockout was called off and all of the trades went back to work on the following Monday. During the following summer everything went well excepting some little petty troubles we had now and then with individual contractors.

In the fall of 1901, as per agreement, a committee from the union met with a committee from the Master Builders' Association for the purpose of agreeing on wages and working rules that should take effect April 1, 1902. After long and weary arguments the committees failed to agree, the question of a union foreman and the wage scale of 37½ cents per hour being the bone of contention.

In the spring of 1902 the union made no important change in their rules except to change the wage scale from 32½ to 37½ cents per hour.

Owing to internal difficulties in the Master Builders' Association, our working rules and wage scale went into effect without any trouble. During the next four years our working rules remained practically the same and were in force and effect during all of this time without trouble, except with individual contractors. But now, owing to the increased cost of living, the union will demand a raise in wages from 37½ cents per hour to 40 cents per hour, which we feel should and expect to be granted on April 1, 1906.

Today our union is in better condition in every way than ever before in its history. It is grand and powerful. We have about 1,500 members, a well-filled treasury, harmony and solidity in our ranks. The business management and integrity of our union has been such as to reflect credit upon its members; always paying our bills promptly, and always keeping our contracts inviolate.

Now I desire to show very briefly, some of the benefits obtained by our union.

1. We have shortened the work-day from 10 to 8 hours.

2. Increased the wages of carpenters from $2.00 to $3.00 per day.

3. Given employment to over 350 more carpenters on account of the shorter work-day.

4. We pay a sick and accident benefit from $3.00 to $5.00 per week.

5. Paid $3,549.00 as sick and accident benefit to our members during last year.

6. Paid $19,810.00 as sick and accident benefit to our members during the past ten years.

7. Paid a sick benefit to 931 members during the past ten years.

8. We pay a disability benefit of from $300.00 to $400.00.

9. We pay a funeral benefit from $50.00 to $200.00.

10. We pay a wife's funeral benefit of $50.00.

11. We have paid $12,006.60 in funeral and disability benefits in the past ten years.

12. We have donated $5,230.00 to assist members and other unions in their struggle for better conditions.

If we could only show you the many

pathetic letters that we have received from friends of our members, thanking us for the aid and kindly care that we have rendered them and their dear ones in time of sickness and death, you could not help but feel that our organization is a grand brotherhood.

Perhaps it would be of interest to know that the cost of our sick and accident insurance has been only $2.88 per member per year.

When we consider the great benefits that we have derived from our union, we must come to the conclusion that it pays to belong to a labor union. Let us not forget that if any of us are destitute and in want of food, clothing, or shelter, it is not the fault of our Creator, it is not the fault of Nature. Nature has provided for us in abundance all of the natural means of life, such as the air, the water, the sunshine, the land, the earth and all the natural resources of the earth from which we can gather enough for all our material wants.

All that we have to do in order to obtain the things that sustain life, in order to produce wealth, is to apply our labor power to the natural resources of the earth—the only source of life; the only source of wealth. If, after we have gathered food from the earth, then others who gathered not, take it away from us, it is not the fault of the Creator, but it is our fault for letting them take it.

Abraham Lincoln, in his second message to congress, said that "Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruits of labor and could not have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the highest consideration."

Labor produces all value and capital represents only the fruits of labor wrongfully taken from the working class.

While the labor unions are organized for the purpose of preventing the capitalist from taking all of the fruits of our labor; to prevent the citizens' alliance from taking that which the orphans, the widows, and the children have earned by the sweat of their brow, the citizens' alliance seems to be organized for the purpose of smashing unions, building bull-pens, and confiscating the earnings of the laboring people.

MILTON N. ROGERS.

See That Tobacco and Cigarettes Bear the Label.

The Tobacco Workers' International Union has just issued a circular letter to all labor organizations asking them to urge their members to discriminate against all tobacco or cigarettes not bearing the union label. As we are in sympathy with this and all similar movements, we give the circular letter our hearty indorsement. It reads, in part, as follows:

"It is a notorious fact that there is an enormous amount of tobacco consumed that does not bear the union label. Since this is a fact the question comes to mind why is it so? Is it the fault of consumers in not asking for and demanding the label on every piece of tobacco they buy? If not, where is the trouble? What we all want to know is, why is it a fact that such a large amount of tobacco which does not bear the label is put on the market and sold. We should ask ourselves this question, look for the remedy and apply it at once.

"The tobacco trust put away $25,000,000 net profit last year, so we can see that they must have made and sold a big pile of tobacco to make such a large profit as that; somebody must have consumed this pile. Is it fair to suppose that none of it was consumed by the 2,000,000 trade unionists in this country? It seems not.

"Can we not apply a remedy that will change this condition of affairs? If we will but scratch the surface a little, the only correct remedy will be at once presented to us, and on seeing it we find that it largely is our own negligence in not keeping in mind when we make our purchases the all-important point—that of using our purchasing power for the advancement of our own vital interests, and those of our fellow unionists.

"One of our first duties to ourselves and our fellow unionists is to demand the union label on all purchases we make, whether it be tobacco or anything else. The union label stands for fair conditions and fair wages, and these are things most essential to the welfare of the toilers."

All communications to James Kirby, President S. B. T. Alliance, should be addressed to 9924 Avenue J, Chicago, Ill., and not to Garden City block. Send telegrams and all communications to his home address.

An Antiquated English Conspiracy Law.

Based on one of the antiquated laws England is so abundant of, the Court of Appeals in London recently refused to interfere with an injunction issued by the high court against the French Polishers' Union to restrain their agents from picketing the shop of a company carrying on business as house furnishers. The Court of Appeals held that there was ample evidence to justify the judge of the lower court in coming to the conclusion that there had been an illegal watching and besetting, not merely for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information, and that the injunction was not too wide, as it was always a question of degree whether a thing were a nuisance or not, and the injunction was sufficiently accurate as to the line over which the defendants must not pass.

The law on which the Court of Appeals rendered its decision in this case is the Conspiracy and Protection Act, enacted in 1575.

Feast for Atkins Co.'s Employes.

Sixty-two of the men for twenty years or more in the employ of the E. C. Atkins Co., the famous saw manufacturers, on Saturday evening, May 28, were given a banquet by the company at the Grand Hotel in Indianapolis. The fact that sixty-two of the seventy-five employes of twenty years ago sat down at the banquet speaks louder than words of the fair and square manner that has always been accorded the employes of the Atkins company.

"I rejoice at every effort workingmen make to organize. I stand in the presence of a momentous power. If I have 100,000 men represented before me who are in earnest, who get hold of the great question of labor, and, having hold of it, grapple with it, rip it open, invest it with light, gathering the facts, piercing the brains about them and crowding those brains with facts, then I know, sure as fate, though I may not live to see it, that they will certainly conquer this nation in twenty years. That is your power, gentlemen. If you do your duty, and by that I mean standing together and being true to one another, you will decide all elections.

"You ask me to speak to you on the relations of capital and labor. I am a capitalist. Why do I come here? Because I am gravely dissatisfied with the civilization around me. All over the world over one-half of Christendom starves, either bodily or mentally. Even in this country over one-half of the people have never enjoyed the resources of this life. I am ashamed of the civilization that makes 5,000 needy men dependent on one. The system which develops this is faulty in its very foundation. The ultimate thing which we aim at is co-operation. Our great hope for the future is in the education of the masses, for they will yet be our rulers."—Wendell Phillips.

Those two old platitudes to the effect that the poor we have always with us, and that the exceptional man will get rich no matter what kind of economic system we devise, would carry a good deal more weight as arguments had we ever tried any kind of economic system other than one based upon special privileges to the few in the form of monopoly of natural resources. As it is, the civilization we are bragging so much about is simply the outward and visible manifestation of a system of latent corruption which rewards an honest workingman with a mere living, and a financial crook with all the splendors of Elysium and the powers of a feudal baron. Any man who is willing to hold a brief in defense of that sort of an economic system is morally either a shortsighted fool, or a calculating rogue to whom the terms right and wrong acquire a distinct meaning only in so far as there is anything "in it" for himself. Trust papers please copy, and politicians please search themselves to see which of the two classes they belong to.—Coast Seamen's Journal.

The laboring people represent the major part of any nation and their interests should be predominating. If they only understood their own interests they would conquer the public powers and become the ruling class of the nation.

So long as human nature is weak and private depravity exists, so long will there be official venality, for no government can be better than the governed.—Coast Seamen's Journal.

News Notes from Local Unions

Litchfield, Ill.—Owing to difficulties existing between the union contractors and Local Union 505 on account of our demand for the eight-hour workday, and owing to the breaking in into our jurisdiction of a pair of non-union and unfair contractors we would request all traveling brothers to avoid Litchfield this season.

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Long Island City, L. I., N. Y.—Under the auspices of Local Union 34 of this city, on May 19, a drawing for a gold watch was held for the benefit of the San Francisco earthquake sufferers. The amount of $100.00, the proceeds of the drawing, has been sent to the General Office. The name of the winner of the watch is Julius Hirt of 406 Broadway, Long Island City.

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Cairo, Ill.—We have just entered the second year of our strike. The unsatisfactory conditions here have, to a great extent, been caused by union men coming here, working for unfair employers, the latter telling the men that the union has "busted." Some fair contractors are standing by the union. It is still alive but the action of the newcomers makes it very hard for us to ultimately win out. Carpenters, stay away!

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Woodlawn, Ala.—We would warn all carpenters not to rush to this city on seeing advertisements in the papers calling on carpenters to come here. We are anxious to properly build up our Local Union, organized as recently as three months ago, which we will not be able to do if outsiders keep on flocking into this district. Furthermore, we have made a demand upon the contractors for a minimum rate of 40 cents an hour, and as some of us are already receiving that rate we will certainly be successful if left alone and carpenters will remain away until the 1st of July at least, when our new scale is going to take effect. Our Local Union, 1624, has now about sixty-five members in good standing.

Atlantic City, N. J.—We are getting along nicely here on the sea shore, every carpenter is busy and has been for some time. We are making agreements with the master builders for a 20-cent advance per day and the Saturday half holiday from July 1 until November 30. We have elected delegates to our State convention to be held in Asbury Park on June 16. Our Local Union, 1212, is initiating new members every week.

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Harrisburg, Ill.—After considerable work on the part of Local Union 669 of this city we have succeeded in obtaining an agreement with the contractors, not, however, without arousing an ill feeling toward us. As a consequence quite a number of our members are still unemployed and the contractors endeavoring to induce men from neighboring localities to come here to work under the pretense that men are scarce. We would most earnestly ask all carpenters to assist us in our fight for right and justice by staying away from Harrisburg, Ill., until such time as matters may have been properly adjusted, notice of which will be given through the medium of this journal.

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Norfolk, Va.—Brother carpenters are warned to stay away from this district, as at present there are a great many idle members of the craft here who have been attracted by the Jamestown exposition work. At this time there are about fifty of our men employed on these works and present indications justify us in the belief that not many more will be needed before next spring. This being a very expensive city to live in, many of the newcomers, unable to secure work, have become stranded. Pay no heed to newspaper reports claiming that work is plentiful here. The fact is that not in years has work been so unsteady, and the time made so unsatisfactory as it is at this time. To make matters worse, the contractors, being overrun by men applying for a

job are showing an inclination to cut down wages. Therefore, brothers, keep away and help us to hold our own.

In the event further developments of the exposition work should warrant it we will send out a call for union brothers to come and partake of what the officials have been kind enough to give us.

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Palo Alto, Cal.—There are reports being printed in the daily papers of this and other States to the effect that building industry is booming in this vicinity. These reports are misleading. Work is scarce here, there is little demand for mechanics and the fight against the open shop is still vigorously carried on, mechanics of all trades being bitterly opposed to the scheme. Nothing but hardship will await those coming here in search of work, hence we would warn all brothers to remain away.

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Horton, Kan.—We desire to inform the sister Local Unions, through the medium of this journal, that E. F. Sloyer is our present R. S., and that all communications to Local Union 915 should be addressed to him. For some time letters and other matter has been sent to the former incumbent, W. O. Snyder, causing a delay and sometimes a loss to our Local Union.

We are having a fight with one John W. Donaldson, a contractor, he refusing to sign our agreement. While we do not warn brothers to stay away from Horton, although there is only a very moderate amount of work in progress, we would urgently call on traveling brothers coming this way to give Mr. Donaldson a wide berth.

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Thomasville, Ga.—Owing to the nefarious tactics of one of our contractors and the injury he is causing us, we would warn all carpenters to remain away from this place. Our wages are very small, fair employers paying from 15 to 22½ cents per hour, and though we have asked for but a small advance—2½ cents per hour—this contractor refused to grant it, and, upon his men quitting, he approached their new employers, persuading them to cut down their wages or discharge them. It has become absolutely necessary to teach this unscrupulous contractor a lesson, which can only be done if Thomasville is given a clear hand. Brothers, assist us in this difficulty by giving Thomasville, Ga., a wide berth until further notice.

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Long Branch, N. J.—The Builders' Exchange of this city, notably R. H. Hughes and White & Coyne, are advertising extensively for carpenters, promising them steady work for a year or more, at $3.00 per day. Transient carpenters seeing these advertisements should place no faith in the promises they contain. This city is a water resort, and all the work carried on now must possibly be finished on the 1st of June, the beginning of the summer season. Hence there is no steady work here for any man. As to wages, we can say that one man recently coming to this city with his family on the strength of the fake advertisements, on pay day received but $2.50 per day, and after having some words with Mr. White on the shortage, they came to blows. We call particular attention to the ads from Long Branch appearing in Pennsylvania papers. Pay no heed to them and steer clear of Long Branch, N. J., during the summer season.

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Remain Away from San Francisco, Cal.

It will be remembered that for a year past frequent notices have appeared in this journal warning mechanics to keep away from San Francisco and other coast cities, that part of the country being overrun with men of all trades or callings, who flocked there on the strength of misleading reports sent broadcast by railroad agents and land speculators. While the number of idle men in these cities was unusually large before the disaster of April 18, it should be well understood that this number has been enormously increased in San Francisco by the catastrophe. Building material is still scarce in that city, and only temporary buildings are going up, furnishing employment to but a few hundred of the thousands of mechanics waiting for work. Many of the idle men would leave the city were they in a position to defray traveling expenses, they having lost everything in the earthquake and fire save the clothes on their back.

The reports published in capitalistic sheets, stating that mechanics are needed in San Francisco, are untrue and mis-

chievous, intended to create a still greater surplus of labor, and by these means a general reduction of wages.

It will take months before the debris is cleared away and permanent work may begin, and as the cost of living in San Francisco has considerably increased, waiting for a job will be very expensive. Brothers and all mechanics are earnestly advised to remain away from the stricken city at this time, pending an improvement in labor conditions.

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Look Out for T. L. Coleman.

T. L. Coleman has skipped Birmingham, Ala., after defrauding brother members by failing to pay their wages for one week. He is about thirty-five years of age, five feet ten inches in hight, weight 140 pounds, dark hair and mustache, neat appearance. All brothers are requested to keep a sharp lookout for him.

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Information Wanted.

The undersigned is desirous of locating C. C. Norris, a member of the U. B. of C. and J., and of getting in communication with him on very important business. He was last traced, two years ago to Sharon, Pa. Any one knowing his address will please forward same to, and oblige

J. J. PICKEN.

1214 Race street, Allegheny, Pa.

Successful Trade Movements.

Connellsville, Pa.—The strike here is settled, our demand for $2.75 minimum per day having been acceded to by the contractors. All our members resumed work on May 28 at the new rate.

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Ardmore, Pa.—The minimum rate of 45 cents per hour asked by Local Union 465 has been willingly granted by the employing carpenters of this district. No one but union men are employed.

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Bridgeport, Conn.—The master builders having refused to accede to our demand for an increase from $3.00 to $3.50 per day, and, failing to get a conference with them we decided to come out on June 1 for a minimum rate of $3.25 and no compromise. Notice having been sent out to that effect, only three bosses out of forty-seven employing union men refused to settle. After being out two days they also settled but one who is doing no work. All our men are now working, receiving the minimum of $3.25, some receiving $3.50 per day.

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Trenton, N. J.—Our strike for 50 cents an hour, an increase of 9 cents per hour, was of short duration, our demand having been granted. There are over sixty-four contractors in this city, some of whom are, or recently were, members of the union, and these employers granted the demand immediately, which had the effect of influencing the contractors who are members of the Employers' Association to also come to terms. While a few of the contractors held out for three days, practically all union men returned to work on the next Thursday, June 7, at the new rate.

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Glace Bay, Can.—Informing the brothers of our U. B. of the success of our trade movement we would say that the nine-hour day has been conceded to us and has been in force since the 15th of May, our minimum rate being $2.00 per day, same as previously for ten hours. All the employers have signed our agreement to this effect with the exception of one, who is willing to grant the reduction of hours, but insists on deducting one hour's pay. As our membership is on the increase and our union growing in influence and otherwise we believe that this obdurate contractor will soon also settle down to the new order of things.

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Tuxedo, N. Y.—Without any loss of time we have realized our ambition, our demand for 41 cents per hour minimum per day of eight hours and the Saturday half-holiday having been conceded by the contractors on May 1. The keeping in line of one contractor only caused a little friction, but he, too, finally submitted to the inevitable. Local Union 389 is now getting along nicely. At our last meeting we elected a new staff of officers of good, sound union men. It is our wish and desire that all sister local unions may meet with like success in their demand for better conditions and would advise them to wait till the bud is in full bloom, then pick it; don't pick too soon nor when the flower is all faded and gone, then you are bound to reap good results.

Craft Problems

Door Fitting and Hanging.

(By J. Barry.)

In practical door hanging the first rule to be observed is neatness in fitting, particularly hanging side, which should never be beveled, but fitted snug against jamb.

The lock side, in order to close snug (and at the same time not bind) should be planed to a bevel, formed by drawing a line from center of motion at A or axis of hinge to B inside angle of rabbet, and squaring from A B to C, as in Fig. 1, the bevel being, of course, regulated by width of door and depth of rabbet. In practice this rule is very seldom observed; in fact, "any old bevel," or none at all, being "pretty good enough" so long as joint on inside is close; but for the best work the rabbet should also be slightly beveled on both stiles as per Fig. 2 to receive door, which does away with all danger of binding, easing draughts, etc.

Butts should be fitted flush on both jamb and door as per Fig. 3, and only allowed to project into room enough to clear inside trim when open, otherwise it is a weak job unless jamb is very well blocked to receive screws behind hinges and also opposite lock.

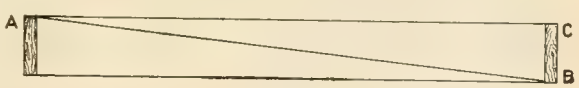


Fig. 1.

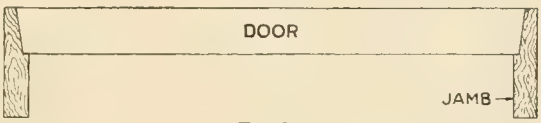


Fig. 2.

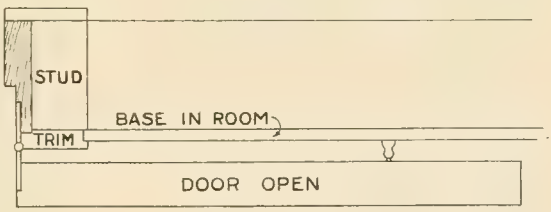


Fig. 3.

The Harlem screwdriver (hammer) makes a "bum" job; screws should never be driven with hammer, even in the dark.

Another method used where door can not be opened only at right angles or in order to save room—that is, the thickness of door as well as extension of hinge—is to place hinge as in sketch (Fig. 4), allowing butt to screw on face of jamb and edge of door opening against partition as in sketch (putting knuckle on outside).

It is considered by many a good plan to let all doors swing for a while before scribing for saddle.

This is very advisable in hanging large double or folding doors with tumbling stiles; when again taken off hinges, a good chance is offered to ease, etc.

The meeting joint of double doors is sometimes beveled as in Fig. 5 with strip screwed on to form a rabbet on face of doors projecting about three-eighths of an inch from edge.

But I think a rabbet joint is the better either in solid or with bead planted on the edge as shown in Fig. 7, being less liable to bind. However, it is much easier to take off a shaving than to put one on, therefore, I would advise a good, tight job in order to allow for shrinkage.

Sawmills in England.

When attempts were made to introduce sawmills in England they were violently opposed, because it was apprehended that the sawyers would be deprived by them of their means of getting a subsistence. For this reason it was found necessary to abandon a sawmill erected by a Dutchman near London in 1663; and in the year 1700, when one Houghton laid before the nation

the advantages of such a mill, he expressed his apprehension that it might excite the rage of the populace. What he dreaded was actually the case in 1767 or 1768, when an opulent timber merchant, by the desire and approbation of the Society of Arts, caused a sawmill, driven by wind, to be erected at Limehouse under the direction of James Stansfield, who had learned in Holland and Norway the art of constructing and managing machines of that kind. A mob assembled and pulled the mill to pieces; but the damage was made good by the nation, and some of the rioters were punished. A new mill was afterward erected, which was suffered to work without molestation, and which gave occasion to the erection of others. It appears, however, that this was not the only mill of the kind then in Britain, for one driven also by wind was built at Leith some years earlier.—Carpentry and Building.

The total amount of timber now standing in the forests of the United States is estimated at 1475 billion feet, but the annual cut per year is 45 billion feet, which would mean the total destruction of the forests in 35 years, not counting any increase in the cutting. In this connection it is interesting to observe that the building trades in this country must shortly look toward a substitute for wood in many of the operations, and considering, too, the advancement that has been made in sheet metal stamping it is not unlikely that sheet metal of various forms will be more largely used here that concrete is playing such an important part.—Carpentry and Building.

Strange things may fall out in the roasting of an egg.—Cervantes.

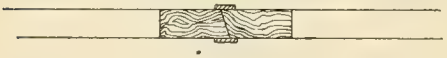


Fig. 5.

New German Floor Construction.

A new method of floor construction has recently been adopted in Germany which is said to consist essentially of wood pulp. A

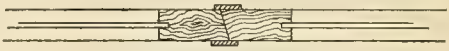


Fig. 6.

rough board floor is first laid, which merely serves as a foundation for the flooring proper, and over this the pulp is spread after having been mixed with certain substances which cause it when dry to become almost as hard as stone. It is said to dry with an even surface and can then be painted or stained so as to imitate any wood. It is understood to have many advantages over the old-time use of boards and has been used in Germany in some of the better grade of houses as well as in the cheaper apartments where the item of cost is a factor. Another point about this flooring is that it is impervious to water, grease and dirt and may easily be cleaned.—Carpentry and Building.

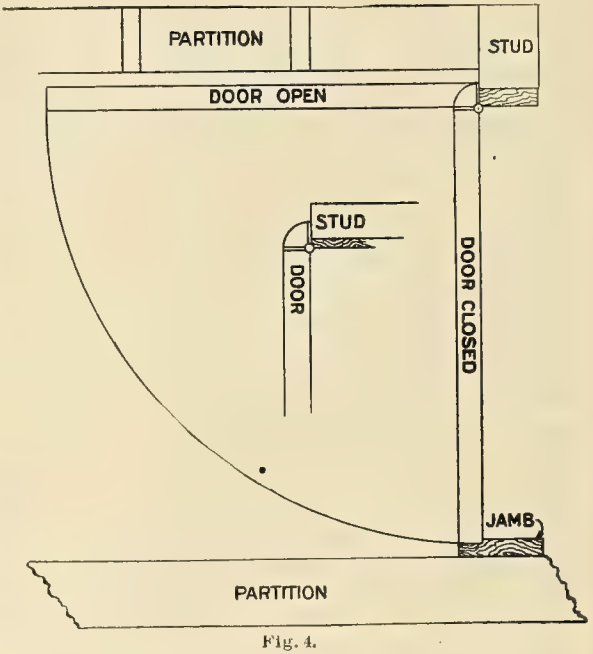


Fig. 4.

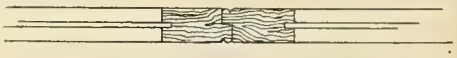


Fig. 7.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Bescheidenheit aus Unwissenheit.

Während der diesjährigen wie früheren Lohnbewegungen mußten wir gar manchmal die Beobachtung machen, daß sich die Steller einer Forderung nicht wenig Mühe gaben die Berechtigung letzterer nachzuweisen, sogar diese zu entschuldigen, wie man etwa Ungebührliches zu entschuldigen sucht.

Diese übelangebrachte Bescheidenheit ist bedauernswerter Unwissenheit und Rückständigkeit in den elementarsten, den heutigen Produktionsprozeß betreffenden Fragen und der Verkennung der Stellung die die Arbeiter in der menschlichen Gesellschaft thatsächlich einnehmen, zuzuschreiben.

Wir finden diese Rückständigkeit natürlicherweise nur in kleineren Städten oder Orten die von der industriellen Entwickelung wie von der modernen Arbeiterbewegung noch weniger berührt wurden, in denen die Arbeiter noch gänzlich unter dem Einflusse der dort vorherrschenden Mittelklasse stehen, deren Anschauungen theilen und mithin in dem Arbeitgeber den Brotgeber und Wohltäter sehen.

Der Arbeiter, der sich nur einigermaßen mit dem Studium des heutigen Produktionsprozesses befaßt hat, kann sich daher eines Gefühles der Beschämung nicht erwehren wenn er sehen muß, daß seine Gewerks- oder Klassen-Genossen bei den geringfügigsten Forderungen an ihre Arbeitgeber, die Bescheidenheit ihrer Forderung hervorheben oder sich gar auf's Bitten verlegen, wo es ihr gutes Recht wäre einfach ohne jegliche Begründung zu fordern, und zwar viel mehr als sie im gegebenen Falle verlangen.

Es ist ja vollständig in der Ordnung bei Stellung einer Forderung die Sympathie des Publikums zu gewinnen zu suchen indem man darauf hinweist, daß die Preise der Lebensmittel gestiegen und somit die Arbeitslöhne thatsächlich gesunken sind. Oder, indem man das Publikum darauf aufmerksam macht, daß die Unternehmer angesichts dieser Preissteigerung bereits ihre Waarenpreise erhöht haben, wie dies ja gewöhnlich geschieht, ohne ihren Arbeitern, den ihnen gebührenden Anteil an der Waarenpreiserhöhung zukommen zu lassen.

Durch ein solches Vorgehen wird oftmals ein Ausstand verhütet und ein friedlicher Ausgleich herbeigeführt, den wir bekanntlich ja immer anzustreben suchen, weil uns und unserer Organisation dadurch mancherlei Opfer erspart bleiben und die Interessen des Publikum's nicht durch Betriebsstörungen geschädigt werden.

Ebensowenig sind wir berechtigt, Arbeitern den Vorwurf übergroßer Bescheidenheit zu machen, weil sie eine geringfügige Forderung stellen, das heißt, nicht mehr fordern als bei momentaner Geschäftslage und Stand der Organisation des betreffenden Gewerks erhofft und erreicht werden kann.

In solchen Fällen ist Bescheidenheit oft am Platze und den Interessen der Organisation dienlich. Wenn sich aber Arbeiter noch mit ihrer Bescheidenheit brüsten, so beweisen sie damit, daß sie nicht wissen welch wichtige Rolle sie selbst im Produktionsprozesse spielen. Ein derartiges Gebahren zeugt von einer Rückständigkeit in ökonomischen Fragen, die das Ansehen der betreffenden Organisation schädigt und es muß deren ernste Aufgabe sein, hier aufklärend zu wirken.

Die Art und Weise des Vorgehens und die Haltung der Arbeiter bei der Erhebung einer Forderung, wird sehr durch die Unkenntniß der Rolle die der Arbeiter bei der Erzeugung der Gebrauchsgegenstände spielt, beeinflußt. Arbeiter die noch im Banne der kapitalistischen Lehren stehen betrachten sich als Waare deren Preis durch Angebot und Nachfrage bestimmt werde. Die Einrichtung, die ihnen, in Form von Lohn, einen kleinen Anteil an ihrem Arbeitsertrage, aber dem Unternehmer den Löwenanteil gewährt, betrachten sie als eine gerechte und unabänderliche. Sie sehen, wie schon oben erwähnt in dem Unternehmer den Brotgeber, während doch das Umgekehrte der Fall ist, und daher

appelliren sie an das große Herz, den Gerechtigkeitssinn der Unternehmer und des Publikums.

Der vorgeschrittene Arbeiter hingegen, der erkannt hat daß er im heutigen Produktionsprogresse um den größten Teil seines Arbeitsertrages betrogen und bestolen wird, findet ein derartiges Gebahren seiner selbst, seiner Organisation und der ganzen Arbeiterklasse unwürdig. Wenn er fordert so ist er sich bewußt, daß er nur einen kleinen Teil dessen beansprucht was ihm in einer vernünftigeren Gesellschaftsordnung wie die bestehende, von Reichtswegen zukommen würde und um das zu bitten, seinen Gefühlen widerstrebt.

Wenn man nun in Betracht zieht, daß in den größeren Städten dieses Landes schon Jahrzehnte lang Zeitungen erscheinen die die Interessen der Arbeiter verfechten und sich bemühen, diejenigen deutscher Zunge über die Stellung der Arbeiter in der heutigen Gesellschaft und über ihre Interessen aufzuklären, so sollte man doch annehmen, daß obige Auseinandersetzungen an dieser Stelle überflüssig seien.

Leider aber ist diese Annahme eine irrige. Wir haben schon verschiedentlich, und erst kürzlich wieder erfahren müssen wie groß die Unkenntniß in ökonomischen wie politischen Fragen noch unter vielen deutschredenden Arbeitern ist.

So haben wir zum Beispiele in Orten von 5 bis 15 Tausend Einwohnern des Staates Indiana, Gewerksnossen deutscher Zunge angetroffen denen außer unserem Journal „The Carpenter," noch kein Arbeiterblatt zu Gesicht gekommen ist, obschon sie, weil des Lesen's der Landessprache unkundig, auf deutsche Literatur angewiesen sind.

Wir sehen also, daß es notwendig ist, der Verbreitung der Grundsätze auf die sich die moderne Arbeiterbewegung stützt, durch die Spalten unseres Journals energischeren Vorschub zu leisten als dies bisher geschah.

In dieser Absicht wollen wir vorläufig mit dem Hinweise auf folgende wissenschaftlich festgestellten Sätze abschließen:

„In dem Verhältniß zwischen Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer ist ersterer nur insofern der Geber als er dem Arbeiter Beschäftigung gibt. Doch tut er dies nicht um dem Arbeiter damit eine Wohltat zu erweisen, sondern in seinem eignen, persönlichen Interesse. Er gibt ihm Arbeit um aus seiner Arbeitskraft Profit herauszuschlagen, um sich zu bereichern."

„Der Arbeitgeber findet den Arbeiter, als Preis für seine ihm verkaufte Arbeitskraft mit dem Wert des kleineren Teiles seines Arbeitsertrages, mit einem Lohne ab, der nur gerade genügt um die an einem Tage verbrauchte Arbeitskraft zur Verwendung am folgenden Tage zu ersetzen. Der Arbeitgeber behält den größeren Anteil des Arbeitsertrages für sich. Er ist somit tatsächlich der Nehmer und nicht der Geber."

„Aus dem größeren Anteile des Arbeitsertrages des Arbeiters den der Arbeitgeber oder Unternehmer für sich beansprucht, entsteht ihm nach Abzug aller Unkosten der sogenannte Profit, oder derselbe entsteht bei dem Waarenumsatz als Mehrwert, welcher in die Hände größerer oder kleinerer Unternehmer oder Spekulanten fließt, die an der Waarenerzeugung nicht den geringsten Anteil genommen."

„Unter diesem System, dem Lohnsystem, in der heutigen kapitalistischen Produktionsweise, ist der Arbeiter von dem Arbeitgeber abhängig; denn, da letzterer im Besitze der Arbeitsmittel ist, wie Grund und Boden, Fabricken, Maschinerie, Kapital, u. s. w. der Arbeiter aber ohne Arbeitsmittel nicht produziren kann, ist er gezwungen seine Arbeitskraft an den Besitzer der Arbeitsmittel, den Unternehmer, zu verkaufen."

„Dieses System der Ausbeutung des Arbeiters durch den Besitzer der Arbeitsmittel, die heutige kapitalistische Produktionsweise, ist eine Einrichtung der letzten Jahrhunderte die erst mit der Erfindung und Anwendung der Dampf- und Elektrizitätskraft festen Fuß gefaßt hat."

„Die heutige, die kapitalistische, auf Lohnarbeit beruhende Produktionsweise, hat eine vorhergegangene, die der Frohnarbeit, das System der Abgabe des Zehnten des Arbeitsertrages an den Arbeitgeber als dessen Profit, abgelößt welch letztere an Stelle einer früheren, der der Sklavenarbeit trat. Mithin ist auch die heutige Produktionsweise in der der Arbeiter um den größten Teil seines Arbeitsertrages beschwindelt wird, durch eine vernünftigere und gerechtere ablößbar."

Die Bildhauer-Zeitung, das Organ der Bildhauer Deutschlands, feierte in ihrer No. 22 das 25-jährige Bestehen des Verbandes, welcher zu Pfingsten 1881 in's Leben gerufen wurde. Eine besondere Festschrift soll anläßlich des diesjährigen Verbandstages (Konvention) erscheinen.

Die konservative und die revolutionäre Seite der Gewerkschaften.

(Anton Pannekoek im „Tabakarbeiter.")

(Fortsetzung.)

Was normal kapitalistisch heißen soll, ist in Wirklichkeit sehr abnormal, ist nur ein Absehen von dem, was in tiefsten Grunde das Wesen des Kapitalismus bestimmt, nämlich seiner unaufhörlichen Umwälzung. Nur wo diese Umwälzung durch besondere Verhältnisse verschleiert wird, kann die konservative Seite der Gewerksschaftsbewegung stark hervortreten.

Solche Verhältnisse bestanden um die Mitte des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts in England. Das industrielle Monopol Englands gestattete seiner Bourgeoisie, dem kämpfenden Theile der Arbeiter bedeutende Zugeständnisse zu machen und ihre Lage durch Gesetze zu verbessern. Die Welt war groß genug für den Absatz; da sie nicht durch die Konkurrenz anderer Völker ernsthaft bedroht wurde, konnte die englische Bourgeoisie ihren Kunden die Preise diktiren, und schließlich, nachdem sie den Forderungen der Arbeiter zu einem bedeutenden Theile zugestimmt hatte, entdeckte sie, daß gut genährte und zufriedene Arbeiter für die Kapitalisten eigentlich viel erträglicher waren, als die früheren, geschundenen und rebellischen Arbeiter. Daher mußte die konservative Seite des Gewerkschaftswesens sich üppig entwickeln; in England wurden damals die Gewerkschaften zu normalen, vom Staate anerkannten und von den Sozialpolitikern gelobten Gesellschaftseinrichtungen; ihre Aufgaben erschöpfen sich in dem Kampfe um Lohn und Arbeitszeit, und sie waren jeder revolutionären Bewegung abhold.

Dieser Geist wird sich jetzt nirgends mehr ruhig entwickeln können; dafür sorgt schon der heftige internationale Konkurrenzkampf. Es mag hier und da Personen, sogar einflußreiche Führer, geben, die irregeleitet durch eine ungenügende Kenntniß der kapitalistischen Entwicklungsgesetze, als höchstes Ideal der Arbeiterklasse betrachten, sich in der kapitalistischen Gesellschaft einzurichten; die praktischen Erfahrungen des gewerkschaftlichen Kampfes werden ihnen immer aufs neue zeigen, daß ihr Ziel eine Utopie ist. Mögen auch die Gewerkschaften auf ihrem Gebiete Großes leisten, indem sie die Lebenshaltung der Arbeiter bedeutend heben; eine ruhige, sichere Existenz können sie nicht gewinnen, dank der revolutionären Natur des Kapitalismus, der unausgesetzt alle bestehenden Verhältnisse umwälzt.

Da sind zuerst die wirthschaftlichen Krisen. Wenn eine kräftige Prosperitätsperiode durch die inneren Widersprüche der kapitalistischen Produktionsweise schließlich in einer Krise zusammenbricht, so werden zallose Arbeiter entlassen und die übrigen können sich der Lohnherabsetzung, die dann eine Waffe im Kampf ums Dasein der Unternehmer bildet, nicht widersetzen. In kürzester Frist gehen dann oft die vorher mühsam errungenen Erfolge wieder verloren. Die richtige Taktik der Gewerkschaften besteht dann in dem kämpfenden Rückzuge, der an die Tüchtigkeit der Führer und die Disziplin der Massen oft viel höhere Anspüche stellt, als der energische Angriff in den Zeiten der Prosperität. Ohne Gewerkschaften würden die Verhältnisse der Arbeiter haltlos in die Tiefe stürzen; nur die organisirte Kraft der Gewerkschaften vermag diesen Zusammenbruch zu verhüten, die Verschlechterung der Arbeitsverhältnisse einzuschränken und sofort bereit zu sein, sobald eine bessere Zeit anbricht. Jedenfalls aber wird in jeder Krise klar, daß es eine Macht gibt, gegen die auch die vortrefflichste Gewerkschaft nicht aufkommen kann; diese Macht besteht in den unerbittlichen Gesetzen des Kapitalismus. Diese Gesetze sperren sich gegen die Gewerkschaften auch nicht bloß in Zeiten der wirthschaftlichen Krisen. Der heftige Konkurrenzkampf zwingt die Unternehmer, möglichst große Kapitalien anzuscheffeln und treibt sie deshalb zum rücksichtslosesten Widerstande gegen die Forderungen der Arbeiter. Wer im entscheidenden Augenblicke zu wenig Kapital hat, geht unter; deshalb ruft der Kapitalismus seinen Günstlingen unaufhörlich zu: sammelt euch möglichst viel Erdengüter! Aber woher Kapital nehmen? Kapital ist angehäufter Mehrwerth, ist aufgesparter Profit, somit wächst das Kapital um so schneller, je höhere Profite ein Kapitalist aus dem Produktionsprozeß herauszuschlagen weiß. Darum verdient ein Kapitalist nicht genug; da seine Profitgier grenzenlos ist, so sieht er in der anschwellenden Macht der Gewerkschaften einen Feind, der seine Existenz bedroht und deshalb rücksichtslos bekämpft werden muß. Die letzten Jahre haben durch große Aussperrungen gezeigt, daß die Unternehmer-

verbände sich nicht scheuen, das ganze Wirthschaftsleben zu verwirren, schon um winzige Eingriffe der Gewerksschaften in das Anschwellen des Profits zu hindern. Und wenn ihre wirthschaftliche Macht dazu nicht ausreicht, so stellt die Staatsgewalt ihre politische Organisation in den Dienst des bedrohten Profits.

So wird den Gewerkschaften durch die Praxis ihres Kampfes um eine bessere Lebenshaltung der Arbeiter der revolutionäre Weg aufgedrängt. Nicht durch theoretische Belehrung, sondern durch die Erfahrung wird ihnen klar, daß sie gegen das ganze kapitalistische System und dessen mächtiges Bollwerk, die Staatsgewalt, kämpfen müssen. Der zuerst beschränkte Blick des Gewerkschafters, der nur die beschränkte Aufgabe des Kampfes für bessere Arbeitsbedingungen sieht, wird durch die praktischen Hindernisse dieses Kampfes auf die große gesellschaftliche Revolution gelenkt. In diesem Sinne sind die Gewerkschaften Rekrutenschulen für die Sozialdemokratie. Die Neutralität der Gewerkschaften bedeutet nicht—wie einfältige Leute wohl geglaubt haben,—daß die Gewerkschaften sich in dem großen Kampfe für oder wider den Kapitalismus, für oder wider den Sozialismus neutral, d. h. gleichgültig verhalten müssen; sie bedeutet nur, daß jeder Arbeiter, auch derjenige, der die sozialistischen Ansichten über die kapitalistische Gesellschaft noch nicht kennt oder ihnen noch nicht beistimmt, an dem gewerkschaftlichen Kampfe theilnehmen soll und kann.

Die alles revolutionirende Natur des Kapitalismus macht also auch die Gewerkschaften revolutionär. Der Kapitalismus stürzt alle hergebrachten Ordnungen um, zerstört am folgenden Tage, was er am vorigen Tage aufgebaut hat, schafft immer neue Verhältnisse und rüttelt dadurch auch die Gewerkschaften auf, wenn sie eben auf ihrer konservativen Seite einschlafen wollen. Er versetzt die ganze Welt in endlose Unruhe—wie könnten da die Gewerkschaften, und wenn ihr Bedürfniß dazu noch so groß wäre, sich einer bequemen Ruhe erfreuen? In dem Kapitalismus ist keine Ruhe möglich; jede Errungenschaft läuft immer Gefahr verloren zu gehen; gesichert wird sie erst dann, wenn der Sieg des Sozialismus gesichert ist

Wie und in welcher Gestalt sich die Gewerkschaften an dem großen revolutionären Kampfe der Arbeiterklasse um die politische Herrschaft betheiligen werden, wird je nach den verschiedenen Umständen in den verschiedenen Ländern entschieden werden. In diesem Aufsatze sollte nur nachgewiesen werden, daß die revolutionäre Seite der Gewerkschaften kein fremdes Element ist, das ihnen aufgedrängt werden soll, wie beschränkte „Praktiker" glauben, sondern daß sie durch die Natur des Kapitalismus selbst gegeben ist.

Weitere erfolgreich verlaufene Gewerksbewegungen.

Im Mai-Carpenter gaben wir eine Uebersicht über die erfolgreich verlaufenen Gewerksbewegung unserer Brüderschaft soweit diese Erfolge der General Offize bis zum 25ten April gemeldet waren.

Nachstehend lassen wir nun ein Verzeichniß weiterer, bis zum 25ten Juni berichteten Errungenschaften folgen, machen aber ausdrücklich darauf aufmerksam, daß die hier, wie die in der Mai Nummer dieses Journal's gegebene Uebersicht durchaus nicht alle Erfolge einschließt die unsere Brüderschaft in diesem Jahre zu verzeichnen hat. In beiden Verzeichnissen beziehen sich die meisten der angeführten Fälle auf solche Distrikt Councils oder Lokal-Unionen die ihre Forderungen dem General Executiv Board zur Genehmigung unterbreitet, sich durch dieses Verfahren die Finanzielle Unterstützung unserer Brüderschaft gesichert hatten und die daher nothwendigerweise die Beendigung der Bewegung und deren Resultat der General Offize melden m u ß t e n.

Außerdem ist die Unvollständigkeit unserer Uebersicht eine Folge der Gleichgültigkeit der betreffenden Lokal-Unionen indem diese über den Verlauf ihrer Bewegung weder an den General Sekretär noch an die Redaktion des Journal's Bericht erstatten, von der Ansicht ausgehend, daß es genüge bei der Ausfüllung der halbjährlichen Berichts-Formulare oder Postkarten diesbezügliche Angaben zu machen.

Andere Lokal-Unionen überlassen die Berichterstattung dem Organisator oder Abgesandten der Gen. Offize, wenn einer oder der andere dieser Funktionäre am Platze ist, und dies geschieht dann gewöhnlich in deren Wochenberichten an den General Präsidenten die zu redaktionellen Zwecken nicht geeignet sind.

Trotzdem sind wir in der Lage unseren Mitgliedern die freudige Mitteilung machen zu können, daß wir in unserer diesjährigen Gewerksbewegung bis jetzt nicht eine einzige thatsächliche Niederlage zu konstatiren haben. Nur in einigen wenigen Orten der südlichen Staaten, in denen unsere Organisation noch schwach und mangelhaft ist, waren unsere Mitglieder gezwungen ihre ursprüngliche Forderung fallen zu lassen und sich durch Eingehen eines Kompromisses mit einer geringen Lohnerhöhung zu begnügen.

Die weiteren Erfolge sind:

Pittsfield, Mass. — Lohnerhöhung von $2.50 auf $3.00 per Tag nach einer Aussperrung von dreiwöchentlicher Dauer und Vereitelung des Zweckes der Arbeitgeber—die Einführung des offenen Shops.

Torrington, Conn.—Lohnerhöhung von $2.50 auf $2.75 per Tag von 8 Stunden. Trat am 1ten Mai in Kraft.

Ashland, Pa.—Lohnerhöhung von 25 auf 30 Cents per Stunde in Kraft seit dem 10ten April.

Englewood, N. J.—45 Cents per Stunde und Anerkennung der Union und ihrer Gewerksregeln seitens der Arbeitgeber.

Wilmington, Del.—40 Cents per Stunde, eine Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents, nach Zurückweisung eines Compromis-Vorschlages der Arbeitgeber eine Lohnerhöhung von 2½ Cents gewährend.

Baltimore, Md.—Die achtstündige Arbeitszeit und $1.50 Lohnzulage für Cabinetmakers und Maschinenarbeiter.

Aurora, Ill.—Die achtstündige Arbeitszeit und 40 Cents per Stunde Minimallohn; trat in Kraft am 1ten Mai.

Denver, Col.—Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents die Stunde.

Princeton, Ill. — Erhöhung des Minimallohns von $2.25 auf $2.50 per Tag.

Mt. Kisko, N. Y. — Lohnerhöhung von $3.00 auf $3.50 per Tag bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit.

Kittaning, Pa.—Lohnerhöhung von $2.50 auf $3.00 per Tag.

Norwalk, Conn.—Lohnerhöhung von $2.75 auf $3.00 per Tag, in Kraft seit dem 1ten April.

Peterboro, Ont., Can.—Lohnerhöhung von 22½ Cents auf 25 Cents per Stunde; trat am 1ten April in Kraft.

Hamilton, Ont., Can. — Lohnzuschlag von 5 Cents per Stunde nach 1½ tägigem Ausstande. Minimallohn von 35 Cents per Stunde.

Norristown, Pa. — Lohnerhöhung von 2½ Cents per Stunde.

Raritan, N. J.—Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit auf 8 Stunden per Tag.

Red Banks, N. J. — Lohnerhöhung von $2.75 auf $3.00 per Tag

Providence, R. J.—Den Samstag-Halbfeiertag während den Sommer-Monaten.

Watertown, Wis. — Lohnerhöhung von 25 auf 30 Cents per Stunde.

Irvington, Conn. — Lohnerhöhung von $2.50 auf $2.75 per Tag.

Joplin, Mo.—2½ Cents per Stunde Lohnzulage.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y. — Lohnerhöhung von $2.50 auf $3.00 per Tag von 8 Stunden.

Wichita, Kans.—Lohnerhöhung von $2.50 auf $3.00 per Tag. Arbeitszeit 8 Stunden.

Troy, N. Y.—44 Stunden per Woche. 37½ Cents per Stunde während dem laufenden und 40 Cents per Stunde während 1907 und 1908. Alle Begleitungsgegenstände müssen mit dem Label der Brüderschaft versehen sein.

Glace Bay, Can.—Den Neunstündigan-Arbeitstag bei vorherigem Lohn in Kraft seit dem 15ten Mai.

Ardmore, Pa.—Fünf Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung oder 40 Cents per Stunde.

Connellsville, Pa. — Festsetzung eines Minimallohns von $2.75 per Tag.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Lohnerhöhung von $3.00 auf $3.25 Minimum per Tag.

Trenton, N. J.—50 Cents per Stunde, Lohnerhöhung von 9 Cents per Stunde.

Der Vorstand des Süddeutschen Eisenbahner-Verbandes veröffentlichte kürzlich seinen Jahresbericht für 1905. Die Mitgliederzahl stieg von 7155 auf rund 10000 Der Bestand der Hauptkasse betrug am Jahresschluß 19468,79 Mk. Die Gesammt-Einnahmen der Hauptkasse beliefen sich auf 42791,16 Mk., die Ausgaben auf 24731,62 Mk.

Departement Français

La Necessite de la Solidarite Ouvriere.

L'organisation de notre métier fait de si grands progrès que nous avons toutes les raisons d'en être satisfait. Non-seulement les charpentiers, menuisiers et toutes les autres branches de notre métier, travaillant le bois, mais aussi bien les autres métiers du bâtiment tel que maçons, plombiers, paintres en bâtiment et tout autres ont vu leur salaires s'élever, ont introduit la journée de huit heures paye double pour travail supplementaire où du Dimanche, et bien d'autres avantages.

Nous constatons tout cela avec beaucoup de satisfaction, tout en reconnaissant la situation particulièrement avantageuse dans laquelle les ouvriers du bâtiment se trouvent. Leur travail ne saurait se faire à l'avance, on ne bâtit pas de maison pour le "stock," on n y employe pas encore de machinerie, ni pour la pose de portes ou de fenêtres, ni pour maçoner avec pierres ou briques, de sorte que quand il y a du travail, ce travail est toujours pressé et les entrepreneurs sont bien forcés de payer le prix demandé par les ouvriers. Ce qui fait que les travailleurs du bâtiment profitent plus que tout autre métier des périodes de prospérité.

Mais en reconnaissant ce fait il nous nait un devoir aussi, qui, tout en dérivant de cette situation exceptionnellement avantageuse, nous est enseigné également par la solidarité qui devrait unir les différentes classes de producteurs proletariens. En effet, que result-il de nos salaires élevés, de nos courtes heures de travail, en comparaison des autres métiers?

Avec un salaire de 18 à 24 dollars par semaine, ce qui est à peu près la condition des métiers du bâtiment dans l'Est des Etats Unis et dans presque toutes les grandes villes du continent americain du Nord, nous bâtissons des demeures, des logements non-seulement pour les millionaires et les "upper ten," mais bien aussi pour des ouvriers de fabriqués des manouvriers, des gens sans métier qualifié et tant d'autres.

Ces différentes catégories sont payés de $12 à $15 par semaine, et cela pour 60 heures de travail, et souvent même plus d'heures et bien moins d'argent. Non-seulement recevons-nous meilleure paye, mais encore nos patrons ont-il la tendre habitude de calculer le profit a préelever sur les travailleurs en leur employ pour une somme égale, c'est à dire, que si un ouvrier du bâtiment est payé à raison de 50 cents à l'heure, l'entrepreneur présente ses estimations à raison d'un dollar par heure, ce qui ne l'empêche nullement d'ecrier à haute voix et de protester contre la soi-disante insatiabilité ouvrière. Qu'une crise touch par la suite, l'industrie du bâtiment, les entrepreneurs commenceront toujours par reduire le salaire des ouvriers en premier, et la force même d'une concurrence, s'il y en a, les amenera plus tard à reduire aussi le taux de leurs profits.

Voyons maintenant ce que cette situation nous enseigne. Il n'est point besoin de le dire que, nous ne trouverons nullement le salaire des ouvriers du bâtiment par trop-élevé. Bien au contraire, nous sommes d'avis que ce salaire, quoique plus élevé que celui des divers métiers, est encore bien loin d'approcher au salaire minimume réquis pour supporter une famille quelquonque. Aussi bien savons nous, que le prix du loyer, souvent exorbitant, est soutiré au locataire aussi bien pour les maisons qui furent bâtis à une époque bien anterieure, quand le salaire payé était de beaucoup inferieure au salaire payé aujourd'hui.

Nous savons très bien que la modique somme, payé aujourd'hui à l'ouvrier du bâtiment, est généralement présentée pàr les entrepreneurs comme l'unique raison du prix élevé des loyers dans nos grandes villes lorsequ'il serait facile à prouvé que c'est la spéculation éhontée qui abuse du surcroit

des demandes sur les offres en matière de logements. Pourtant le fait est, que beaucoup de familles proletariennes sont hors d'état de payer ce prix exorbitant, qui est aujourd'hui de 50% de leur revenue, après avoir été 25% pendant les derniers 20 années. Le devoir des chambres syndicales des ouvriers du bâtiment consiste donc avant tout d'aider les proletaires des autres métiers de mettre leur salaire au niveau des leurs. Nous devont prêté notre aide, et notre soutien à ceux qui ne sont organisés aussi bien que nous ou qui se trouvent en lutte avec le patronat pour améliorer leur condition d'éxistence. Nous devons aider à organiser ceux, qui pour raison quelconque, soit manque d'initiative, ou par pauvreté, ne peuvent entreprendre ce devoir eux même. A ceux qui manque à leur devoir par manque de mieux savoir, il est de notre devoir de les éclairer, de pousser à la roue, si une agitation dans ce sens se produit dans leurs rangs, et enfin, par tous les moyens qu'une esprit de solidarité nous indiquera en temps opportun.

Il ne s'agit pas d'abaisser nos salaires à celui des travailleurs dans les fabriques, ou bien des ouvriers non-qualifiés, il s'agit bien au contraire d'élever le "standard of life" de tous au même niveau que non-seulement nous avons conquis, mais encore à celui que nous cherchons à obtenir dans un temps future.

En ce faisant, nous commettons non-seulement un acte de solidarité ouvrière, mais encore entrons nous avec ce principe dans une voix très sage indiqué par notre intérêt le plus direct. En effet, d'après les propre paroles du Président de la ligue patronale, Mr. Parry, d'Indianapolis, il repugnera toujours aux patrons de payer un salaire, très élevé à leur idée, pour certaines catégories de métier, quand d'autres sont satisfait de la moitie et souvent moins. Rien est plus apt à exiter d'avantage la colère d'un entrepreneur, que de voir une partie de ses employés quitter leur travail à 4 heure 30, quand la pluspart de leurs esclaves continuent leur besogne jusqu'à 6 heures, et souvent encore pour une somme d'argent bien inferieure à ceux qui quittent une heure ou une heure et demi avant les autres.

Pour ces raisons nous concluons donc par les mots d'introduction de cet article: Travailleurs du Monde, unissez vous. Et par les mots du livre de la sagesse des peuples: Aidez vous les Uns les Autres!

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Decisions du Comite Generale Executif.

1897.

7 Avril.—Des cartes de travail ne peuvent être distribuées que par l'entremise des Unions ou C. de D. de la F. U. et sans exiger dans aucune localité des conditions qui seraient défavorables aux membres étrangers.

9 Avril.—Toutes les parties du Rituel sont aussi obligatoires pour les membres que la Constitution même de la F. U.

13 Julliet.—Le C. G. E. ne peut entendre de temoignages oraux dans les causes spéciales. Les décisions ne seront rendues que sur des preuves écrites.

1898.

5 Janvier.—Les Unions ne sont pas tenues d'accepter la démission d'un membre quand il est soupconné de vouloir démissionner pour être libre de violer les règles du métier.

5 Avril.—Les membres qui violent les règles du métier et sont appelés à se mettre en grève, n'ont pas droit à l'indemnité de grève.

6 Avril.—Nul membre de la F. U. ne peut être privé de son droit de faire partie de la Garde Nationale, si tel est sa volonté.

If faut des hommes sains et vigoureux pour continuer la grande oeuvre d'emancipation entrepris par nos ainés. Ce ne sont pas les ouvriers extenués par les longues journées de labeur et rétribués par des salaires de famine qui le pourront.

La femme sauvée de l'esclavage industriel, la femme remise en sa place de dignité et de tendresse est la future alliance faite, le couple uni, générateur de la paix social, de libre et just existence en commun.

Il en est de l'union locale comme de l'individue. Sans cohésion, son action est à peu près nulle; fédéré, il peut compter sur le concours de toute notre fraternité.

C'est par notre solidarité édroite et confraternelle que nous aménerons à notre organisations les timorés et les hésitants.

Claims Paid in June, 1906

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
3359	August Nitschke (Bal.)	1062	$107.00
5041	Mrs. Mary E. Samples	4	50.00
5042	Mrs. Mary S. Van Slyck	22	50.00
5043	David S. Beer	22	200.00
5044	Eugene McCann	22	200.00
5045	Mrs. Mary A. Wicks	22	50.00
5046	Mrs. Mary E. Lounsberry	74	50.00
5047	D. J. Hargrove	75	50.00
5048	Mrs. Abbie N. Stover	136	50.00
5049	Mrs. Frances Raymond	210	25.00
5050	W. H. Embody	453	50.00
5051	Wm. H. Hanchett	483	200.00
5052	Gustav Dahlke	522	200.00
5053	Mrs. Etta C. Stone	563	50.00
5054	Bloomfield Hampton	750	200.00
5055	Mrs. Grace Narehood	916	50.00
5056	Michael Connors	927	200.00
5057	St. Clair G. Mader	991	200.00
5058	Ephran F. Grimes	1583	100.00
5059	Mrs. Ida E. Salmonson	1747	50.00
5060	Louis Semmler	1	50.00
5061	Fred Johnson	7	200.00
5062	Thomas Fisher	9	200.00
5063	August W. Klipp	80	200.00
5064	Mrs. Kate V. Lear	132	50.00
5065	John L. Marsch	230	200.00
5066	S. F. Johnston	281	50.00
5067	Julius Roth	291	200.00
5068	Frank Laschinski (Dis.)	355	400.00
5069	Vernon Lloyd (Dis.)	443	400.00
5070	Roger O'Sullivan	606	200.00
5071	Eugene Gerard (Dis.)	701	300.00
5072	Mrs. Reginia Le Grand	793	25.00
5073	Mrs. Caroline Danner	5	50.00
5074	Henry M. Parker	79	200.00
5075	Henry B. Byers (Dis.)	206	400.00
5076	Harmidas Gravel	408	200.00
5077	Frederick Dreypolcher	422	50.00
5078	James Neary	519	50.00
5079	Ira S. Lefler (Dis.)	602	100.00
5080	George E. Hessler	637	200.00
5081	Mrs. Annie M. Allister	769	50.00
5082	Frederick Buehl	1100	200.00
5083	Richard Reiners	1100	50.00
5084	Mrs. Sarah J. Hollenbeck	1496	50.00
5085	Mrs. Antonetta Quattrochi	1625	50.00
5086	Philip Grauer	715	200.00
5087	Louis Balke	3	200.00
5088	Mrs. Anna Riehl	4	50.00
5089	Wm. P. Schanbacher	9	200.00
5090	Mrs. Mary Rasche	45	50.00
5091	Mrs. Johanna Heartstedt	62	50.00
5092	Geo. L. Post	109	200.00
5093	Arnold Ellefsen	181	200.00
5094	Frank Dombrowski	303	50.00
5095	George W. Morse	322	200.00
5096	Mrs. Catherine Jackson	351	50.00
5097	Samuel H. Smith	386	50.00
5098	Mathias Atzlinger	422	200.00
5099	James A. Barron	527	100.00
5100	John W. Barnes	541	200.00
5101	Frank J. Teague	550	200.00
5102	Mrs. Oveline Dechesne	551	50.00
5103	Thomas Wyatt	616	50.00
5104	Daniel Lysinger	626	50.00
5105	Mrs. Florence C. Middlekauff	627	50.00
5106	Mrs. Sarah Pearson	1116	25.00
5107	Mrs. Sadie Schierle	1635	50.00
5108	Mrs. Anna Schreier	5	50.00
5109	Emil Kersten	10	200.00
5110	Mrs. Elizabeth Milson	45	25.00
5111	Wm. Clarke	62	200.00
5112	Joseph Brodeur	134	200.00
5113	Mrs. Mary Eliza Dorr	165	50.00
5114	Thos. Harrison	211	50.00
5115	Mrs. Julia A. McHale	278	50.00
5116	Mrs. Magdalene Schaufler	306	50.00
5117	Mrs. Philomene Fecteau	348	50.00
5118	Mrs. Ida Wills	357	50.00
5119	Mrs. Augusta Wenslaff	416	50.00
5120	Mrs. Della A. Gibbens	1130	50.00
5121	Mrs. Mary K. Martin	1268	50.00
5122	Mrs. Mary George	1717	50.00
5123	Walter Pretious	22	200.00
5124	Lorenze Geotz	22	200.00
5125	Edward Pange	73	200.00
5126	Robert L. Pollack (Dis.)	73	400.00
5127	Charles Haas	167	200.00
5128	Mrs. Annie D. Hodgerney	177	50.00
5129	George M. Edwards	322	200.00
5130	Mrs. Aaltje Bolt	416	50.00
5131	Mrs. Mary A. Shelly	483	50.00
5132	John P. Borg	601	200.00
5133	S. A. Black (Dis.)	682	300.00
5134	Mrs. Delia B. Dube	801	50.00
5135	Ambrose Hooper	890	100.00
5136	Michael Davis	591	50.00
5137	James F. Wathen	650	50.00
5138	Chas. H. Richards	1044	50.00
5139	John M. Mitchell	1044	50.00
5140	John S. Hughes	87	200.00
5141	Mrs. Ida F. Speer	119	50.00
5142	Anton Meyer (Dis.)	179	400.00
5143	Gaspard Genereaux	342	200.00
5144	Joseph Cawley	563	200.00
5145	Rudolph Lacovitsky (Dis.)	1270	100.00
5146	Francis C. Johnson	1279	50.00
5147	Dennis O'Leary	1400	50.00
5148	Adolph Neugebauer	3	200.00
5149	Andrew Anderson	58	50.00
5150	Dominic Winandy	58	100.00
5151	James W. Sherman	202	50.00
5152	Zenas McConnell	206	200.00
5153	Mrs. Louisa King	327	50.00
5154	Henry C. Wilson	559	200.00
5155	Fleet Smith	715	200.00
5156	Oscar Hendrickson	720	200.00
5157	Wm. W. Smith	1111	50.00
	Total		$14,857.00



A New Floor Scraper

Two men can do more and better work with it than four "dubbing" the old way.

This letter gives an actual experience of a well-known Cadillac contractor who prepared maple flooring with an "Electric" Floor Scraper for about $5 a thousand.

Cadillac, April 6, 1906.

I, as a member of Local Union No. 535, would like to recommend to my brother carpenters the "Electric" Floor Scraper. I successfully prepared 9,500 feet hard maple floor at the Cadillac Auditorium Rink at an expense of $48.00.—Perry T. Sharp, Contractor & Carpenter.

The owners of the rink gave us the following testimonial:

Cobb & Mitchell, Cadillac, Mich. Cadillac, April 24, 1906.

Gentlemen: The maple floor in our Auditorium Rink gives us and our patrons complete satisfaction. The perfect surface of the floor is frequently and favorably commented upon not only by our citizens, but by our numerous visitors from other places. From the floor up we have one of the finest roller skating rinks in the state. Truly yours,

The Cadillac Amusement Co., per D. M. Devendorf.

Write to us for our folder about it.

Cobb & Mitchell, Inc., Cadillac, Mich.

Cut off here

Please send me information regarding your "Electric" Floor Scraper and send me without charge a Corundum Pocket Whetstone.

Name..... Address.....

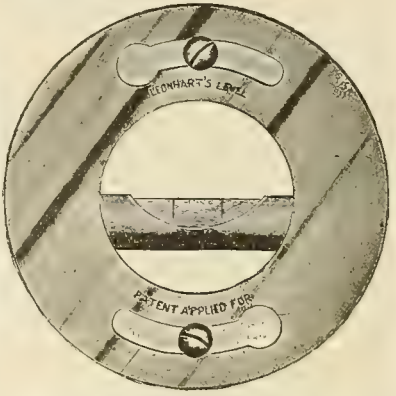
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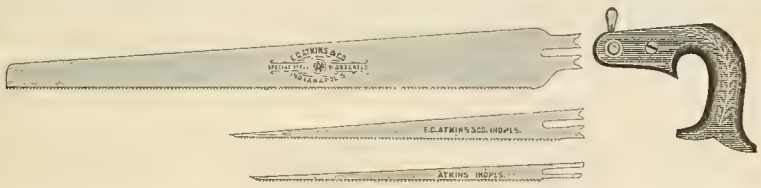
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Atkins' New Metal Cutting Saw, For Carpenters, Gas Fittters and Furnace Men.

There is no carpenter who does not constantly have occasion to cut through a nail or piece of metal of some kind. Heretofore there has been no provision for a tool that will accomplish this work.

E. C. Atkins & Co., the large, exclusive saw manufacturers, have realized the necessity for such a tool and have lately put on the market a saw for this purpose. It is put out in the shape of a nest of saws, as shown in the following illustration:

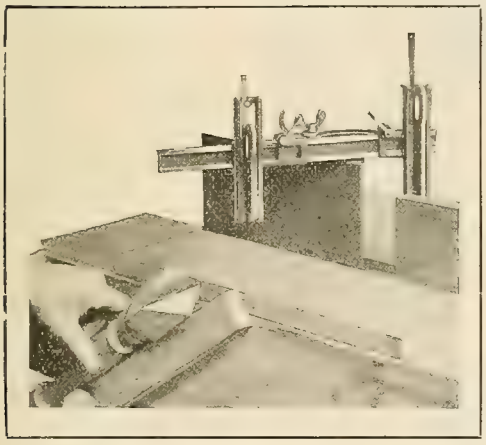


The large blade is the nail-cutting blade and is made of silver steel, especially hardened for metal-cutting purposes. The teeth are cut straight across and the saw operates without a set. It is taper ground from tooth edge to back and is of sufficiently wide gauge so as to cut a kerf wide enough to permit the use of a properly set ordinary saw without damage to its teeth.

With the nail-cutting blade comes both a compass and a keyhole blade, made of "silver steel" and gas tempered to that particular degree essential in order to produce the best results, and hold their keen cutting edges the longest possible time. Any of these blades are made to fit an adjustable handle, which is operated by a thumb lever. The blades can thus be used in the regular way or made to operate at any angle, or even reversed, if desired.

It can readily be seen that the operator, by the use of this tool, may reach almost any spot desired, and after starting the kerf with either of the small blades, may insert the metal-cutting blade, this being made narrow on the point with that end in view. The nail can then be cut, after which the metal-cutting blade may be withdrawn and an ordinary blade substituted.

The Nest of Saws (known as No. 3) is already in the hands of most of the large dealers, or can be secured through the home office at Indianapolis, or at any of the ten Atkins branches at Atlanta, Chicago, Memphis, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York City, Portland, Seattle, San Francisco and Toronto, Canada.



The Victor Folding Mitre Box

Attachable to bench or beam by screws.

Takes either back or panel saw.

With 26-inch saw cuts square, 24 inches; cuts mitre, 17 inches.

Cuts compound angles at one setting.

Weight 6 pounds. Folded for tool box, 13x7x4 inches.

Approved by Massachusetts State Convention of Carpenters held in Haverhill.

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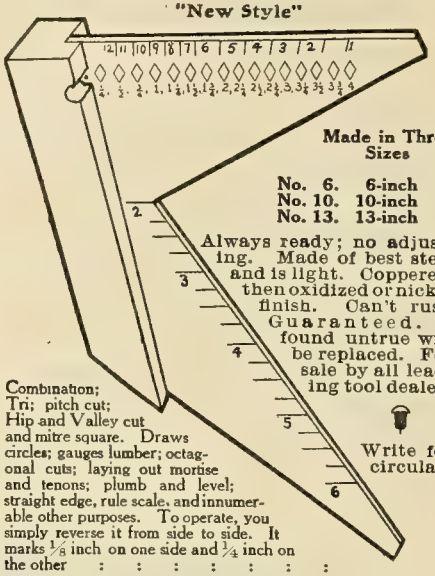
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Made in Three Sizes

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Always ready; no adjusting. Made of best steel and is light. Coppered, then oxidized or nickel finish. Can't rust. Guaranteed. If found untrue will be replaced. For sale by all leading tool dealers

Write for circulars

Combination; Tri; pitch cut; Hip and Valley cut and mitre square. Draws circles; gauges lumber; octagonal cuts; laying out mortise and tenons; plumb and level; straight edge, rule scale, and innumerable other purposes. To operate, you simply reverse it from side to side. It marks 1/8 inch on one side and 1/4 inch on the other : : : : : : :

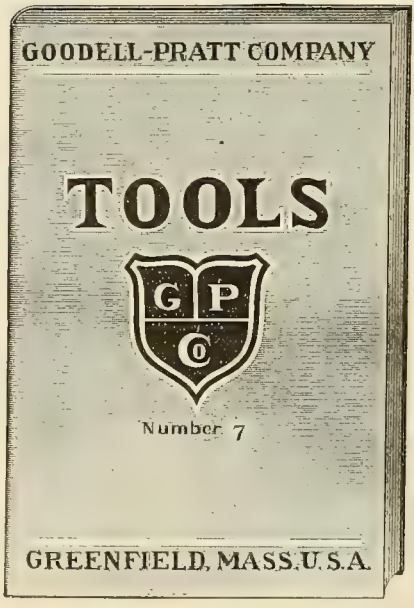
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Everybody knows what the stroke of a pen did for this great nation.

Do you realize what the stroke of a pen or pencil will do for you?

The coupon shown below is the wage earner's Declaration of Independence. Signed and sent to the I. C. S. it opens the way to freedom from overwork and underpay, because the welfare of those who sign it becomes of immediate interest to the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, that great institution founded and maintained for the benefit of workers who would otherwise spend a lifetime struggling in poorly paid positions.

A vast army of 100,000 men and women who have been thus raised from low-waged jobs to high-salaried positions as a direct result of our training, and whose names and addresses we are prepared to show to any one, stand as a living monument to the success and worth of the I. C. S. Are you going to wait any longer before you join this throng of happier, independent men? It puts you under no obligation whatever to send in this coupon asking how you can qualify for a better position and increased earnings. **Sign your Declaration of Independence and mail it today.**

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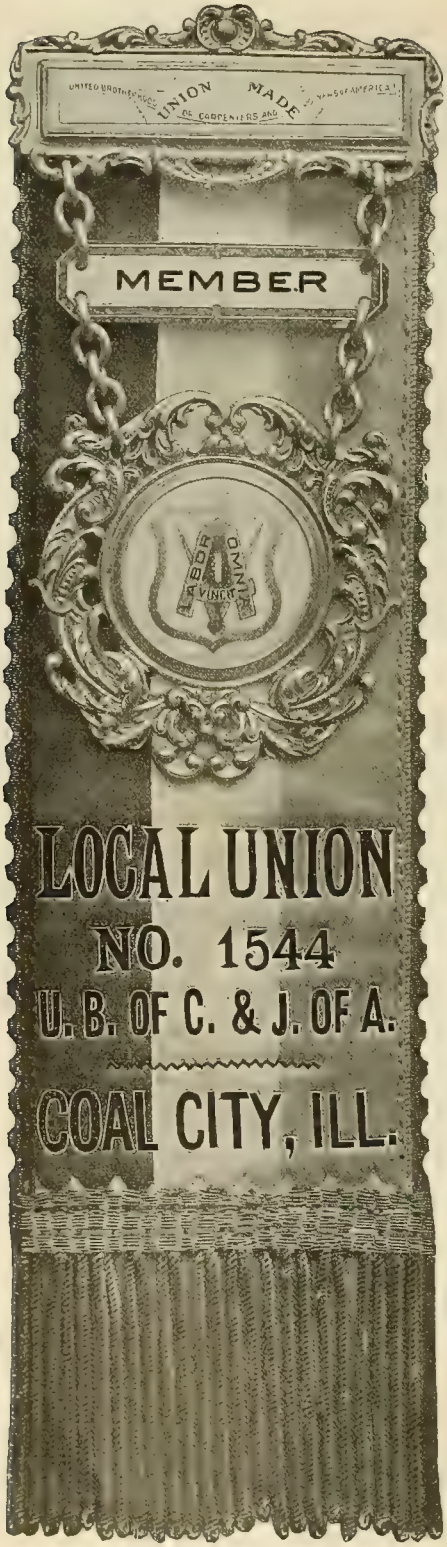
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Prepare Now for Labor Day

Orders for Badges intended to be used on Labor Day should be placed sufficiently early to permit of the manufacture of the same. As this is an occasion for which thousands of organizations throughout the country are having special badges made, it is advisable to send orders in considerably ahead of time and thus prevent disappointment or delays.

The New Official Combination Parade and Funeral

Multiple Badge

Containing the beautiful lithographic reproduction in colors of the UNION LABEL in the bar and the emblem of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, also lithographed in colors, in the medallion.

The Multiple Badge

shown herewith is a genuine departure from anything now used in the shape of a reversible design. We particularly commend this design in view of the fact that it is adapted for use in three different ways: a Meeting Room Badge, a Parade Badge, a Memorial or Funeral Badge. The engraving shows the parade side of the Badge complete with metal part. The memorial or funeral side (though we do not show it by illustration) is the reverse of the parade side, and is made with black ribbon with wording embossed in silver. When a badge is wanted for parade or gala purposes the complete design may be used, and when a small badge with dignified effect is wanted, the metal part may be used alone by simply detaching it from the badge proper. Whichever part is used there is a complete badge, and we are satisfied that the combining of three distinct uses makes it superior to any reversible design on sale.

Any desired wording can be placed in the top bar. We can furnish officers' titles in the panel on officers' badges, without extra charge. We can also make any desired changes in the wording on the ribbon parts. The braid and fringe are furnished in gold, the metal parts in gilt. In making the badge reversible, the bar is detached at the top and the ribbon part reversed. A loop in the ribbon at the top of both sides makes it an easy matter to change the badge so it can be worn in any way desired.

Price 60 cents each, net
in lots of twelve or more

Send all orders and make all remittances payable to

FRANK DUFFY

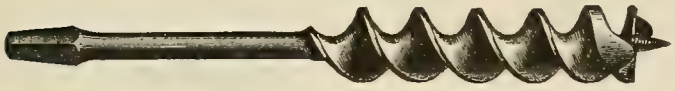
Gen'l Secretary INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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IT PAYS THE MECHANIC to BUY GOOD TOOLS



"OHIO" TOOLS have been on the market for a great many years and the experienced mechanic knows he is making no mistake when he selects an Ohio Chisel or Plane. He knows they are honestly made for wear and will outlast anything on the market.

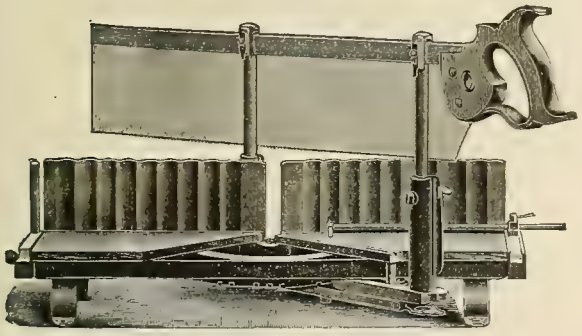
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Gauge for Duplicate Cuts
And Many Other Features

UNION MADE

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GOODELL MANUFACTURING CO., GREENFIELD, MASS.

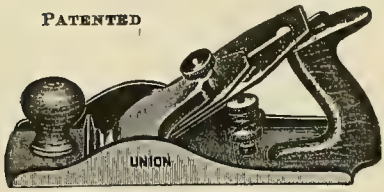
CARPENTERS! Have you seen the

UNION X PLANES?

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And the LOCKING-LEVER ADJUSTMENT?

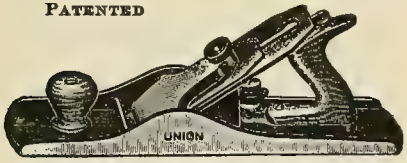
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No. X4 Iron Smooth Plane

The cutter is raised or lowered by a lever. The frog is solid and part of the plane body. It cannot give. The adjustment lever may be locked in place by two brass nuts, making the most rigid plane made.

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No. X27 Wood Jack Plane

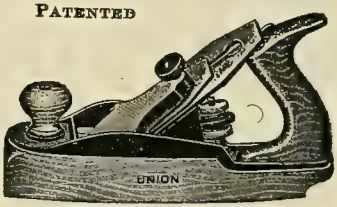
We manufacture a full line of all sizes and styles. These are shown in our No. 4 Plane Catalogue, which we will gladly send on application. If your dealer doesn't carry Union Planes, drop us a line and we will make you a proposition.

If you haven't seen it, then you have missed

A GOOD THING

It is NEW, it is WELL MADE, and is liked by all who have used it.

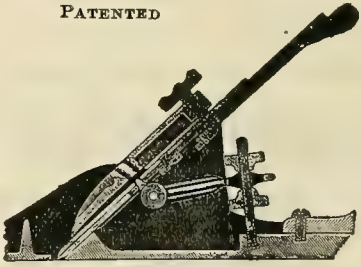
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No. X35 Wood Smooth Plane

Just a word about CUTTERS. All Union Planes are made with an extra heavy cutter, the same thickness its entire length. This is what the best carpenters have asked for, and now they have it. It will not chatter in the hardest woods.

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Sectional View

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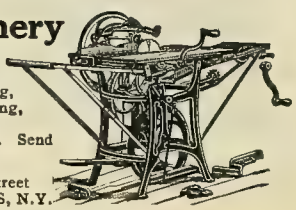


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Foot, Hand and Light Power

For ripping, cross-cutting, mitering, rabbeting, grooving, dadoing, boring, scroll and band sawing, edge-moulding, beading, mortising, etc,

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The National Builder Tells You How

FRED T. HODGSON, Editor

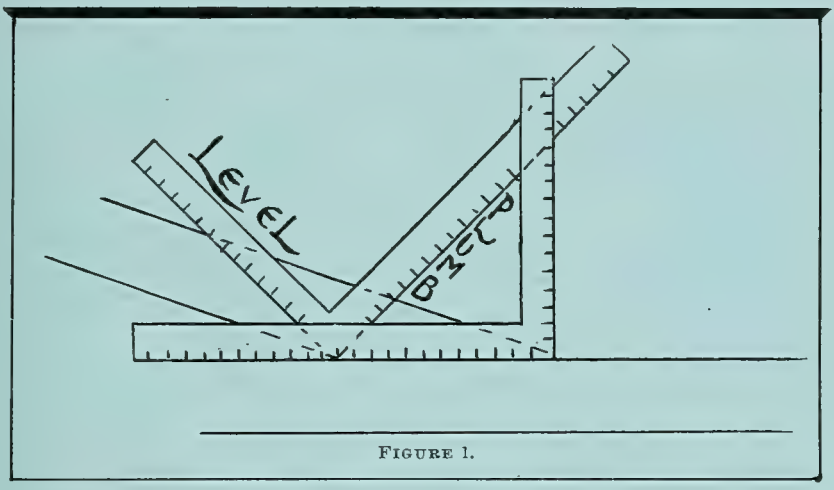


FIGURE 1.

Dwight L. Stoddard writes in a recent number: "It occurred to me to lay off the plumb cut of shed roof, and from that lay off the pitch of another roof. I tried it and was surprised to find it correct, as shown in Figure No. 1."

The thoughts gained by Mr. Stoddard's articles and the articles of other writers in the *National Builder* can be applied practically and continually in your every day work.

Sample copy sent free on request, or sample copy and copy of *The Housebuilder* in paper cover, sent upon receipt of ten cents in postage to cover cost of mailing. Write us at once for sample copy and our special offer of subscription to readers of *The Carpenter.*

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Dearborn and Harrison Streets :: CHICAGO

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ARE THEIR OWN BEST ADVERTISEMENT

Ask your friend who has a "Special" what he thinks of it, and if it is not the best SAWSET he ever used?

Our name has been identified with the SAWSET for over thirty years and we have made millions of SAWSETS with the greatest satisfaction both to ourselves and carpenters.

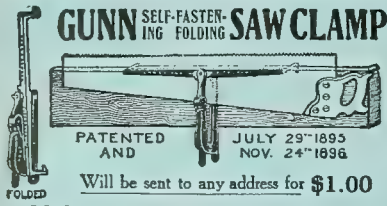
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CHAS. MORRILL Broadway-Chambers **New York, N.Y.**

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FOR THIS MONTH—The Celebrated

GUNN SELF-FASTENING FOLDING **SAW CLAMP**



Will be sent to any address for **$1.00**

Made of best Malleable Iron, japanned, weighs 3¼ lbs. Folds and can be carried in pocket and will fasten instantly to any suitable place. The best and most durable ever placed on the market. Order One To-day.

WE SAVE YOU MONEY.

GUNN TOOL & SUPPLY CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.



The Celebrated BARTON TOOLS

Unequaled by any other make for keen, smooth, hard cutting edges. Last a lifetime, and give satisfaction to the end. If your hardware dealer does not keep them, send to us for carpenter-tool catalogue. Be sure to specify "Carpenter."

MACK & CO., Sole Makers

D.R. BARTON 1892 ROCHESTER, N.Y.

BROWN'S RACE
Rochester, N. Y.

THE CARPENTER



ISSUED BY THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
ORGANIZED 1881 INCORPORATED 1883 REGISTERED 1912

AUGUST 1906

BUCK BROS. CAST STEEL BUCK BROTHERS

Every Woodworker should have our

FULLY ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST

SENT FREE.

Chisels, Gouges, Turning Tools, Pattern Makers' Gouges, Carving Tools, Fine Beveled Edge Chisels, Butt Chisels. LIGHT EDGE TOOLS IN GREAT VARIETY. "Stamped with the Buck's Head."



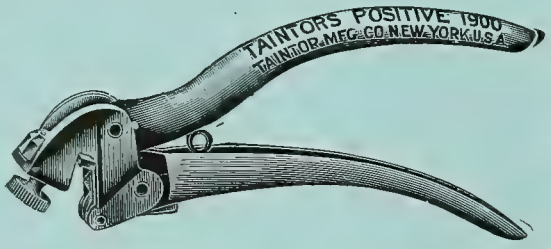
BUCK BROTHERS,

MILLBURY, MASS.

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET

TRY IT!

If you like it, tell others, if you don't like it tell US. :-:



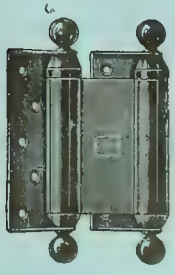
A descriptive circular containing also hints on the **Care of Saws** will be sent free on application, or your dealer can supply you :-:

JOHN H. GRAHAM & CO., Sole Agents, 113 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

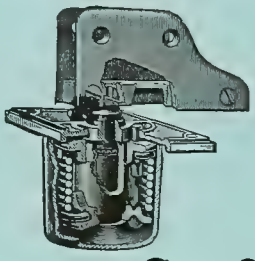
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Neat
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The
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Kindly but firmly refuse all substitutes. Bommer's cost no more

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By THOS. MALONEY

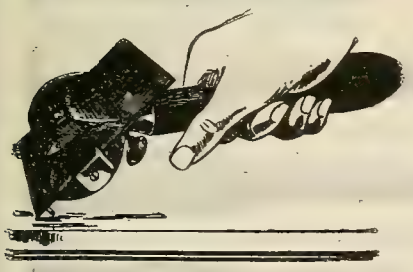
Hand Saws $1.00
By HODGSON

Stair Building Made Easy $1.00
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Also Many Others. Send for our Catalogue

INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATION CO.
16 Thomas St. New York

The Universal Wood Scraper



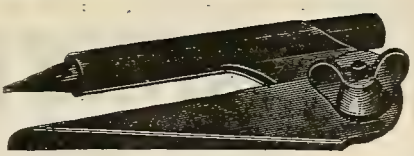
The best tool yet devised for the purpose of Scraping Wood, and removing Paint. One man will do more and better work in a day with this tool than any two men can do, in the same length of time, by the old hand method.

Finished in nickel or aluminum.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

BRITT & PAGE

5 Belle Ave. W. LYNN, MASS.



The GEM SCRIBER

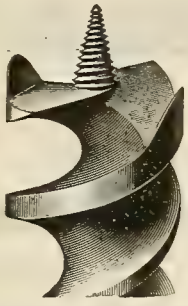
Price, 25 Cents

Useful to all mechanics, carpenters especially. Can be carried in vest pocket. Cut is two-thirds actual size. Ask your dealer for it, and see that it bears the stamp of F. Brais & Co.

Manufactured by

F. BRAIS & CO.
49 Lindus St. - Cleveland, Ohio

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Augers
...and...
Auger
Bits . . .

Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS" stamped in full on the round of each bit

For sale by all Hardware Dealers

RUSSELL JENNINGS MANUFACTURING CO.
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"YANKEE" TOOLS

Are the newest, cleverest and most satisfactory in use, and the first to be offered at so reasonable a price that every up-to-date mechanic could buy tools of their quality and character.

Other tools are very good tools, but "Yankee" Tools are better

Ask Your Dealer to see Them



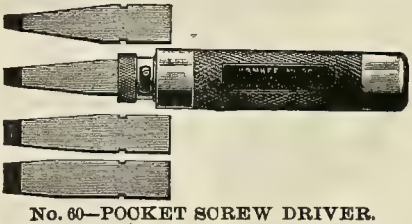
No. 11—RATCHET, Right and Left Hand and Rigid.



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The co-operative methods which we adopted a few months ago have developed the most extraordinary values in well bound (De Luxe) editions; values unprecedented in the history of publishing. We have reduced selling and distribution cost to less than one-half the usual amounts, our Brother Carpenters receiving the benefits of this saving.

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This brilliant poem was dedicated to Mr. Fred T. Hodgson by his daughter on his seventy-second birthday, and has received more favorable comments than any poem written in recent years.

You will also receive, by mail, our eighty-page booklet, fully describing each and every volume named on the coupon below, together with a proposition you have never believed possible in connection with fine durably bound, De Luxe editions.

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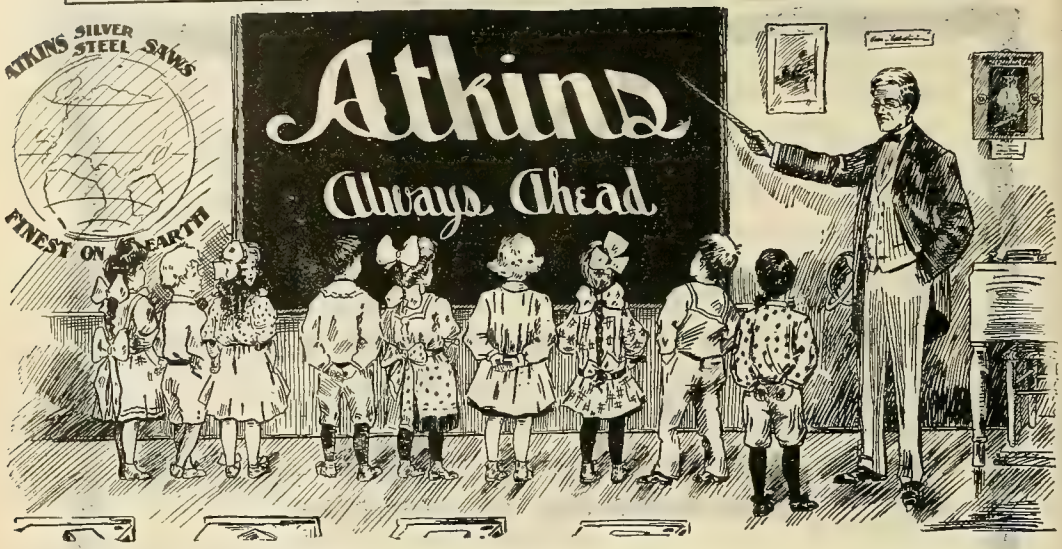
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	Common Sense Stair Building and Handrailing		

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Teacher—"What is the first letter in the alphabet?"
Scholar—"A, Sir."

Teacher—"What does it stand for?"
Scholar—"Atkins, Sir."

Teacher—"Why Atkins?"
Scholar—"Because Atkins is Always Ahead."

Teacher—"Who is Atkins?"
Scholar—"E. C. Atkins & Co., the largest manufacturers of SAWS in the world."

Teacher—"Where are they located?"
Scholar—"At Indianapolis, Ind., where they have a big factory, employing 1,200 men; they also have ten Branch Houses and Agencies all over the world."

Teacher—"Was Atkins always such a big concern?"
Scholar—"No, Sir. Mr. E. C. Atkins started in a very small way just 50 years ago."

Teacher—"What has made the business grow so great?"
Scholar—"Because they have made the 'Finest Saws on Earth' and always tried to treat their patrons right."

Teacher—"What kind of Saws do they make?"
Scholar—"All kinds—Circular, Band, Cross-cut, Drag, Gang, Wood, Hand, Butcher, Back and every other kind."

Teacher—"What are Saws good for?"
Scholar—"Cutting up all sorts of timber and lumber and are used in saw mills and factories and for hand work by lumbermen and carpenters."

Teacher—"What quality of Saws does it pay to buy?"
Scholar—"Only the best, with the manufacturer's name on them."

Teacher—"Whose saws are best?"
Scholar—"The Atkins Saws are the 'Finest on Earth,' being made of their famous SILVER STEEL, tempered with gas, by a secret process and the workmanship of the most skillful throughout."

Teacher—"How about the price?"
Scholar—"Other makers of Saws sell cheaper, but the Atkins are cheapest in the long run, because they last longer and give better service than any others."

Teacher—"That will do for to-day. You are to receive a full credit mark for your correct answers regarding Saws."

E. C. ATKINS & CO. Incorporated

THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.

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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXVI—No. 8
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1906

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

The Star-Spangled Banner

By JOHN H. FARRELL, LOCAL 514

Oh! say, can you see by the century's light
What our grandfathers hailed at the dawn of its gleaming—
The stars and the stripes in their beauty so bright,
And the herald of old: here is "liberty" streaming?
See, the minions of greed have replanted their creed,
And the power of justice is broken indeed,
And the stars and the bars can hence only wave
O'er the land of the rich, and the home of the slave.

On the fine stately lawn, where voluptuous ease,
In a goddess of gold, in her mansion reposes,
What is that which unfolds to the eye, as the breeze
Pushes back the green boughs, and its beauty discloses?
'Tis the first flag I knew, the old red, white and blue,
And preserved to this day by the loyal and true—
Oh! say, does the star-spangled banner now wave
O'er the land of the rich and the home of the slave?

Now where are those friends who so fearlessly swore
On the altar of truth, 'mid the war's desolation,
A home and a country we'd have evermore?
Their words are reversed by a false innovation.
No refuge can save on this side of the grave
From the grasp of the few the sons of the brave,
And the star-spangled banner in sorrow does wave
O'er the land of the rich and the home of the slave.

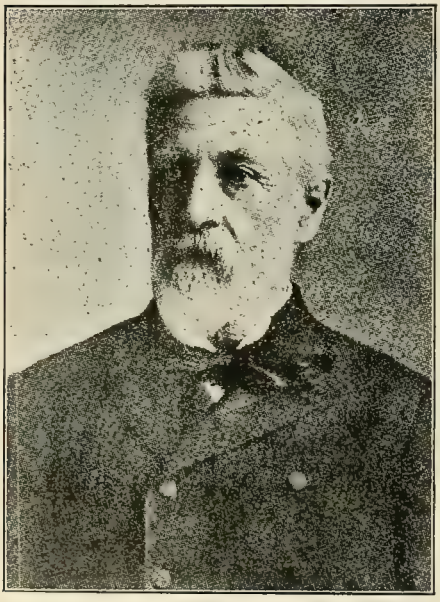
Is hope lost forever? Will freemen not stand
Between their just rights and the trusts' imputation?
Blessed with comfort and peace, may the toilers' own land
Praise the power that made and preserved them a nation.
Then conquer we will, and by virtue instill
In the heart of the youth a God's holy will;
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

INGRATITUDE AND INJUSTICE.

(By Webster Ballinger.)

SENATOR DUBOIS of Idaho has introduced a bill, entitled "a bill for the relief of John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz."

John L. Smithmeyer, venerable, feeble, and growing decrepit, is now in a hospital at Washington, suffering not only physical pain, but those well-nigh indescribable pangs referred to by Shakespeare in the words: "Ingratitude, more strong than traitor's arms, quite vanquished him."



JOHN L. SMITHMEYER.

Taj-Majal was for very many years the most beautiful building in the world. Its right to that proud distinction was never disputed or questioned until the Library of Congress in Washington was builded and completed only a few years ago. This marvelous work of architecture and art grew out of the fertile brain of John L. Smithmeyer, a great architect, and the plans were drawn and made complete in every minutiae of detail by Smithmeyer and his assistant, Paul J. Pelz.

The actual cost of this building, $6,500,000, will convey to the reader only a slight idea of the magnificence and splendor which are set forth beneath its dome of pure gold. This Library of Congress building is an everlasting monument to the genius of Architect Smithmeyer, and it is to the everlasting disgrace of a powerful and rich government that the services rendered by this distinguished architect have never been requited. During the past ten years the architect has had bills before Congress praying for the relief due him in the matter of a "square deal," but he has been unable to secure payments due him for the splendid services rendered. A bill for his relief has received favorable reports from the committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives. A bill has passed the House without passing the Senate before the conclusion of the Congress. It has passed the Senate without passing the House during the conclusion of another Congress. It is a just and highly meritorious measure and should be passed by the Congress and approved by the President without further needless dishonest delay.

In the years of 1873 and 1874 the Congress made appropriation for additional accommodations for the rapidly-growing Library of Congress. John L. Smithmeyer, then a prosperous architect in Washington, was employed to prepare the designs for the new building. In 1874 he gave up his private business and until 1886 devoted himself exclusively to working and planning for this beautiful library building. In 1882 Architect Smithmeyer traveled extensively in Europe, visiting library buildings in Liverpool, London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Dresden, Leipzig and Rome. He did this at the request of the joint select committees of Congress, and for the purpose of obtaining information with respect to the requirements of the great library buildings of the world. In 1886 the Congress adopted the plans prepared by Architect Smithmeyer, and work was begun upon the construction of the building on the 15th day of April of that year. That is

nearly twenty years ago, and this government has not yet paid the architect for the services rendered; so splendidly rendered.

Under the rulings of the Court of Claims, of the Department of Justice, it is provided that for work of this character it is the professional practice of architects to receive 5 per cent. upon the cost of every work. Architect Smithmeyer, although rendering the most conspicuous services in the world as an architect, charged the government only half of the customary charge —that is to say, only 2½ per cent., instead of 5 per cent. of the actual cost of the building. The total cost of the library, as stated above, was $6,500,000. Two and one-half per cent. of this sum would be a fee of $162,500. By going to the Court of Claims Mr. Smithmeyer compelled a payment of $51,300, and he now, from the sick bed of a feeble old man, memorializes the Congress to be honest and pay to him and his heirs the amount still due for conspicuous services actually rendered, in the sum of $111,200.

Senator Stewart of Nevada, as a member of the Senate Committee on Claims, carefully investigated this subject, and made three favorable reports on three different occasions, and did his best to secure the passage of the bill for the relief of this distinguished and much-abused old gentleman. Senator Dubois has visited the sick man at the hospital and assured him that to the best of his ability he will endeavor to induce the Congress to do right, and before he dies, give him a square deal.—Administration and Court Journal.

MORE, PLEASE!

(By W. C. B. Randolph.)

HAVE you noticed that very many people have a notion that a working man does not deserve anything? It is a common thing for some people to show their surprise and resentment when a trades unionist has the temerity to demand a higher standard of living for himself than has formerly obtained.

They cannot be oblivious of the fact that employers and others are enjoying wealth and luxury that could not be had by kings and nobles in the past and that have all been created by labor. Yes, these people who object to increasing the comfort of the toilers are perfectly willing to concede that right to the so-called "business" or "professional class."

Now, it is perfectly in order to register a strong protest against this flagrant and unjust discrimination. We do, and it is a part of our duty as members of organized labor, to resent it and boldly and plainly declare that we have a natural right, not only to the good things of the world, but to an ever-increasing share of them.

If the men who create these things are not good enough to use and enjoy them, I would respectfully beg leave to ask who in the name of justice are? Have those who do not produce them a greater right to them than those who do? Would not the sacrifice of strength and many times of health, rest and recreation that the toilers incarnate into the world's goods, give them a better title to enjoying them than to the employing or non-producing class?

To make the illustration clearer, is not the inventor and maker of a valuable machine more brainy in the real sense of the word, more useful and necessary to humanity, even though he wears overalls, than some slick gent who speculates in or corners the machine after it has been made?

But though all the world judge otherwise, we trades unionists feel that by all divine, and yes, by natural rights, the intelligent and self-sacrificing worker is infinitely more deserving of credit than the speculator, schemer or dealer.

Can we afford to look forward to the time when special distinctions shall be yanked topsy-turvy, when labor is accorded its rightful place in human society and the present state of affairs completely changed? We, of organized labor, don't propose to wait for this change to come

about by snails-gait evolution of "natural selection." We proclaim to the world that we consider ourselves warranted in passing our plates here and now, for "more" and then "some," just in proportion as the productivity of human labor increases with the progressive perfecting of the implements of labor and system of management.

When we announce a demand for an increase for next year, and Mr. Broadcloth and Miss Fluffsilk gasp in horror at our "audacity," we will just quietly remind them that not only have our living expenses been increased, but our labor is becoming more efficient all the time and we object to a few getting all the benefits of this increase—getting it at both ends—by charging us more for what they sell us, and besides taking for their own benefit all the increase in the efficiency of modern skill and improved machinery.

We propose to speak our mind right out in "meetin'," when a rich lady or gentleman will jew and contrive to cheapen the labor cost of their house, and then when it is finished go to the house furnishing store and pay out fortunes for silks, lace curtains and glittering gewgaws that have no other function than to advertise the coarseness of the purchaser.

Yes, brothers, it is time to speak out now and say, "Well, ladies and gentlemen, we are sorry to give you such a nervous shock, but we prepared the food by our labor, we made the clothing and pictures and all other good things, and here is to you while we reach for them!"

THE COMING STORM AND THE FOLLY OF THE WISE.

(By John M. Dorney.)

SOME four hundred years ago the astronomic theory of Ptolemy — that this planet was as flat as a buckwheat cake, and that out on the vast ocean wastes he who should venture would fall into space—was accepted by wise (?) men, the prominent, and even the educated. An obscure individual, the son of a wool comber, had the temerity to challenge the wise (?) men, and as ever won the scorn and condemnation of the cultured and the jibes and sneers of the mob. For thirteen years he persisted, and then—oh! well, we all know, even the children, that all over the earth the son of the wool comber is honored by statues. A few years ago the American continent suspended business an entire day to commemorate his memory—and it is being seriously considered today by the proper authorities that it would be in order to place the name of the wool comber among the canonized.

In this year of grace, 1906, of enlightenment and progress, in a country teeming with boundless opportunities, in an age that has exceeded the wildest dreams of romance in its production of wealth, in a republic, containing over eighty million population, the very pick of the best blood of the Caucasian race, we are confronted with a problem—the labor problem, the social problem. Newspapers, magazines, books are discussing this problem. On the lecture platform, in the pulpit, in college and university, and in thousands of assembly rooms, where gather the representatives of organized labor, the problem is being discussed. Nay! it has been discussed for years. For twenty-three years as a member of organized labor I have listened to it; I have discussed the problem with wise (?) men, bankers, business men, lawyers, ministers, priests, rabbis, manufacturers, editors, statesmen and labor leaders, and I assert that the overwhelming mass of those wise men are guilty of the same folly as were the wise men in the days of the son of the wool comber of Genoa, i. e., they accept as a fact every teaching of the dead profession of the past. The wise men of the days of Columbus believed Ptolemy, our wise men accept the damnable brutality, the asinine teachings of Malthus and his school, our wise men endeavor to solve the labor problem, the social problem, reasoning from the basis, the atheistic basis, promulgated by those

dead wise men. I assert that the current political economy as taught in school, college and university, as debated in legislatures, in Congress, and in labor unions, is as stupidly false as was the astronomic theory of Ptolemy. Just so long as men reasoned from the "buckwheat cake" theory of Ptolemy, they would ever have remained in the narrow confines of the civilization of that day. So today, as long as men shall reason from the asinine basis of current political economy we shall ever have with us the social problem, aye, and the same frightful results will appear.

As the storm broke over all the civilizations of the ancient world, as it broke over France, culminating in the reign of terror, so shall it break here. On every hand is heard the awful mutterings that presage the coming storm. Useless to look to the miserable poor for solution, for they have been ground so far between poverty and ignorance that they have lost hope and intelligence. Useless to look to the miserable rich for solution, for they, as their predecessors in all ages, are enervated physically and deadened morally through idleness and luxury. The only hope for this republic, the only power that can save it from destruction, the only class of men who can solve the problem, the social problem, the labor problem, is organized labor. The line of action is clear, organize every trade, let every worker join his craft, maintain the union stanchly; it is the only life raft under present conditions, and then let every union become a school; let every union man, and particularly every leader, study political economy. Seek the basic cause; discover the fundamental error; current political economy considers but two factors in production, capital and labor; yet capital is simply that portion of wealth used to produce more wealth. Wealth is simply stored, saved, accumulated labor products; all wealth comes from the land. Here we see true political economy consists of three factors, land, labor and capital. Land is the passive factor; labor is the active factor; capital is the child, the assistant of labor. The interests of labor and capital are identical. Wages, the return to labor, and interest, the return to productive capital, go up and down together. Labor and honest capital foolishly fight each other. The robber that takes all is Land Monopoly. Here lies the way out. Despite all efforts of labor and capital land monopoly will destroy this republic. Kill the beast that has spawned all the whelps that hourly rob labor and capital and the coming storm will pass, the republic shall endure, and we shall live as becomes civilized men and followers of the Nazarene.

LABOR DAY.

(By Frank Duffy.)

"LABOR DAY" is the wage workers' national holiday. It should be observed, recognized and celebrated by all classes of citizens in a fitting manner, be they rich or poor, be they employers or employes. "Organized labor" in particular should take an active part and an active interest in the ceremonies of "Labor Day," for it was through the combined efforts of the "trades unionists" that "Labors' National Holiday" was established and set apart in recognition of Labors' worth and Labors' services.

Less than two hundred years ago the city of Indianapolis was an "unknown spot" on the "trackless prairie;" yet, through the strong arm of Labor, forests were felled, land cultivated, houses built and rivers spanned. Hamlets and villages dotted the wilderness, and later "mighty cities" reared their "heads" upon the "plains." The "credit" of this belongs to "Labor." All the riches that the world ever produced would avail naught were it not for the strong right arm of Labor. "Wealth" without "Labor" cannot accomplish anything.

From pulpit, stage and platform, men

versed in the history of the movement will tell the story of Labors' wrongs; of Labors' "fights" for "right and justice," of Labors' "achievements" up to the present time and of Labors' "expectations" in the future.

Thousands of men, carrying the banners of Labors' emancipation, will march shoulder to shoulder on Labor Day in every city of this country. It makes no difference whether he is a skilled mechanic or a poor laborer; whether his skin is white or black; whether he is native born or not; all that is asked of him is to be "a man among men."

These thousands of men make a mighty army. Yes, an army of peace, no matter what its enemies may say to the contrary. Their "arms" are not those of warfare or bloodshed, as we are so often told. No, their "arms" are the "tools of industry."

The mission of "organized labor" is to construct, not to tear down; to protect, not to abandon; to improve, not to destroy; yet we are told our "organizations" are "illegal institutions" and "irresponsible concerns."

This we deny in the most emphatic manner. Our legality has been tested in many courts of law and decisions have been handed down by some of the most eminent jurists on the bench, in our favor. We have the "right" to organize; the "right" to work or not to work; the "right" to set a price on our day's work; the "right" to refuse to work for less than the price set, and the "right" to say how long we shall work each day. Some people would deny us these "rights" if they could, but we are American citizens, entitled to the same privileges accorded others. All we ask is "Fair play and a square deal."

That is not asking too much. The American wage workers are men of stalwart mold, of noble character and pleasing appearance. They are specimens of God's noblest handiwork—they ought to be encouraged in their efforts to do good.

On this day you can help them. "Cheer" them as they march by; give them a "kind word;" a "shake" of the "hand;" a "pleasing smile," for, after all, it is:

The workingmen
 Who rear the cities of the plain;
Who dig the mines and build the ships,
 And drive the commerce of the main.
God bless them! for their swarthy hands
Have wrought the glory of our lands.

APPRENTICESHIP.

(By Thomas F. Kearney.)

THAT there shall be no limit to the number of apprentices is the slogan of the trade agreement having origin in the fertile imagination of the founders and promoters of the principle of "individual right" in so far as it applies to their own personal interests, such promoters being usually persons who desire a monopoly of a particular industry by means of the most extreme principle of competition among all who work for wages.

In olden times it was believed that the arts and sciences could not flourish unless such only were allowed to practice them as had given proofs of reasonable proficiency. Undergraduates had to pass through a curriculum of seven years before they could attain the coveted degree of masters in their particular arts.

Apprenticeship, therefore, which was formerly a compulsory, has now become a voluntary contract, and so far as the art of carpentry is concerned it becomes a matter of grave economic concern to determine whether we shall continue to countenance the irregular boss made apprenticeship system existing within our craft, by reason of the unlimited opportunities we leave open to applicants to make of the trade a medium to serve most often their own and the employers' temporary need of employment.

Apprenticeship must still, however, be

the usual avenue to the carpenter trade or such avocations, because experience has shown that it is the only effectual means of acquiring such knowledge of the mechanical parts of the craft as shall enable a man to exercise them with advantage.

The advantages to be derived by a trade adhering closely to an apprenticeship regulation are very prominent, especially so with the learned professions who have adhered most closely to the principle of restriction as enunciated during the Middle Ages, when its regulation became a parliamentary enactment.

With the learned professions the principles and theories which gave birth to corporations with monopolies, and required apprenticeship or its equivalents—contrary to what has taken place in the trade—have been not only maintained, but intensified; that is to say, not only have such bodies retained and even extended in some cases their extensive privileges, but in general no one is allowed to practice in such professions unless his capabilities have been tested and approved by public authority. Thus, no man is allowed to practice law or medicine in any of their branches who has not undergone the appropriate training by attendance at a university or by apprenticeship—sometimes by both. Entrance to the church is guarded by similar checks, and even in the case of education great advances are being made to bring its practice under like restriction.

In such instances the old principle now partially abandoned in trade—of granting a monopoly to those possessing a certain standard of qualification is maintained in greater vigor than ever.

The employers argue that limited or regulated apprenticeship tends to restrain competition to a much smaller number than would otherwise enter a trade—that it interferes not only with the liberty of the workman, but with that of such as might choose to employ him, and who assume to be the best judges of his qualification.

But taking all this in its worst view, it will hardly justify the charges brought against the institution of apprenticeship. It is not very easy to see why those principles of monopoly, based on ascertained proficiency, which are so rigorously enforced in the learned professions, should not at least have some application in the case of skilled artisans.

It is also worthy of notice in considering the subject that artisans feel the necessity for some more powerful and orderly protection than the mere operation of the blind principle of supply and demand. For these, and similar reasons, it ought to be apparent that few practical men should deny the advantages of apprenticeship.

The absence of an apprenticeship system savors much of the kind of industrialism such as will leave no distinguishing line between the competent and incompetent, the living wage and the wage of necessity.

There are many features necessary to the improvement of our craft over which the governing power should emanate from national rather than local direction or operation; among which may be most prominently mentioned, the need of a national understanding as to the control and limitation of apprentices.

The fact that few employers can give steady employment to the apprentice whose only utility to the boss (where an apprenticeship is lacking) is to fill in either by himself where unskilled labor may be used, or with a skilled man wherever possible to displace a man more skilled make it all the more important that some plan be devised to protect the desirable apprentice and to promote skill, so that the completion of his apprenticeship may be fully and properly acquired before advancement to the journeymen class.

The transitory employment of apprentices make it a first essential of progress that they be limited to the number of journeymen employed, else a glutted market of kindergarten carpenters will result.

The employers, with unlimited opportunities as to the number of apprentices they may have, are continually complaining of their inability to secure skilled labor, with a like complaint as to the large number of unskilled mechanics to be found.

Under no restriction of employing opportunities the employers become the creators of all mechanics, skilled or unskilled. Why, then, should the employers complain of the lack of efficiency in their own product?

When the union leaves them unhampered by restrictions they should cease complain-

ing of the inability to secure proper results from their ever dear and venerated mechanical creations, nor should they be the first to denounce the lack of accomplishment in their own industrial offspring; rather should they acknowledge that the lack of ability among their men is the outgrowth of a pernicious activity to sacrifice the acquirement of ability to that of occasional financial gain whenever possible from an unsuspecting public to whom is sold many times at a high cost the labor of this same boss-despised creation.

If mechanical efficiency of a high standard is to be encouraged and maintained, and if proper limitations as to the number of entrants into the craft is necessary to its promotion, the apprentice problem becomes almost exclusively a matter for solution on the part of the labor union.

To accomplish proper regulation and restriction it appears that national provision should be made for a general local registration of all apprentices employed throughout the country—a regulation stipulating the term of indenture necessary to acquire favorable efficiency in a knowledge of the trade—a card system in which could be entered the term of employment with each succeeding employer until the term of indenture be completed—a proper limitation of the number of apprentices allowed to a shop and to a number of journeymen.

Under this system the tributary source of our craft would be visible at all times and a more definite understanding of its existing substance could be ascertained for its further improvement.

As I write I am reminded of a conversation on apprenticeship with the "talking delegate" of the Master Carpenters' Association, who holds sway across the street from our office. He is a very ingenious believer in the unrestrained and unregulated principle of "individual right."

He thinks that ambition among individual wage labor will develop the required efficiency as well as promote the manifold interests of the followers of the craft.

It is indeed nice economics to talk about what the great mass of the community can do as individuals in a country where the strongest organizations have to fight for their very existence. Of course, when you consider that he is preaching in the interests of an employers' association which is controlled by shop jobbers whose very existence is dependent on the difference between what they buy labor for and for what they sell it to the public, it is easy to see that it is to the employers' interest to promote a policy that will create as many workmen as possible, regardless of efficiency, so as to stimulate a starvation ambition for the job.

This continued irregularity in the source of supply to the trade cannot be conducive to permanent good in the acquirement of efficient mechanical results, and the sooner our brothers make national provisions for some purification of this foul industrial stream so soon will the trade commence to run clear and improved conditions for the craft will be more easily obtained.

THE RECENT IMPROVEMENT IN THE RELATIONS BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL.

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

THE improvement of late in the relations between labor and capital has been so pronounced as to attract the attention of impartial observers of social and economic evolution in the United States. Of course, this republic has not yet attained ideal conditions. It is not yet the Utopia in which the only law will be the Golden Rule. But by applying the rule of common sense and by holding steadfastly to the principle that labor and capital owe a certain responsibility to the public, which neither ought to shirk nor disregard through any act subversive of the rights of all citizens,

the United States is gradually approaching a sane solution of the greatest problem of the twentieth century.

This improvement in the relations between the men who work and produce and the men who supply the capital with which this labor is utilized for production profitable to both is due, principally, to the development of a high order of intelligence on the part of labor leaders. The men who are at the head of the organized hosts of labor today are able to take a broad view of economic conditions. They have the capacity to comprehend the momentous consequences involved in a general disturbance of the industrial situation. They are not less efficient or earnest because with larger knowledge and greater responsibilities they have become more conservative. They do not accomplish less as leaders because the weight of their authority and experience makes them hesitate to resort to extreme measures. Labor leaders like John Mitchell, the president of the United Mine Workers, and Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, cannot fail to understand that the workingman and the capitalist whose money and labor are interested in productive enterprise have more to gain by dwelling together in harmony than by flying at each other. The motive of self-interest ought normally to be sufficient to make them act in concert, each respecting the rights of the other, each conceding to the other all that conditions warrant, all that an enlightened policy demands. President Mitchell and President Gompers have given evidence that they are in touch with the spirit of the age; that they realize that the watchwords of the twentieth century, so far as labor and capital are concerned, are conciliation and compromise.

Nowadays little is heard, comparatively, of the once potent shibboleths, boycotts, strikes and lockouts. Of course, no one but the optimist will be so rash as to assert that there will be no more strikes, boycotts and lockouts. It sometimes requires generations to get rid of "fixed" economic and industrial ideas. But what is apparent to all who give careful consideration to the subject is that the tendency to resort to the strike or the lockout or to violence is steadily decreasing. The intelligent and progressive labor leader understands that there is a third element in the situation which practically holds the balance in any controversy between labor and capital. This element is the public, whose demand for just treatment must be heeded by both capital and labor. President Gompers and President Mitchell know that the public will not allow itself to be wantonly sacrificed and injured, to promote the interests of either labor or capital. It is creditable to the earnest and broad-minded men at the head of the labor organizations that they have an intelligent comprehension of this phase of the situation. If capital has not an equally thorough understanding of the temper of the American people, it is regrettable. The spirit of the American public in the twentieth century is justice for all and favors to none. Wise is the labor leader and wise is the capitalist who in their relations with each other and with the public act upon this principle. Labor has cause for profound satisfaction that in Mitchell and Gompers and others who might be named it has sagacious counselors and leaders who, without sacrifice of conviction, stand for conservatism and sense in the relations between organized workingmen and their employers.

It is to be hoped that this gratifying movement toward pacific and sane adjustment of controversies between labor and capital will not be arrested. When the influence of President Mitchell was exerted recently to prevent a strike in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, his course was applauded by the public. There were practical reasons why the miners should not strike—the principal ones being that they would have entered upon the struggle under the greatest disadvantage. Mr. Mitchell had judgment sound enough to grasp the salient facts in the situation. Years ago the case might have been different. A leader not as well equipped or balanced as Mr. Mitchell might have plunged the miners into an industrial warfare in which they were bound to be crushed. Labor is blessed, indeed, that it is better led now than heretofore; that its chiefs are cool-headed men who act after deliberation and upon the theory that intelligence and reason will accomplish more than rash action or violence.

Editorial

The Carpenter

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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1906.

We have to record another case of flagrant misuse of power by one of the exalted judges of our courts and a gross infringement upon the inherent rights of workingmen as citizens of this republic.

On the 1st of June last our members of the Hudson County district made a demand on the owners of shops and mills for an eight-hour workday, at the same time notifying them that non-union material would not be handled by union men after the above date.

Some of the employers immediately granted the demands, while others, among them Booth & Bro. of Bayonne, N. J., refused to accede to them, and as a result the union men in their employ went out on strike. The strike greatly affecting the business of Booth & Bro., they sought revenge by instituting a lawsuit against General Organizer George Murray, the D. C. of Hudson County and its affiliated Local Unions, to compel them, as the firm alleged, from interfering with its customers and from coercing men who attempt to take the union men's places in their mill.

The case came up before Vice-Chancellor Garrison in the Jersey City county court on the 24th of June, and a preliminary injunction was handed down restraining the union men from interfering with the non-union men, restraining the D. C. and the Local Unions from fining or expelling any of their members who may decide to go to work for Booth & Bro., and also restraining the former from inducing their members by threat to refrain from working for the firm or to induce its customers by fear or loss to deal with it.

This preliminary injunction is the broadest restraining order ever issued in the State. Its language is as follows:

"Preliminary injunction issues restraining the defendants from calling out or directing to strike any employe or employes of the complainants' customers or persons who are willing to deal with the complainant with the intent or with the effect to coerce or induce by fear or loss such customers or persons willing to deal with the complainant to break their contract with the complainant or to refrain from dealing with the complainant and also restraining the defendant from coercing or inducing such employes by fine, expulsion from a labor union, or by threat of such fine or expulsion, to refrain from being employed by such customers with the intent or effect aforesaid."

Besides restraining the Local Union from interfering, the injunction also restrains George R. Murray, general organizer of the Carpenters and Joiners of America, with headquarters in Indianapolis, from interfering with the petitioner.

The decision handed down by Chancellor Garrison deprives the D. C. and our Local Unions of rights which are guaranteed them

by the constitution of the State. By the injunction the D. C. and its Local Unions are enjoined in any action they may take with a view to enforce their working rules where such action has any bearing on the men employed by the plaintiffs, or on the material manufactured in their mill. Our organization in Hudson County is rendered powerless as far as this firm and its employes are concerned, though the latter may be union men, and our members are enjoined in any attempt at approaching the plaintiff's customers to induce them to do the right thing by the union, as such course may be construed as interfering with them.

This case, the case now pending against our men in Rochester, N. J., and our First Vice-President, T. M. Guerin, as so many cases previously recorded, should convince us of the necessity of entering upon the political field and to give a hearty response to the call of the A. F. of L. for independent political action. The time has, indeed, arrived when the working people of this country must rise in a combined effort to secure the election of men of their own ranks to the legislative bodies and have laws enacted by which their rights are protected. They must secure impartial judiciaries that will not be subservient to capitalistic interests and trample upon our rights. There is no time to lose. Let us act!

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The members of the Scranton, Pa., Builders' Exchange are showing an astounding disloyalty to the business interests of their own community by not putting in any bid on the $50,000 job of remodeling the courthouse because the commissioners have inserted a clause in the contract specifying that the work must be done by union labor.

The exchange is now going into court in an effort to have the clause annulled. In this action they are evidently prompted by the most selfish motive. They object to the observance of union rules on the job because they are adverse to paying union wages and to work union hours. They clamor for non-union conditions on the job which will permit them to reduce the cost of labor and increase their personal gain. This means a reduction of the purchasing power of the men to be employed on the courthouse work, which is detrimental to business interests and the business people of Scranton should bear it in mind.

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On July 23 our General Secretary sent blank credentials to all delegates elected by the Local Unions to our next convention, which will commence its sessions on Monday, September 17, this year, at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

These credentials are accompanied by a circular giving full information and instructions as to the way and manner they should be filled out by the local officers, and it should particularly be observed that after this has been done the original credential is to be retained by the delegate and the one marked "Duplicate" to be immediately returned to the General Secretary.

Enclosed in the circular accompanying the blank credentials is a separate sheet stating the requirements laid down by the "Trunk Line Association" for the securing of railroad tickets at a special rate of one and one-third fare.

Full information as to hotel accommodation at Niagara Falls is also contained in the circular, which we recommend to all delegates for their careful perusal.

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The scabby tactics of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, their eagerness to take the places of our men out on strike at every opportunity, are so well known to our members that in most instances we pass over occurrences of that kind without comment. At this time, however, having come into possession of a circular sent out by their general council, urging their local unions and members to organize under their jurisdiction and take in carpenters locals, we deem it advisable to call the attention of our members to this new departure in the policy of the Amalgamated Wood Workers.

The circular, which we herewith give in full, reads as follows:

"Amalgamated Wood Workers'
International Union.

"To Affiliated Local Unions:

Chicago, June 23, 1906.

"Our General Council has at all times sought to act in harmony with all labor organizations, and especially so with organizations coming more or less in contact with factory workers.

"The U. B. of Carpenters has repudiated every agreement entered into and has refused to abide by the decision of an arbitration conference proposed by their own delegation.

"The paid agents of the U. B. are attempting by every method to disrupt local unions of our amalgamated union, therefore with an aim to establish better relations between the trades, your General Council has, in response to requests from unions, decided to issue charters to Local Unions *composed of carpenters* when such application is not objected to in accordance with our laws governing the issuance of charters.

"Officers and members are therefore authorized and empowered *to organize carpenters* under our amalgamated union. A charter will be issued when they desire to be admitted in a body. Special arrangements can be made for transfer of membership by communicating with

"JOHN G. WEILER,
"Gen. Sec'y A. W. I. U. of A."

The attempt of the A. W. W. to organize local unions composed of outside carpenters is a step which, indeed, is the climax of anything hitherto undertaken by that dual organization in their destructive work. It simply means that they will not stop at the capturing of shops and mills controlled by our U. B., work longer hours for smaller wages while our men are out on strike, but that they will, from now on, also take in outside carpenters who may desert our own ranks and become traitors to our cause.

Thus the scabby tactics of the A. W. W. may become more pronounced, and the injury they are inflicting to the entire woodworking craft more grievous in the future, and we must exercise the strictest vigilance over their movements and checkmate their efforts to cause disruption in our trade.

The new departure in the policy of the A. W. W. will certainly open the eyes of other unionists and convince them of the fact that they are a dual organization and a detriment to the trades union movement.

Already the Central Federated Union of New York City, in their meeting held on July 8, has taken a final and decisive stand against the A. W. W. by endorsing the finding of the arbitrator appointed by the A. F. of L. in the controversy between our members and those of the A. W. W. of that city.

It will be remembered that in 1903, when our men in the shops and mills of the Bronx Borough of New York City were out on strike, the A. W. W. took their places. In these very shops and mills, by agreement between the owners and the New York D. C., the eight hours and a minimum rate of $18.00 per week had been established. The A. W. W. offered themselves to work nine hours per day at a rate of $15.00 per week, entered into an agreement with the bosses and invaded the shops and mills on this basis.

The New York Central Federated Union, in endorsing the finding of the arbitrator, has now decided that the A. W. W. must re-establish the eight hours in the shops and mills now under their control or stand suspension.

As to the charges contained in the circular issued by the General Council of the A. W. W. of the U. B. having repudiated agreements entered into with them and of disrupting their local unions, these charges have been fully answered by us time and again. The entire subject has been threshed out by many conventions, joint conference meetings, as well as in the columns of this journal. Suffice it to say here that the A. W. W. cannot show one single agreement entered into between them and the U. B. which has received the signatures of the proper authorities and the sanction of our membership.

It is true, we are organizing the cabinet shops and wood-working mills, and we have admitted into the U. B. quite a number of A. W. W. locals, they having realized that the U. B. only can give them the protection they need and having applied to us for a charter. By virtue of our constitution adopted long before the A. W. W. were thought of, these shops and factories and the men engaged therein came under our jurisdiction. They are turning out trim work, which is joiners' work pure and simple.

We are, have been and propose to be, an organization of carpenters and joiners and will never tolerate any separation of the two branches, the outside men and the

inside men as decreed in that famous Downey decision which practically awarded jurisdiction over all inside men, of joiners, to the A. W. W. This is not the time for segration; the demand of the hour is concentration of all forces engaged in carpentry and joinery.

The A. W. W. will soon find out that by the latest move of their General Council they are themselves hastening their own doom and downfall.

Vote on Amalgamation of A. S. of C. and U. B. of C. and Joiners.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 28, 1906.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother—The committee appointed by you to compile and tabulate the vote on amalgamation of the American branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as per propositions of the joint committee of the two organizations which met in Chicago, Ill., on February 12th to 24th, inclusive, and which was ordered to be submitted to a referendum vote of our membership by the General Executive Board at the April meeting, 1906, respectfully report as follows:

Number of votes in favor of plan submitted by U. B.....20,167
Number of votes opposed to plan submitted by U. B.....10,970
Number of votes in favor of plan submitted by A. S..... 568
Number of votes opposed to plan submitted by A. S.....26,265

The following votes of Local Unions were not counted on account of instructions being not complied with: Local Union No. 227, Local Union No. 1511; Local Union No. 1494, Local Union No. 443.

The following were rejected on account of not being under the seal of the local: Local Union No. 611, not sealed, and the president's signature was not affixed. Local Union No. 553, not sealed, the president's signature not affixed and vote not on official blank. Local Union No. 1154, president's signature not affixed. Local Union No. 943, not sealed, and the president's signature was not affixed.

The following were rejected on account of not being received in due time. Local Union No. 1677, Local Union No. 434, Local Union No. 391 and Local Union No. 1130.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. T. GOODE, L. U. 281, Indianapolis, Ind.,
LYMAN T. DAVISON, L. U. 1068, Terre Haute, Ind.,
J. H. HUGHES, L. U. 168, Los Angeles, Cal.,
JAMES JORDAN, L. U. 281, Indianapolis, Ind., Compilation Committee.

The ability of the capitalist is commonly very much overestimated in degree, and it is not useful ability; on the contrary, it is directed into channels positively injurious and demoralizing to society.

Father and Son.

"I must look to the sheep of the field—
 See that the cattle are fed and warm;
So, Jack, tell your mother to wrap you up well,
 You may go with me over the farm—
Though the snow is deep and the weather cold,
You're not a baby—you're six years old."

Two feet of snow on the hillside lay,
 But the sky was blue as June,
And father and son came laughing home
 When dinner was ready at noon—
Knocking the snow from their weary feet,
Rosy and hungry and ready to eat.

"The snow was so deep," the farmer said,
 "That I feared I would scarcely get through."
The mother turned with a pleasant smile,
 "Then what could a little boy do?"
"I trod in my father's steps," said Jack;
"Wherever he went I kept his track."

The mother looked in the father's face,
 And a solemn thought was there;
The words had gone like a lightning flash
 To the seat of a noble care.
"If he treads in my steps, then, day by day,
How carefully I must choose my way."

"For the child will do as the father does,
 And the track I leave behind,
It will be firm and clear and straight—
 The feet of my son will find;
He will tread in his father's steps and say:
'I'm right, for this is my father's way.'"

O fathers, treading life's hard road,
 Be sure of the steps you take;
Then the sons you love, when gray-haired men,
 Will tread in them still for your sake;
When gray-haired men their sons will say:
"We tread in our fathers' steps today."

—Plank and Platform.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office
State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street,, Denison, Tex.

General Executive Board
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. A. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

P. H. McCARTHY, 824 Layuna Street, cor. McAllister, San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Send Names and Addresses of Convention Delegates to General Office.

Recording secretaries who have as yet not forwarded name and address of delegate or delegates of their Local Union to next convention to the General Secretary must do so without any further delay in order that said delegates may be provided with credentials duly filled out and signed by the local officers.

Remember Sec. 8 (b) of the general constitution which reads:

Sec. 8 (b). The R. S. shall, under penalty of $5 fine, at once report to the G. S. the name and post office address of the delegate and alternate.

Report of General President Wm. D. Huber, for the Quarter Ending June 30, 1906.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 30, 1906.

To the Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

Brothers—In submitting this, my last report for the two years ending June 30, 1906, I desire to say that I have nothing to report of an adverse nature to our organization.

While we have had many strikes, and some lockouts, most all of them have been settled successfully and satisfactorily to the men involved. Some few of our brothers are still out at this time of writing, with fair prospects, however, of gaining their reasonable demands.

Those of our brothers who are still looking for a settlement of their difficulties seem imbued with the right spirit of unionism, and they should be given such assistance as in your judgment you deem necessary, in order that they may secure the wages and hours they are demanding.

At this time the situation in Pittsburg, Pa., is quite serious, especially in the mills, and while it is true that a considerable sum has been appropriated to back up our Pittsburg brothers in their struggle, I believe that more and sufficient money to carry them through should be granted if it is possible for you to do it. Much depends on their success. Many other localities, especially in the vicinity of Pittsburg, are affected by this movement.

The membership of our Brotherhood is now larger than ever before, and the good work is still going on.

We have granted sixty-two charters during the last three months, and the prospects for the future along these lines looks indeed promising.

I have the pleasure to report that the situation in Cincinnati, O., which city I was requested to visit on account of the mill men's trouble, is encouraging and the differences practically settled, with an increase in wages and one hour less per day. They owe, in part at least, the suc-

cess of this movement to the untiring efforts and zeal put forth by Organizer Fuelle, but at the same time we must not forget to give the brothers involved the proper credit, as the solidarity they showed speaks volumes for their interest in the cause and their determination to uphold union principle.

According to reports received from the different sections of the country our representatives are certainly making progress, and continued prosperity prevails in the building industries in most localities.

Success will eventually crown the efforts made by the members interested, not only as to their own conditions, but in promoting the welfare of the entire organization.

The gains made by our organization in the past two years under your administration is something which each one of you may well feel proud of.

In that time we have chartered 378 Local Unions, thus largely increasing our membership, as well as increasing the funds. Our expenses in death and disability benefits have been greater in the past two years than ever before in the history of the U. B., so have other expenses increased. But we have a strong organization, one of the greatest and best in the world, which no one can deny.

In closing this report I desire to thank the General Executive Board for the encouragement extended, the assistance rendered the general officers, and the harmonious feeling which have existed between us during the two years of labor in the interest of this organization. I feel that we all have done what we believed to be for the welfare of all concerned.

Thanking you again for the many expressions of kindness, and the words of encouragement received from your honorable body, I beg to subscribe myself,

Fraternally yours,

WM. D. HUBER,

General President U. B. of C. & J. of A.

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Rejection of Candidates.

George W. Curtis has applied for admission to Local Union 624 Brockton, Mass., and has been rejected three times in succession.

A. L. Johnson has applied for admission to Local Union 147, 471 and 12 and was rejected by each of said Local Unions.

Proceedings of Third Quarterly Session, 1906, of General Executive Board.

Monday, July 16.

Pursuant to adjournment, the General Executive Board met in the General Office, State Life building, Indianapolis, Indiana, on above date at 8 o'clock a. m., Chairman Schardt, Deyl, Walquist and Pimbley present. Brother Post arrived later in the morning.

During the recess of the Board, between May 3, 1906, and July 16, 1906, the following cases were decided by correspondence:

The appeal by L. U. No. 4 of Kansas City, Mo., from the decision of the General President in disapproving certain amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the D. C. of that city, having been considered April 19, 1906, but no decision arrived at, was submitted to all the members of the Board and the G. P. was sustained and appeal dismissed.

On June 1 the General President requested the members of the Board to vote on question of granting charter for new Local Union in Los Angeles, Cal. The Board decided that the charter should be granted.

May 17, the General Secretary submitted to the members of the Board the question of financial aid for the men on strike in Nashville, Tenn. An appropriation of $200 was made.

The application by the D. C. of Philadelphia for further financial assistance for the millmen on strike in that city was submitted to the members of the Board on June 1, and the sum of $1,500 was appropriated.

May 29th the members of the Board were requested to vote on appropriation to the D. C. of Pittsburg for the relief of the men on strike in that district and an appropriation of $3,000 was made.

On June 13, request for another appropriation for Pittsburg was made, and the Board appropriated the sum of $5,000.

A further appropriation of $5,000 was made on the application of the D. C., submitted to the Board on June 27.

On June 13, the General Secretary submitted to the members of the Board for a vote the application of the D. C. of Jersey City, N. J., for further financial assistance for the men on strike. The Board appropriated the sum of $1,000.

June 27, the members of the Board were requested to vote on appropriation for men on strike in Tampa, Fla., but the strike being reported as settled, no appropriation was made.

Report of General President Huber for quarter ending June 30, 1906, was received and approved.

Matter of indictment of officers of L. U. No. 183 of Peoria, Illinois, was taken up, and the General Secretary instructed to notify the Union that the Board would receive a committee on Thursday, July 19.

Application by the D. C. of Chattanooga, Tenn., for further financial assistance was considered and an appropriation of $170 was made.

Telegram from Brother Sullivan, from Buffalo, N. Y., received, stating that he would arrive in the evening.

Request received from the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America that a representative be appointed by the U. B. to meet a representative of the International Union of Elevator Constructors with a view to adjusting conflicting claims to trade jurisdiction. Referred to the General President to appoint representative.

Application by the D. C. of Pittsburg, Pa., for an appropriation of $5,000 considered. Brother Wm. J. Kelly appeared before the Board on behalf of the D. C. The Board appropriated the sum of $5,000.

Appeal of John A. Stromberg et al. from the action of L. U. No. 211 of Pittsburg, Pa., in paying out certain sums of money from the treasury of the union to the Employes' Legal Security Corporation on contract, which the Board, on February 6, 1906, in the case of Bishop et al. vs. L. U. No. 211, decided to be illegal. The General President is given power to suspend said L. U. unless said decision of the Board is complied with.

Notice of the appeal to the Niagara convention was received from L. U. No. 211, in case of W. H. Bishop et al. vs. L. U. No. 211. Said appeal can not be considered by the convention unless the L. U. first complies with the decision of the Board in the case.

Tuesday, July 17.

All members, except Brother McCarthy, present.

Application by L. U. No. 690 of Little Rock, Ark., for financial assistance in trade movement considered, and the sum of $200 appropriated.

Application by the D. C. of Boston, Mass., for appropriation of $1,120 for expenses incurred in the Aberthaw, Perkins and Casson injunction suits taken up, and the Board decided to grant same and appropriated the sum named.

Request by W. H. Staten of L. U. No. 472, chief of the fire department of Ashland, Ky., for decision on question of retaining membership in the U. B. referred to the G. P. for his decision.

Report of Second General Vice-President Fuller for quarter ending June 30, read and approved.

Report of First General Vice-President T. M. Guerin for quarter ending June 30, 1906, received and approved.

Application by L. U. No. 1511 of Stellarton, N. S., for sanction of movement for reduction of workday from ten to nine hours, laid over and the G. S. requested to write for further information.

Application by L. U. No. 71, Ft. Smith, Ark., for sanction of movement to enforce working card on August 1, 1906, considered, and decided to sanction the movement. The question of financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

General President McSordey of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union appeared before the Board on the matter of jurisdictional dispute over the work of putting up plaster-board. The matter referred to the General President for investigation, with full power to act.

Application by L. U. No. 31, Trenton, N. J., for sanction of movement for increase of wages to go into effect June 4, 1906. As the movement has been successful no action is necessary.

Movement by L. U. No. 630, Raleigh, N. C., for reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day, to go into effect on August 1, 1906, sanctioned. The question of financial assistance will be given further consideration at a future date if it should become necessary.

Application by L. U. No. 944 of San Bernardino, Cal., for sanction of movement for increase of wages from $3 to $3.50 per day laid over awaiting receipt of further information.

Request by L. U. No. 360 of Galesburg, Illinois, for permission to circulate requests for donations to a fund to be used in building a hall for the trade unions of the city was denied.

Correspondence between the G. S. and L. U. No. 1789, Bozeman, Mont., relative to the Union Milling and Construction Company referred to the Board by the G. S. The Board finds that the members of the Union have the right to form such corporation and approves of their action in so doing, but the Local Union has not the right to send out circulars to the Local Unions soliciting subscriptions for stock in the company.

Wednesday, July 18.

All members, except Brother McCarthy, present.

The refusal of L. U. No. 543 of Mamaroneck, and 573, of Rye, N. Y., to obey the orders of the G. P. in regard to affiliation with the Port Chester D. C. is brought to the attention of the Board, and the G. P. authorized to suspend these Local Unions.

The General President reported to the Board that L. U. No. 1717 of New York had failed to comply with his instructions and decision in case of George W. Craig, A. Wethers, Joseph Restel and A. F. Meyer vs. L. U. No. 1717, and the Board gives him power to suspend the Local Union.

The request from L. U. No. 916, Aurora, Illinois, that the widow of our late brother, P. J. McGuire be granted a pension from the funds of the U. B. considered, but as the Board has not the power to grant such, no action is taken.

Request from L. U. No. 56, New York City, that the Board submit for referendum vote of the entire membership of the U. B. the question of making a donation to the fund being raised for the benefit of Mrs. P. J. McGuire. The Board does not concur in the suggestion of the Local Union.

Appeal by L. U. No. 112 of Butte, Mont., from decision of General Secretary in Mike Barbo claim for disability benefit, rendered May 12, 1906. The decision of the G. S. reversed and claim for $100 ordered paid, the Board finding that the claim was filed in the General Office within sixty days after the surgeons pronounced the brother permanently disabled.

Appeal by L. U. No. 64 of New York from decision of the General Secretary in the John J. Kelly claim for disability benefit. The General Secretary sustained and appeal dismissed, as, according to the evidence submitted, the disability was not the result of accidental causes within the meaning of Sections 105 and 106 of the constitution.

Appeal by L. U. No. 75 of Birmingham, Ala., from decision of the General Secretary in claim for benefit on the death of late Brother H. E. Gill. The decision of the G. S. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Appeal by L. U. No. 39 of Cleveland, Ohio, from decision of General Secretary in Matej Karlovec funeral benefit claim. The General Secretary sustained and appeal dismissed.

Application by L. U. No. 362, Pueblo, Colo., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase in wages from $3.50 to $4 per day and Saturday half holiday, to go into effect January 1, 1906, but postponed. Sanction granted; financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Sanction granted in movement for increase of wages from $3.50 to $4 per day and Saturday half-holiday by L. U. No. 266, Stockton, Cal., on August 1, 1906.

Request by the D. C. of Cleveland, Ohio, for permission for one of their members to use the emblem of the U. B. for advertising purposes denied.

Accounting for $495.76 of the moneys forwarded to the D. C. of East Chicago by order of the G. E. B. received.

Communication from various Local Unions, D. C.'s and members relative to P. H. Scullin of L. U. No. 338, Seattle, Wash., referred to the Board by the G. S. The Board requests the G. S. to prefer charges against said member in his Local Union.

The General Secretary reports on the matter of fund raised for the widow of our late brother, P. J. McGuire. The Board instructs the G. S. to forward the money to Mrs. McGuire.

Thursday, July 19.

All members, except Brother McCarthy, present.

Application by L. U. No. 183 of Peoria, Ill., for financial assistance in defending their officers in matter of indictment for conspiracy. Committee consisting of Marion Raish, L. G. Humphrey and Walter Brown, representing the Local Union, appeared before the Board. The sum of $500 appropriated.

Appeal by George H. Norie from the decision of the G. P. handed down July 14, 1906, wherein he ruled that a member charged with violation of the laws of the organization other than trade rules in the district where the L. U. of which he is a member is located must be charged and tried in that L. U. The decision of the G. P. sustained.

Matter of benefits of certain members of Local Unions 724 and 774, New York City, again taken under consideration, upon affidavits and other new evidence being produced that an agreement was entered into between representatives of this U. B. and representatives of the New York City Carpenters under date of April 16, 1901, providing that certain members of the said New York City Carpenters were to be placed in full benefits, upon the understanding that there were not more than twenty-five members over the age of fifty years. The Board is of the opinion that any action heretofore taken with reference to the claims of any members who were, at the date of said agreement, members of the New York City Carpenters and who became members of the U. B. under the terms of said agreement, should be and is hereby rescinded, and the General Secretary is ordered to pay any claims of members who were accepted under the terms of said agreement, provided that all other requirements of the U. B. have been complied with.

Application by D. C. of Hudson county, N. J., for an appropriation of $400 for expenses incurred in injunction suit. Sum of $200 appropriated.

Resolution adopted by L. U. No. 293 of Canton, Illinois, relative to the I. W. W. received, noted and filed.

Friday, July 20.

All members, except Brother McCarthy, present.

Apprentice laws of various districts, which the Board had requested the G. S. to secure for the information of the Board taken up, and it decided to refer the entire matter of rules governing apprentices to the Niagara convention.

Report of General Organizer Kelly on audit of accounts of the lockout committee of Pittsburg, D. C., received, noted and filed.

Report of Organizer Kelly on Schultz damage suit against the Labor Unions of Racine, Wis., received, but no action being necessary at this time, the matter is left in the hands of the G. P. as per action of the Board on April 18, 1906.

Appeal by E. E. Phillips from the decision of General President in case of Phillips vs. L. U. No. 36, Oakland, Cal., the appellant claiming the sum of $30 for services in auditing books and accounts of the treasurer of the Local Union. General President sustained and appeal dismissed.

Appeal by A. G. Hurd and John McIntyre from decision of G. P. in case of fines imposed by New Rochelle D. C. on appellants for an alleged violation of Section 30 of the D. C. by-laws. The decision of the G. P. reversed and D. C. ordered to refund the amount of fines to appellants, as the appellants were not furnished with copy of charges and specifica-

tions as required by Section 171, of the general constitution.

Appeal by G. A. Jennings from decision of the G. P. in case of fine of $1 imposed on appellant for failure to attend a regular meeting of his L. U. held on December 12, 1905. The General President sustained and appeal dismissed, as the evidence shows that the members were notified to attend this meeting and that each member failing to attend would be fined $1.

Appeal by J. J. Weisend of L. U. No. 328, East Liverpool, Ohio, from decision of General President in matter of fine imposed on appellant for working on Labor Day. Decision of G. P. reversed and appeal sustained, as the evidence shows that the appellant was fined by his L. U. without a trial, and on the further ground that this being an alleged violation of trade rules, the accused must be tried in the D. C., as per Sections 44 and 176 of the general constitution.

Appeal by A. R. Selander of Local Union No. 247, New York City, from decision of General President in case of fine imposed on appellant by the D. C. of New York. G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Request by L. U. No. 97 of New Britain, Conn., for permission to send out circular soliciting purchase of raffle tickets, denied.

Saturday, July 21.

All members, except Brother McCarthy, present.

Request by L. U. No. 553 of Berlin, Ont., for an appropriation for the relief of one of the members of the Local Union who has been sick for some months. The Board has not the power to make donations in cases of this nature. The request by the Union for permission to circulate appeal for donations for this brother is denied.

Request by organization committee of the D. C. of Chicago for approval of plan for interchange of card between the U. B. and A. S. In view of the fact that a referendum vote is now being taken on the question of amalgamation, the Board does not consider this an opportune time for taking up this subject.

The General President is instructed to see that the U. B. is represented at the union label show, to be held at Minneapolis, Minn., November, 1906.

Communication received from L. U. No. 211 of Allegheny City, Pa., stating that they are complying with the decision of the Board in regard to the Employes' Legal Security Corporation, rendered February 6, 1906.

Application by L. U. No. 651 of Jackson, Mich., for further financial assistance, denied.

Application received from Local Union No. 330, Roselle, N. J., for reimbursement to the amount of $30, paid by the L. U. to the heirs of the late Judson Voorhees, who was not in good standing at the time of his death. The action of the G. S. in refusing to pay this is sustained, and the attention to the union is called to the fact that to withhold their per capita tax will suspend all their members from benefit.

Communication from L. U. No. 470, Tacoma, Wash., relative to the plans of amalgamation of the U. B. and A. S. as submitted for referendum vote, referred to the Board by the General Secretary, but no action being deemed necessary, same is received as information.

Application by L. U. No. 644 of Pekin, Illinois, for an appropriation to defray expenses of delegate to the Niagara convention. The Board not having the power to make appropriations for such purposes, the request denied.

Application by L. U. No. 1464 of Attleboro, Mass., for financial assistance. The Local Union failing to furnish the required information, no action taken on the matter.

Monday, July 23.

All members, except Brother McCarthy, present.

Examination of books and accounts of General Office taken up and occupying the day's session and Tuesday's session, also.

Wednesday, July 25.

All members, except Brother McCarthy, present.

Application by D. C. of Rockford, Illinois, for further financial assistance denied until such time as the union makes an accounting for the money appropriated at the April, 1906, session.

The Board took up amendments to the general constitution to be recommended to the Niagara convention.

Report by Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery on audit of accounts of the General Office for quarter ending June 30, 1906, received. The G. S. is instructed to write for a more complete statement.

Thursday, July 26.

All members, except Brother McCarthy, present.

Amendments to the constitution occupies the attention of the Board until noon.

Report of secretary of the Pittsburg, D. C. on strike now on in that district received, noted and filed.

Application by L. U. No. 651 of Jackson, Mich., for financial assistance. Sum of $100 appropriated.

Communication received from secretary of D. C. of Chicago relative to plan for interchange of card between the U. B. and A. S. The Board having already acted on this matter, communication noted and filed.

Papers from Organizer George J. Bohnen relative to the Fox injunction suit in the U. S. courts, received as information.

Appeal by L. U. No. 1100 of St. Louis, Mo., from decision of the General President in case of appeal by C. H. Davidson relative to assessment of $5 levied on him by the appellants for which he was to receive one share of stock in the Carpenters' Co-Operative Mill Company.

The General President sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Notice received from the U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Company that the bond of the General Secretary will expire on August 15th, 1906. The chairman instructed to fill out the necessary blanks and the G. S. to make application for renewal of bond.

The General Treasurer instructed to withdraw $10,000 from the active account in the American National Bank of Indianapolis and deposit same on certificate of deposit in the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis.

Friday, July 27.

All members, except Brother McCarthy, present.

Application by Millwrights' Union No. 1555 of Niagara Falls, N. Y., for financial assistance. As the Local Union fails to furnish detailed information as to conditions, no action taken.

Communication from L. U. No. 612 of Union Hill, N. J., relative to strike assessment levied by the Hudson County D. C., referred to the General President.

The Board decides that when they adjourn they do so to meet in regular session in Niagara Falls, September 17, 1906.

The General President is authorized and instructed to take such action as may be necessary to defend our First General Vice-President, T. M. Guerin, in indictment for conspiracy, now being tried in the State Courts at Rochester, New York.

The remainder of the day is occupied in considering report to be made to the Niagara convention, which, being completed, is signed and ordered printed.

Saturday, July 28.

Chairman Schardt, Pimbley, Walquist and Deyl present.

Appeal by D. C. of Baltimore, from decision of G. P. in case of Robert Ainsworth vs. D. C., the respondent having been fined by the D. C. $50 for working with non-union men. The decision of the G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Application by the D. C. of Pittsburg, Pa., for an appropriation of $10,000 considered. The Board appropriates $5,000.

Application by L. U. No. 1731 of Monongahela, Pa., for further financial assistance. The sum of $100 appropriated.

Application by L. U. No. 284, Erie, Pa., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase in wages from 27½ to 30 cents per hour again taken up on receipt of further information. The Board decides to sanction the movement. The matter of financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Minutes read and approved. The Board adjourns to met at Niagara Falls, N. Y., September 17, 1906.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Sec'y.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec'y.

Amendments to General Constitution.

Local Union 4, Kansas City, Mo.:

(a) That we establish an apprentice system, insuring to the apprentice a thorough knowledge of the craft, and his obligations to the organization and the general public.

(b) That we accurately define the powers and duties of the district council.

(c) That we specify the duties of members and their rights in such body that no member can honestly misunderstand them, and no person can mislead him; also to the end that no incongruities are manifest in any local lodge room, such as three apprentices serving on the investigating committee and persons being received who are totally unable to command the average wage scale.

(d) That where business agents are employed, their powers and duties be so specified that incapable or dishonest men will find the work impossible to them.

(e) That the examination of candidates for membership be made rigid, and that the ritual be made impressive so that no one can truthfully subscribe to it who is not a thorough workman and who has not fitted himself to command the established wage scale (except apprentices and those having disabilities), and that such obligation contain a specific promise to shield no man who breaks trade rules or other laws on account of any other society to which he may belong.

(f) That we take means to become fully cognizant of the state of public opinion, giving the widest publicity to our claims, and that we make the following principles paramount, viz.:

A man's trade is his property, therefore an agent of a body of carpenters has an inherent right to inspect any job where carpenters are employed, or to be employed, and the right to complete information as to carpentry on or in such job, and his rights are co-equal to that of the owner or contractor. The establishment of this and other co-relative rights before the State tribunals will entail obligations which can not be lightly considered, but must be met.

We must meet employers' associations, and others like them, on the grounds of fundamental rights, and be ready to do equity to and demand equity from them.

Sec. 15 to read: "The officers of the United Brotherhood shall consist of a General President, General Secretary, General Treasurer, editor of The Carpenter and seven vice-presidents. The vice-presidents shall constitute the General Executive Board."

The salary of the General Officers shall be $1,800 per year with an extra allowance of one dollar per day and railroad fare when traveling in the interest of the United Brotherhood. They shall give their entire time to the work of the United Brotherhood.

Sec. 24. In case of vacancy in the office of General President, the Executive Board shall, by a majority vote, select one of their number to fill the unexpired term.

Sec. 25 to be amended by striking out the words, "He shall publish the official journal on the fifteenth of each month, giving therein all business appertaining to the local unions."

Sec. 34. Strike out the last clause, and insert, "The vice-presidents shall be the general organizers of their respective districts. They shall acquaint themselves with the condition of the local unions in their districts and of the trade, inquire into proposed trade movements where the sanction of the General Executive Board is asked. They shall have the direction of local organizers, receive reports from them weekly, and issue warrants on the Grand Secretary for services of same, and may suspend any local organizer for cause, which cause must be stated in writing and a copy filed with the General Executive Board and one with the organizer suspended. They may recommend the appointment of local organizers where they deem necessary, giving reasons therefor in writing to the General Executive Board. The General Executive Board shall have the appointment of all local organizers by a vote of five members present. All commissions to expire at the next session of the General Executive Board."

"They shall also fix the salary of the local organizers in proportion to the rate of wages paid in the locality in which they work."

"Each vice-president shall report to the General Executive Board at the quarterly meeting the work done in his district for the quarter, and the results. Such reports shall be published in The Carpenter. The General Executive Board shall make the rules for letting the job printing of the general office and shall let the contract for printing The Carpenter and shall supervise the advertising space and rates. The editor of The Carpenter shall have full charge of the editing of the official journal, and shall receive all communications and correspondence for publication therefor, and he shall cause to be printed such official matter as may be directed by this constitution or by the General Officers. He shall not necessarily be a journeyman carpenter, but must read and write the English, French and German languages.

Local Union 19, Detroit, Mich.:

Sec. 52 (b) (new section). Any member who has reached the age of sixty (60) years and who has continuously been a member in good standing for ten (10) years, if incapacitated by age or infirmity from working at the trade, may retain his membership and benefits by paying the per capita tax, which shall be forwarded to the General Office each month. The G. S. shall be notified of all such cases and keep record of same.

Local Union 51, New York City:

Sec. 94 to be stricken out and the following inserted:

Sec. 94. Wife's funeral benefit shall be $25 on husband's membership of not less than two years, $50 on four years' membership and $100 on ten years' membership.

Sec. 95 to be stricken out and the following inserted:

Sec. 95. The funeral benefit of all members joining the U. B. not under twenty-one years and not over fifty years of age at the time of their initiation, and in accordance with Sec. 92, shall be as follows: On two years' membership in good standing, $50; three years' membership, $100; four years' membership, $150; five years' membership, $200.

Sec. 96 to be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 96. The disability benefit shall be $150 on one year's membership, $300 on two years' membership, $400 on three years' membership, $500 on four years' membership and $600 on five years' membership.

Sec. 98 to be amended to read:

Sec. 98. A semi-beneficial member (see

Sec. 65) shall be entitled to a funeral benefit of $25 on one year's membership, to $50 on three years' membership, to $75 on four years' membership and $100 on six years' membership. He shall be entitled to $50 wife's funeral benefit after five years in good standing.

New section reading:

Sec. 185. Any member having been a contributing member in good standing for a period of twenty (20) years and is fifty-five years of age, shall be entitled to a superannuation benefit of $3 per week, to be paid out of the general fund for the remainder of his life and he shall be exempt from payment of dues. Any member having been a contributing member for twenty-five years and in good standing, and who is sixty-five years of age, shall receive a superannuation benefit of $5 per week and be exempt from payment of dues.

Local Union 80, Chicago, Ill.:

Sec. 4. Strike out all after the word "September," in second line, and insert the following: "In the city in which the General Office of the U. B. is located."

Sec. 17. Strike out the word "from," in third line, and insert in its stead the word "by" (each division).

The object of these amendments is to have the members of the G. E. B. elected by the district they represent.

Local Union 165, Pittsburg, Pa.:

Sec. 113 to be stricken out and the following to be inserted in its stead:

Sec. 113. Any member desiring to transfer his membership from one L. U. to another, must apply to the F. S. and present his due book and have clearance card properly filled out. It is compulsory for the L. U. to issue said card, provided the member pays all arrearages, together with current and ensuing months' dues in advance. He shall deposit said card in the union he desires to become a member of, as per Sec. 115. If said card is not deposited before its expiration, said member shall pay 25 cents and have a new card issued to him.

Sec. 113 (b) to be amended by inserting after the word "clearance," in second line, the words "or traveling."

Sec. 114. Strike out the words, "six months," in second line, and insert the words, "one year." And in third line strike out $5 and insert $10.00.

Sec. 116. Strike out the letters G. S. in third line and insert the words "F. S. issuing said card."

Sec. 117 to be stricken out and the following substituted:

Sec. 117. A member who leaves the jurisdiction of his L. U. or D. C. to work in another locality, must apply to the F. S. and secure a traveling card. Said traveling card to be filled out by the F. S. for the number of months the member has paid dues in advance and state the date of its expiration. Any member holding a traveling card shall be entitled to work in any locality under the control of this U. B. provided that on entering another district he shall secure the working card of that district, and he must comply with all the working rules of the district while working in that locality.

Local Union 165, Pittsburg, Pa.:

Sec. 117(a) (new section). All members working on traveling cards must pay whatever sum the L. U. or D. C. having jurisdiction shall decide on for their working card, but in no case shall this amount exceed 50 cents per month.

Sec. 117(b) (new section). No traveling card shall be issued for less than three months. It is compulsory for the L. U. to issue said card, provided the member pays all arrearages and three months' dues in advance and 10 cents for the card.

Local Union 230, Pittsburg, Pa.:

Sec. 8 to be amended by striking out the words "first meeting in July," and by inserting in their stead the words, "second meeting in June," the section as amended to read:

Sec. 8. The election of delegates and alternates shall be held on the second meeting in June preceding the convention. All members shall be notified by mail to attend the meeting.

Reasons for change: We have a called meeting to elect officers in June and another in July to elect delegates. By electing the delegates at the same time when the election of officers takes place, as proposed in the above amendment, it will save time and expense to the L. U., and as there generally is a better attendance at a meeting at which delegates to the convention are elected we would have a larger field from which to elect local officers.

Local Union 258, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Sec. 74 to be amended by striking out, in third and fourth lines, the words "a special committee of three," and insert, "the regular local investigating committee."

New section: Each L. U. shall elect at its regular semi-annual election an investigating committee of three members, chosen by reason of their acknowledged mechanical ability, whose duty it shall be to be present at all meetings of the L. U. and thoroughly examine all applicants for membership in accordance with Sec. 74. Immediately after their election they shall meet and formulate a series of questions in relation to practical carpentry, unless the same have already been prepared by the L. U. or by their predecessors and endorsed by the L. U., and all candidates shall be thoroughly examined concerning their practical knowledge of the craft. A special series of questions must be prepared for apprentices and improvers, In mill hands, millwrights and stairbuilders' local unions the investigation and examination shall be on practical matters relating particularly to the several branches. The investigation committee shall have authority to compel the attendance of the vouchers for each candidate, who shall give all proper information in their possession relating to said candidates when asked for by the committee. Any voucher for a candidate who fails to attend this investigation, after having received due notice thereof, shall be fined not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars. All necessary expenses incurred by the investigating committee shall be paid by the L. U. and they shall receive such compensation for their services when holding sessions on other than a regular meeting night, as the L. U. shall determine.

Local Union 318, Savannah, Ga.:

Sec. 55 to be amended by striking out, "25 or 20 cents," as the case may be, and inserting "15 cents;" that section to read:

Sec. 55. Each L. U. shall pay to the G. S. 15 cents per month for each semi-beneficial member and apprentices not less than 50 cents per month (in good standing, not three months in arrears). All money received by the G. S. shall be used as a fund for the general management of the U. B. for payment of all death and disability benefits as prescribed by the constitution, together with all legal demands made upon the U. B.

Sec. 167 to be amended by striking out the words "for three months" in seventh line, the amended section to read:

Sec. 167. Any member entering the meeting in a state of intoxication or who disturbs the harmony thereof, or who uses profane language during the meeting, shall be admonished by the chair, and if he again offend, shall be excluded from the room and be fined 50 cents; for the second offense, $1; for the third offense he shall be suspended from the L. U. A visiting brother shall be subject to these laws, and fines shall be payable to the L. U. where offense is committed. The president shall strictly enforce this section.

Local Union 325 Paterson, N. J.:

Sec. 113 to be amended to read:

Sec. 113. A member who leaves the jurisdiction of his L. U. to work in another locality from which he returns home daily, or who wishes to transfer his membership, shall apply to the F. S. and present due book and have clearance card properly filled out. It shall be compulsory for the L. U. to issue said card, provided the member has paid all arrearages, together with current and coming months' dues. He shall deposit said card in the L. U. having jurisdiction on the first meeting night after having secured work.

Local Union 344, Waukesha, Wis.:

New section: The F. S. shall give a satisfactory bond for the amount of two hundred ($200) dollars and the treasurer a bond for the amount of five hundred ($500) dollars, issued by an indemnity association or company, payable to the G. E. B. and the trustees of the L. U. for the faithful rendering of their trust. The G. S. shall be the custodian of said bonds, which shall be approved and accepted by the G. E. B. The cost of procuring said bonds shall be borne by the L. U. and paid into the general fund.

Local Union 870, Granville, Ill.:

Sec. 183(a) to be amended by striking out the word "eight" (hours) in the second line and by inserting the word "nine" (hours) in its place; the section, as amended, to read:

Sec. 183(a). No shop or mill shall be entitled to the label except such shop or mill as has a nine-hour workday and a minimum pay of 30 cents per hour to all bench and machine hands, and employs members of the U. B. exclusively, except when dispensation has been granted by the G. P. upon application from the D. C. or L. U., and the G. P. shall have power to grant dispensation to use a stamp or die, where such will be beneficial to the organization.

Local Union 1186, Pittsburg, Pa.:

Sec. 52 to be amended by striking out the figure "50" (cents) in third line and by inserting the figure "60" (cents). Also by striking out the figure "30" (cents) in fourth line and by inserting "40" (cents) in its stead.

The per capita tax to the General Office being 25 cents per month, and an additional tax being required by the D. C., the central body of the various districts covered by our organization, it will be readily seen that the amount of per capita payable to G. O. and D. C. do not leave sufficient money in the hands of a Local Union to meet its current expenses, and it is necessary to take part of the dues paid by beneficial members to make up for the deficiency in the dues of semi-beneficial members. Under our present dues system it becomes often necessary to levy an extra assessment upon the membership in order that the L. U. may meet the expenses incurred by hall rent, printing, forwarding of notices, etc. For these reasons we propose an increase of local dues from 50 to 60 cents and from 25 to 30 cents per month.

Local Union 1564, Seatonville, Ill.:

Sec. 41, strike out the word "ten" on first line and insert "seven," and strike out "$10" in third line and insert "$14"; the section, as amended, to read:

Sec. 41. A L. U. may be organized by seven or more journeymen carpenters or joiners, who must apply to the G. S. and send $14 for charter fee. Then the G. S. shall forward charter outfit and seal, provided the applicants are qualified according to the constitution.

Local Union 375, New York City:

The article providing for the general convention, Secs. 4 to 14, inclusive, to be replaced by the following new sections:

Sec. 4. The general secretary shall, in the January circular of 1908 and every three (3) years thereafter, request the Local Unions to send in amendments to the general constitution and nominations for general officers, delegates to the A. F. of L., and three (3) new members of the finance committee and such other committees as need to be elected.

Sec. 5. Amendments to the constitution and nominations must be made by one Local Union and indorsed by two (2) other Local Unions, and must be sent to the General Office on or before July 1 of the same year.

Sec. 6. The General Executive Board shall, in its session in July, tabulate these amendments and send them in ballot form to the Local Unions by September 1 of the same year.

Sec. 7. The Local Unions shall vote in special meetings, called by written notices, for or against these amendments, before November 1 of the same year, and have the vote of the Local Unions sent to the General Office, attested by the signatures of the tellers, President, Recording Secretary and the seal of the Local Union by November 15 of the same year; where the G. E. B. shall canvass the vote and notify the Local Unions of the result by January 1 of the next year. Elections of the General Officers and committees are to be held at the same time and in the same manner.

Sec. 8. The finance committee shall meet in the general office on April 1, 1908, and every three (3) years thereafter, and audit the accounts and the conduct of affairs of the General Office and submit their report and recommendations to the Local Unions by September 1 of the same year.

Sec. 9. The finance committee, which is to act in 1908, shall be nominated in the convention in 1906 and be elected in the same way as the General Officers.

Sec. 10. All amendments which the finance committee or General Executive Board may wish to submit to the Local Unions shall be treated the same as amendments sent by Local Unions, as per Sec. 5.

Sec. 11. The finance committee may employ an expert accountant if they deem it necessary.

Sec. 12. The finance committee shall be paid at the rate of $5.00 per day and mileage and hotel expenses.

Sec. 13. All sections and parts of sections inconsistent with above are hereby repealed.

Sec. 130 to be amended.

Sec. 130 (a). The General President shall, whenever one or more firms employing U. B. carpenters, should lock out the same, or whenever there should be a general strike against one or more firms in one locality, order the U. B. carpenters on strike against such firm or firms wherever employed, upon receipt of complaint against them from the Local Union or District Council originally involved.

(b) Relief in such cases shall be paid out of the general funds at the rate of $1.00 per day, not less than three (3) days to be paid.

(c) The General Treasurer shall pay relief as above in all cases, where more than 20 per cent. of the total membership of a L. U. or D. C., where one exists, is involved in a lockout or strike sanctioned by the G. E. B.

(d) The General President, General Secretary and General Treasurer shall, when the G. E. B. should not be in session, call the following assessments from the L. U.'s, to be treated as standing appropriations, in order to pay relief as provided above:

Should the relief needed amount to—

$500.00 per week, a per capita of 5c per month.

$1,000.00 per week, a per capita of 5c. per month.

$2,000.00 per week, a per capita of 7c. per month.

$3,000.00 per week, a per capita of 9c. per month.

$4,000.00 per week, a per capita of 12c. per month.

And 2c. per capita per month additional for every $1,000.00 additional.

(e) In case of a general strike or lockout brothers out of work shall be paid the same as strikers.

(f) Strike committees can not settle a strike on any other basis than the demands adopted by the referendum vote; should other terms be offered, they must be submitted to the referendum vote.

The same applies to lockouts.

It is a well-known fact that the biennial convention of the United Brotherhood costs us a big sum of money, from $150.00 to $200.00 per delegate on the average; outside of this has the main portion of its work to be submitted to the referendum of the Local Unions.

We therefore are of the opinion that the United Brotherhood can very well get along without conventions, and that our business can be done through the initiative and referendum system of legislation. Money thus saved could be put to use for the bettering of our organization.

Furthermore have the big strikes and lockouts of the last five years proven that a better system of providing relief in such cases is of absolute necessity, and our amendments to Sec. 133 will in our opinion provide this, and you can see that very small assessments will provide good results.

Furthermore do we wish to curb the practice of the strike committee to make settlements of strikes and lockouts other than the original demands, without a vote of the Local Unions involved.

Local Union 55, Denver, Colo.:

Sec. 6 to be stricken out and the following inserted.

Sec. 6. L. U.'s shall be entitled to representation in the general convention on the following basis: One delegate for each Local Union of 100 or less members, and one additional delegate for each additional 200 members or a fraction thereof.

Sec. 11 to be stricken out and the following inserted:

Sec. 11. The mileage and expenses per diem for the attendance of delegates to the general convention of the U. B. shall be defrayed by the General Office, and shall be paid out of a special fund created for that purpose by special dues of 15 cents per member per quarter.

Sec. 15(a) (new section). The election of all General Officers shall take place between the 13th of November and the 1st of December on a day specially designated by the L. U., and all members to be notified of same. The election to be held between the hours of 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. and the president and vice-president to act as judges, and the R. S. and F. S. as clerks.

Sec. 44 to be stricken out and the following inserted:

Sec. 44. D. C.'s in cities of the first and second class shall have the power and authority to frame and enforce working and trade rules and agreements in their respective localities. They shall frame and adopt by-laws and rules governing strikes and lockouts and benefits, and shall provide for and hold trials of all violations of trade rules or agreements, and shall impose such penalties as in their judgment the case re-

quires, and their finding shall not be reversed except by two-thirds vote of all the L. U.'s affiliated.

Sec. 52(a) (new section). Any member who has been a contributing member in good standing for a period of fifteen years and has reached the age of fifty-one years, shall be allowed to pay dues on the basis of semi-beneficial members, but shall retain all benefits of a beneficial member.

Sec. 98. After the words "funeral allowance of $50.00" to be added, "and a wife's funeral allowance of $25.00."

Sec. 144. The following to be added to this section: "And if the initiation fee in said L. U. where card is deposited is higher than in the L. U. where said member joined, he shall pay in addition to the $5.00 a sum equal to the difference in the initiation fees of the two Local Unions."

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Resolutions.

Resolution adopted by Local Union 39, Memphis, Tenn.:

Resolved, That it is the consensus of this Local Union that the acquiring by the U. B. of a suitable building to serve as permanent headquarters would be a course beneficial to our organization and we recommend the discussion of this matter to the various local unions and beg them to instruct their delegates to our next general convention to do what they can to further this project.

Local Union 1474, Yauco, Porto Rico, submits the following resolutions for adoption by the convention:

—No. 1—

Whereas, The Local Unions of Porto Rico are not in a position to defray the expenses of a delegate to represent them at the U. B. convention; therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Officers be authorized to contribute an appropriate amount from the general fund toward defraying the expenses of a delegate. Such delegate to be elected by a referendum vote of the Porto Rico local unions.

—No. 2—

Whereas, The condition of the carpenters in Yauco, Porto Rico, is greatly depressed and chances of employment very poor, and

Whereas, The establishment of a co-operative carpenter shop in that locality would greatly benefit the members of the Local Union, and

Whereas, Local Union 1474 is not possessed of the necessary funds to build and equip such shop, be it

Resolved, That the U. B. of C. & J. of A. contribute an appropriate amount toward the establishment of a co-operative carpenter shop in Yauco, Porto Rico.

—No. 3—

Whereas, It would be of great advantage to the Porto Rico carpenters, would our journal, The Carpenter, contain a department in the Spanish language, especially would craft problems in that language be of immense benefit to our members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the volume of our journal be enlarged and instructive articles, such as craft problems, correspondence, etc., be published in same in the Spanish language.

Resolutions adopted by Local Union 375:

I.

Whereas, At the International Labor Congress, held at Paris (France) in 1889, May the first was adopted as an international holiday, mostly at the instigation of the American organizations, and

Whereas, Said holiday is kept most generally in Europe; be it

Resolved, That we request the convention to make May 1 a general holiday for the U. B.

II.

Whereas, The part of Bergen county, N. J., from Hackensack and Englewood, north to the State line is almost totally unorganized, and

Whereas, Said part of Bergen county is within easy reach from New York City and the employers, in case of trouble, can easily draw on said section for non-union men; be it

Resolved, That an organizer be stationed in said section until it is thoroughly organized.

III.

Whereas, There is an attempt being made in the State of Idaho to prosecute and convict on trumped-up evidence officers of the Western Federation of Miners, and that it

is in our interest to counteract such action, and

Whereas, Our journal, The Carpenter, has not mentioned any protest about it, when it is our duty to protest against such attempts on organized labor; be it

Resolved, That we censure the management of The Carpenter for their neglect and expect for the future that everything of interest to organized labor be fully explained in The Carpenter.

It is apparent that the member or committee who drafted No. 3 of the above resolutions and the members of L. U. 375, who adopted it, are not very close readers of our journal, The Carpenter. On page 13 of the April issue we have made special mention of the kidnaping and imprisonment of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners and extended to them our sympathy. Again on Pages 45 and 46 of the April issue we have printed a special article on the same subject in German, the official language of L. U. 375, and the fact that it has escaped the notice of that Local Union's members indicates that they do not take any great interest in the German pages.

Also on Page 31 of the July issue of the journal, we have published a communication from Brother C. Kingwood of L. U. 1332, Spadra, Ark., which deals almost entirely with the action of the Idaho officials against the officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

Resolution No. 3 has obviously been adopted by L. U. 375 in entire ignorance of these articles. The members of that Local Union should consider themselves guilty of neglect instead of censuring the management of The Carpenter for something it is *not guilty* of.—Editor.

Jacob L. Kuhlhoff and Charles H. Kuhlhoff

Wanted information as to the whereabouts or address of Jacob L. Kuhlhoff, known as "Baldy Kuhlhoff," a railroad man; was in San Francisco, Cal., in 1903. Also of Chas. H. Kuhlhoff, a bridge carpenter employed by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad in 1890.

They will learn of something to their advantage by communicating with

J. L. BAKER,
914 Galveston Ave., Ft. Worth, Tex.

P. J. McGuire Memorial Fund.

Previously acknowledged		$3,635.66
176	Newport, R. I.	5.00
51	New York City	10.00
953	Houston, Tex.	11.50
1763	Orlando, Fla.	5.00
186	Steubenville, O.	3.50
1512	Middletown, Conn.	5.00
262	Santa Clara, Cal.	5.00
515	Roswell, N. M.	5.00
660	Springfield, O.	2.75
1392	Perth Amboy, N. J.	5.00
1003	Indianapolis, Ind.	5.00
111	Methuen, Mass.	10.00
281	Indianapolis, Ind.	25.00
546	Olean, N. Y.	1.00
18	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	12.75
111	Methuen, Mass.	5.00
746	Norwalk, Conn.	3.75
Total		$3,755.91

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California Relief Fund.

Previously acknowledged		$15,768.75
13	Chicago, Ill.	50.00
736	Philadelphia, Pa.	25.00
Total		$15,843.75

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Localities Where Trade is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Burlington, Ia.	Pueblo, Colo.
Portland, Ore.	New Orleans, La.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Gainesville, Fla.
Louisville, Ky.	Detroit, Mich.
Owosso, Mich.	Pensacola, Fla.
Miami, Fla.	Chicago, Ill.
Gulfport, Miss.	Madisonville, Ky.
Ft. Smith, Ark.	Greenville, Miss.
Waterbury, Conn.	Thomasville, Ga.
Bradentown, Fla.	St. Augustine, Fla.
Washington, Pa.	Ridgway, Pa.
Williamsport, Pa.	Charleston, S. C.

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Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Nampa, Idaho.	Raleigh, N. C.
Magog, P. Queb., Can.	Rantoul, Ill.
Orange, Cal.	New Canaan, Conn.
Strathcona, Alta., Can.	Alderson, I. T.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Williams Bay, Wis.
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Lakeport, Cal.
Tolleston, Ind.	Green Cone Sp'gs, Fla.
Fort Worth, Tex.	Oakland City, Ind.
Dayton, Wash.	Napa, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.	New Orleans, La.

Total, 20 local unions.

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Expulsion.

W. A. Cass, a member of Local Union 899, Anniston, Ala., has been expelled by the Local Union for embezzlement.

What Our Organizers are Doing

W. J. Williams.

On the 9th of June I left Georgetown, S. C., for Charleston, remaining until the 13th, and finding conditions in that city about the same as they were in 1899 on my last visit, except that at present our men practically have the nine-hour day.

On my arrival there was quite a breach between the mulatto and the full-blooded negro carpenters. However, I believe this unbrotherly sentiment on both sides will now be overcome as I have shown them the folly of helping their enemies by quarreling among themselves. The Local Unions were without a business agent and devoid of any advanced method of management, and thus unable to cope with the local situation.

I started a movement for the formation of a local branch of the I. B. T. A. and succeeded in getting the trades interested to elect a business agent. With the assistance of this functionary and members of the D. C. I obtained a sufficient number of signatures for a new Local Union and forwarded them to the General Office with application for charter.

This new Local Union promises to be a very useful and lively body. The Ship Carpenters' Local Union 577 is very well organized and growing steadily stronger.

The great drawback to organized labor in Georgetown and Charleston, S. C., and to the U. B. in particular is the continuous violation of the eight-hour law by the authorities in charge of the works on the government buildings and in the shipyards of both cities and the new navy yard buildings now under construction.

The enlisted men on Sullivan's island are being required to pull down the old buildings that are being removed to allow new ones to be erected on their sites. Some of the leaders in the central body of Charleston, and especially Brother C. C. Stroheckler, its vice-president, have made efforts to have the law complied with, but there are as yet no noticeable results. I assisted in getting the painters of Georgetown ready for organization.

On my visit to Columbia I found similar conditions as in the other South Carolina cities. It requires close attention, the exercise of good judgment and considerable time to become acquainted with conditions obtaining in this section of the country before one can accomplish anything along the lines of organization. Though Brother C. A. Thompson was striving hard for an improvement of conditions I failed to sufficiently interest any of the white members in a joint meeting of the two locals, and when such was called, none of the white members attended.

I communicated with the Orangeburg Local Union with a view to visit that locality, but no reply being forthcoming I did not stop in that town, returning instead to the city of Charleston to meet with the D. C. and L. U.'s 159 and 577. I met with Local Union 1251 of Mount Pleasant on Sunday, June 24th. On the day following I visited Augusta, Ga., but failing to locate the place of meeting of the D. C. I had not the opportunity to meet with that body as I intended.

On Tuesday, the 26th, I left for Macon, Ga., where in the evening I met with a number of our men in the Central Labor Hall and urged them to make an attempt at closer organization of the building trades by the formation of a local branch of the I. B. T. A.

On Wednesday evening I attended and addressed an open meeting of colored men, called by Local Union 326 of Macon, Ga. Those in attendance felt greatly encouraged and I think the meeting will bear good results. On Thursday, the 28th, I proceeded to Atlanta, Ga., attending the meeting of old Local Union 439 that evening. On Friday night I attended the meeting of the I. B. T. A. local and on Saturday night the

meeting of Local Union 329. On this occasion I met the "boss scab" of the Birmingham district, who represented himself to that local as never having been suspended, rejected or expelled from any Local Union of the U. B., while he has been expelled from Local Union 75, Birmingham, Ala. I, of course, insisted on him being ordered out of the meeting hall which was done. Local Union 329 is in a very prosperous condition and all locals of Atlanta are making strenuous efforts to solidly build up the organization.

Arriving at Birmingham, Ala., on June 30, I found general conditions satisfactory. Local Union 454, Bessemer, is still in the throes of the contracting members. Some iron-clad action will have to be brought to bear on these people in order to safeguard the interests of our members and carry on business according to law and union principle. I installed the local's officers on the night of July 3, and, although I asked the member referred to if he wasn't a contractor, he denied it, while later in the meeting it developed that he and the president were co-partners in a contracting firm.

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N. Arcand.

On the 18th of June I addressed an open meeting of L. U. 134 resulting in the initiation of ten new members.

On the 19th I proceeded to Ottawa where I had been invited to attend an open meeting which I addressed successfully, L. U. 93 gaining four new members. The English-speaking L. U. recently organized here, is improving daily. The two Local Unions will each send a delegate to the convention to be held in Niagara Falls. I was present at a meeting held by L. U. 730, Quebec, where I translated into the French language and explained the amalgamation plan—A. S. of C. and U. B. C. and J.—to the officers and members. I was also in this city on July 8, addressing a mass meeting and induced six of the craft to join the Local Union.

On July the 2d I went to Magog, where I found the working population in an alarming state of excitement over the weavers' strike, just declared. The managers of the cotton company, having learned of the intention of their employes to join the union, demanded them to sign a contract pledging themselves never to become connected with any labor organization. To obtain the signatures of their 600 employes to this contract, before they left the factory in the evening, and after having gone through twelve hours' labor, the company compelled them to fall in line and one by one step up and read and sign the contract. This was too much even for the poor slaves. Their indignation became so highly aroused that they threatened to smash up everything in the plant if they were not at once set at liberty. Finally the company had two of the men arrested on a charge of conspiracy.

While in Magog and while the strike was in progress, a committee from the weavers called on me to help them out. Stating to them that I was visiting the city in my capacity of an organizer of the U. B. only, they still implored me to assist them in settling their difficulty and promised me to, in return, advertise and make propaganda for the open meeting of carpenters that I was going to call. They kept their word, and, thanks to their activity, I had a good meeting and succeeded in organizing a new local union in Magog.

It had then become my moral duty to render the weavers, comprising six locals, the assistance they asked for, and I lent them a helping hand.

In my efforts in the weavers' behalf I became acquainted with facts which strongly remind one of southern bondage.

If a little drop of oil falls on the stuff they turn out, the poor weavers lose their wages. Numbers of little children are employed in the mills and ill treated. In a word, the sweating system in its most horrible form prevails in the mills. There I found a palpable answer to the question: "Why are the workers joining the union?"

After leaving Magog I visited St. Reymond and Sherbrook, where I expect to organize new local unions after a brief delay.

I am pleased to state that work is abundant most all over the country and our Local Union and their trade rules held in respect by the employers. I have received encouraging news from many of the locals that I could not visit.

It is brotherly love that binds all true union men in sympathetic co-operation.

Correspondence

From Port Jervis, N. Y.

Editor the Carpenter:

Not remembering of ever having seen any news item from Local Union 1145 in our journal, I conceived the idea of writing these few lines to let the brothers know that our Local Union is alive and prospering.

We were organized on May the 29th, 1902. At that time our working hours were ten per day. In July, the same year, we made a demand for a nine-hour day, with one hour off on Saturday, and gained our object without any trouble whatever. This success had a very encouraging effect on all of us, and as a result we soon had every carpenter in this place in our fold. Our next step was then to become affiliated and send delegates to the Central Labor Union.

In 1903 we had a little friction with a lumber dealer, but with the support of the contractors this matter was adjusted satisfactorily to all concerned.

On April 1, this year, we demanded the straight eight-hour day, and in that move also we were successful, having our demand acceded to by the contractors without any opposition. Thus Port Jervis is now entitled to a place on the eight-hour list.

We have the craft here well organized. We have all the work that we can do and all the men needed to do it.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES E. DAILY, L. U. 1145.

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The Long Arm of the U. B.

Editor The Carpenter:

It is becoming more evident daily that the most important line for the U. B. to operate on is the protective line, ever mindful of our old axiom, "Wrong my brother, you wrong myself."

The larger contractors reach out for contracts in the large cities of the country where the organization, being strong, they observe union rules, and where it is weak fight us with all their might.

Consequently it behooves the U. B. to reach out its strong arm into the weaker localities and grasp the contractor who is driving our members down, and by using the strong localities as a lever, compel him to act fairly and squarely by all U. B. men.

It is very inconsistent for our members to sing the praise of some large builder just because he is fair to them, when he is dealing out death blows, without consideration, to their brothers in another place.

You may rest assured that when the opportunity presents itself and they get a chance they will strike a blow to the fair localities, and it might be just at a time when the members in a former weak locality would be in a position to assist those in trouble.

This particularly alludes to the cabinet shops and sash, door and wood-working mills. If the U. B. men who put up the trim, etc., in the building would inquire where it comes from, ascertain whether or not it has been made under union conditions, and if unfair, refuse to handle it, it would be a long step in the direction to a United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Our motto and name does not stop at the term "carpenter," but includes joiners, the definition of which term is, men doing mill work of all kinds. Hence, the man who handles unfair mill work is injuring the members of his own craft and must be classified with the man who is working with the scab.

It is sad, indeed, to think that a man who is putting up trim will take so little interest in the affairs of his brother, the mill worker, as not to inquire where and by whom it was made, some even hiding the fact of its unfairness from some brother who would feel inclined to take a stand against it and quit or stop the job.

It would be well for the outside men to stop and consider the results to be faced, and would all men likewise disregard the interests of their brothers in this respect. Or do they believe that man who makes

a door cannot also hang it? Or a man who makes office fixtures cannot put them up? I hope not. In my experience as a bench hand I have met many bosses who will at any time hire cabinet makers, or other bench hands, for interior work in preference to carpenters. And were it not for the fact that the bench hands are U. B. men and demanding the outside scale of wages these bosses would have the fixtures put up by them, leaving nothing for the carpenter than the rough work.

It is in the unionizing of the shops and mills and in the establishing of union conditions therein for which we all are striving, where lies the protection of the carpenters, and in their own interest they should stop handling non-union mill work, thus compelling the mill owners to unionize their mills.

Nor should our efforts on these lines be confined to our own locality, for if I am a carpenter in Philadelphia and all the mills of the city are fair, it is my duty to be ever watchful that trim coming from another district should bear the union label or be tabooed by me. Here it is where the U. B. should be very strict—the scab mill of one place should not be allowed to send work into fair localities. Just because the mills of a locality are fair we should not relax in our vigilance, knowing full well, as we all do, that some fair firms purchase material from unfair firms, where cheap, and even child labor, are undermining our brothers, under the mask of the fair "go-between" boss, we should watch very closely all work coming in.

In our recent millmen's strike here in Philadelphia we got our two largest firms in line through the pressure brought to bear on them by the Baltimore and by the Greater New York District Councils, for which we thank those brothers most sincerely. We have gained the fifty-hour week after a seven weeks' battle, the boys, with a few exceptions, standing nobly by their union until the end.

However, our work is not yet completed; some mills obtained scabs to fill our men's places; they are turning out work and are sending it out to other districts, and we still need the long arm of the U. B. to bring these mill owners to terms. As we are greatly handicapped by a rival, independent carpenters' organization the members of which are strike breakers, handling unfair mill work wherever members of the U. B. strike the job, we would ask the brothers of our sister Local Unions to keep a watchful eye on all mill work coming into their locality, and whenever they discover any material made in Philadelphia, to communicate with us at once.

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS HICKEY, B. A. Millmen.

Philadelphia, Pa.

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Thoughts for Labor Day.

Editor the Carpenter:

The impulse that moved the people of the thirteen colonies in 1776 to declare themselves free and independent and stirred the patriots of the nation to preserve the Union in 1861, is once more making itself felt among the masses of the plain people of these United States to demand more of the liberty those heroes contended for on the battlefields of this republic.

A combination of the evils against which they fought again threatens the wellbeing of the nation, and no more appropriate time presents itself than on this Labor Day, 1906, for those who believe in the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to draw inspiration from the struggles of the past and to resolve in the words of the immortal Lincoln that "government of the people by the people and for the people" shall not perish but continue to live. The development and perpetuity of that kind of government depends more upon organized labor which is today fighting the modern battle for freedom than on any one other factor.

And like their predecessors who froze and starved under Washington at Valley Forge and followed the flag of the Union under Grant to Appomattox they must use their ballots as the men of 1776 and 1861 used their bullets against the enemies of progress and labor, whose mighty hosts all over this broad land are today marching and countermarching to the music of the union and awakening the hope destined some day to be realized when the people will take possession of their own and the toilers and the wealth producers and not the pirates and the parasites will rule the land, as a civilized nation should be; and free it from the domina-

tion of those who misinterpret the spirit of the age by monopolizing for the few what a beneficent Creator has furnished for the use and benefit of all.

ALEXANDER LAW, L. U. 340.

New York City.

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From Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union No. 8, Philadelphia, not having been heard from through the columns of The Carpenter for a long time, I thought I would let the brothers know that our Local Union is still living and progressing slowly.

The union carpenters here in this city have secured an advance in wages of 5 cents per hour this spring, receiving now 45 cents per hour, or $3.60 per day of eight hours. This is certainly a great advancement since 1882, the time of institution of our Local Union. At that time wages ranged from $1.75 to $2.00 and working hours being ten per day.

Some of the members who have taken the initiative in these early days, through whose energy this advance and the improved conditions have been obtained, are still living. They are proud of having done something for the benefit of the craft and mankind. They have faced the battles of 1886, 1890 and 1903 and deserve credit for their display of courage and manhood and their devotion to unionism all through the endless struggles for freedom and right in the city of Philadelphia. Let credit be given where credit is due.

I hope and trust that the delegates in convention assembled at Niagara Falls next September will recommend and adopt an amendment to our constitution creating a "superannuation benefit." I believe the inauguration of this benefit feature would have a tendency of greatly strengthening and cementing our U. B., and would be no little encouragement to members who have given years of their time and labor for the advancement of the cause of unionism in this country.

I claim that when our U. B. was instituted in St. Louis, Mo., in 1881, it was intended by its founders that it should be a trade organization in the full sense of its meaning, giving protection to and assisting its members, whether they be old or young. So the object of our U. B. was understood by its stanchest friend and advocate, the late and lamented brother, P. J. McGuire.

In conclusion I would say to the brothers, be on your guard against the secret enemy, the tool of the employers, that is endeavoring to sneak into our organization. If he should ever accomplish his ends I fear for the integrity, nay, safety of our U. B. Bear in mind, that one of the strongest labor organizations in this country, the Knights of Labor, by listening to traitors and wandering away from the true principles of organized labor, went to destruction and inevitably met their Waterloo. Brothers, take a warning!

Our Brotherhood stands with outstretched hands, appealing to her boys—
From them must flow her weal or woe; her anguish or her joys.
A ship, she rides on foaming tides which rise and sink anon—
Each rolling wave may prove her grave or bear her nobly on.

Fraternally yours,

WESLEY C. HALL, L. U. 8.

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Some Suggestions for the Consideration of Convention Delegates.

Editor The Carpenter:

Having studied several problems and subjects which I think should come up before our next convention, I would now offer the following suggestions for the consideration of the delegates:

1. That our General Constitution be so amended that it contain a universal code of by-laws; omitting, however, any stipulation as to hours and wages, which is a matter of local character. The constitution also to include provisions governing sick benefit, which should be universal and under the control of the General Office.

2. That if a member of the U. B. engages in contracting and the aggregate cost of building or repairs exceeds the sum of $200.00, or the time of completing the contract requires more than three months, he shall apply for a temporary withdrawal card and pay to the L. U. a monthly sum, not to exceed 10 cents in addition to the monthly per capita tax, and he shall be debarred from voice or vote in the L. U. during the time of contracting. When such a member ceases to do contract work

he shall be permitted to return to the L. U. from which he received the withdrawal card and be in full benefit; provided he has lived up to the constitution and by-laws, and has at no time come in conflict with the trade rules. It shall require a two-thirds vote to restore a member having engaged in contract work and holding a withdrawal card to full membership.

3. That a uniform initiation fee and monthly due be established and that all funds be held in common and equalized. I would suggest the adoption of the financial system in vogue in the International Cigarmakers' Union.

4. That we establish a system whereby we can keep a more complete record of our membership, in order that when a man applies for membership the R. S. can ascertain whether or not the candidate has ever been on our records, unless previous adhesion is admitted by the applicant.

I shall communicate with other Local Unions as to these suggestions and learn what they are disposed to do in the matter.

Yours fraternally,

P. E. GILMORE, L. U. 71.

Ft. Smith, Ark.



Higher Dues for Special Purpose.

Editor The Carpenter:

Desiring to express my views on the question of higher dues and their usage, a subject which needs to be constantly kept before the eyes of all trades unionists, and our members especially, you will please allow me a little space in our journal.

I am very much in favor of higher dues, but am opposed to higher benefits. I think we should pay more money for a special purpose, viz., thorough organization.

I heartily endorse Brother Hoover's suggestion, in the June Carpenter, as to the dollar per month dues and would like to see every Local Union raise their monthly dues to that amount.

Let us pay enough dues into our Local Unions so that we can afford to have at least one business agent in each and every county at a good living salary. Under the present low due system in vogue among most of our Local Unions it is impossible to thoroughly organize our craft, while if every one of them had a well-filled treasury we could lay out more money for organizing purposes and soon grow strong enough, numerically and financially, to insure success in all our demands for better conditions. We could then also better regulate our benefits. We should, without much further delay, devise a plan for the sole purpose of perfecting our organization. Let us look at the bricklayers—are they better mechanics than the carpenter? Do they require more tools than the carpenter does? Are they working harder? Are they better people? Certainly not; yet they are receiving higher wages than the carpenter, and why? Because they are better organized. As thoroughly organized as the bricklayers, we could easily command $5.00 a day for a minimum wage and eight hours per day without exception.

By paying a monthly due of one dollar per member each Local Union could establish an organizing fund. Financially well equipped, strikes or lockouts would be avoided in many instances and we would have less money to spend for strike pay. We would individually have more money for the education of our children, we could afford to go to church and pay the preacher and live in a house of our own. As an organization we could take care of our aged and disabled brothers and have less trouble with the saw and hatched gang.

For all these reasons I am in favor of paying higher dues, and let it be one dollar per month.

In conclusion I will say a few words regarding our Local Union here in Sulphur, I. T.

We have a good little union of thirty-four members, we are working eight hours at 30 cents minimum per hour, and at present we are considering a demand for a Saturday half holiday. None of our members are allowed to do any contract work unless they take out a permit for not less than six months. Contractors are not allowed any seat in our meetings.

We are taking in one or two new members every meeting night and are on good terms with the contractors. We have recently organized a new Local Union, No. 1652, and just formed a Building Trades Council with five different trades affiliated, including bricklayers and stonemasons, and elected a business agent at a salary of

$75.00 per month. The trades so affiliated have secured the eight-hour day, taking effect on July 5, after which date Sulphur will be an eight-hour town.

Yours for unionism,

JOLL. CAMMACK, Pres. L. U. 1293.

Sulphur, I. T.

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Unfinished Business.

Editor The Carpenter:

Under the above heading I desire to remind the delegates to our Fourteenth General Convention that a few matters brought before our last convention held in Milwaukee, and referred to committees, will again come up for their consideration. One of them is the amalgamation with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and another the controversy with the Amalgamated Wood Workers. It appears to me that we should not take up any more of the time of our conventions, or that of our general officers, or committees, with conferences or deliberations on these subjects. There is no doubt in my mind that future developments will verify our assertion; that this country, as large as it is, is not large enough for two organizations of one and the same trade or calling, and I can safely say that both of these jurisdiction problems will solve themselves through future developments.

By meeting with this dual organization and listening to their arguments, we are but encouraging them to keep on in this jurisdictional warfare. This has now come to the turning point where we cannot afford to trouble the rank and file any longer with these matters and where patience has ceased to be a virtue.

Another question that will be taken up by the convention is the bonding of local financial secretaries and treasurers through the agency of the General Office, and I hope some feasible plan will be adopted in this respect.

Our official journal, The Carpenter, also, should be given due consideration. It has been wonderfully changed in size and appearance since our last convention; still, as its editor well knows, further improvements may be made which will enhance its usefulness. By all means it should be made self-sustaining.

At the Milwaukee convention a resolution was presented advocating the purchase of a printing plant by and for the U. B., which was concurred in with the proviso that such step be taken when we purchase a building for general headquarters.

Many of our members believe that our General Office in its present make-up is all that is required and satisfactory. This is a great error. We, the big organization of carpenters and joiners, which is still growing very fast, should own a building of our own for permanent headquarters.

Another matter brought up at that convention and referred to the G. E. B. was a call upon the membership to submit propositions to that body relative to the building or purchasing of a home for our sick and indigent members, especially those afflicted with tuberculosis. I hope that the G. E. B. will lay before the convention some proposition similar to those offered by several members throughout the States, which will bring us nearer to the consummation of the scheme, and that our G. P., when appointing the various committees, will be in a position to appoint one on "Grounds and Buildings" for that purpose.

These few suggestions, the writer believes, come under the proper routine of business of our next convention, and hopes that it will receive the kind and earnest consideration of the many readers of this journal and that they may instruct their delegates to the convention to take action on the various subjects.

Fraternally yours,

D. J. FARLEY, L. U. 722.

DePue, Ill.

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From Atlantic City, N. J.

Editor The Carpenter:

We are getting along very nicely at this seashore; all our Local Unions are receiving new applications every week and have nearly doubled their membership during the past nine months. The Pleasantville Local Union 842, composed of mill workers, had fifteen members and now has sixty. Mill Workers' Local Union 1619 of this city is in good shape and Local Union 1704 has now over two hundred members where they had but forty nine months ago. The membership of Local Union 432 is more

than 250 at present. I have the promise of ten good carpenters at Eggharbor, a locality in our district, for the start of a new local. The funds of all Local Unions have also more than doubled since we have formed a D. C.

At a joint meeting of committees from both sides the master builders have agreed to a minimum scale of 41 cents per hour and a Saturday half holiday for five months, to become effective on the 1st of September, this year. This accomplished, we believe that we can line up the contractors who are not members of the Builders' Association within the next few months.

Our men have all been busy up till now and a number of brothers from outside localities had steady work here for months. At present, however, work is slacking off, the pleasure season opening up, which generally puts an end to building operations in this vicinity, and we have some of our men out of employment. We have a fine lot of people here this season from all parts of the globe. With best wishes,

W. D. KAUFFMAN, B. A.

Atlantic City, N. J.

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Fair Happyland.

Editor The Carpenter:

Enclosed please find type-written copy which the Richmond Borough (Greater New York) committee respectfully requests you to publish in the next issue of The Carpenter, to show that the members of the Richmond Borough, New York, appreciate the fair treatment accorded the 350 men employed in the construction of "Happyland," one of our pleasure resorts.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES BICKEL, Sec'y.

Stapleton, S. I., N. Y., July 14, 1906.

The large force of union carpenters employed in the construction of "Happyland," at South Beach, Staten Island, unanimously request the undersigned to publicly express, through able and consistent friends, their appreciation of the fair, manly and generous recognition as union men, received by them, one and all, at the hands of Mr. Oscar A. Kruger, president of the South Beach Amusement Company, and his associates in its board of directors. One of the most laborious, arduous and important tasks with which they have ever been associated was brought to a notably rapid conclusion, and with a conscientious and generous consideration for absolute safety in construction and thoughtful regard for the convenience and pleasure of patrons. "Happyland" stands a most happy illustration of the results of union labor in all branches when harmoniously co-operating with its employers. Those for whom we speak officially, and ourselves as well, are proud of the results achieved and tender thanks, congratulations and best wishes to the gentlemen named. As an object lesson to all engaged in any great enterprise, "Happyland" is a marked and most encouraging success.

ALFRED SCHAEFER,

Pres. Richmond Borough Committee of C. & J. of A.

CHARLES BICKEL, Secretary.

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From Tampa, Fla.

Editor The Carpenter:

In regard to the recent labor trouble here I will state that for weeks past Organizer W. J. Wilson has been putting forth his best efforts, assisted by several members of the Builders' Exchange, and well known and influential business men, to bring about a settlement that would be honorable and satisfactory to both sides. But there were some members of the exchange—and for a while they seemed to be in the majority, who insisted that it was the "open shop or bust," and who refused to consider any proposition for a settlement except on the open shop basis. Yet, Brother Wilson never once quit the fight. After several unsuccessful efforts to bring about a meeting between the two contending sides (capital and labor) the liberal element in the Builders' Exchange declared themselves in favor of a settlement, and on the night of the 25th of June (their regular meeting night) the exchange appointed a committee of five to meet a committee of the same number from the Building Trades Council. Our committee consisted of Brothers Wilson, Phillips and Blackmore of the carpenters, Miller of the painters and McAndrews of the plumbers. The first meeting of the joint committee took place on the 27th, when an agreement

was drawn up, but there being some dissatisfaction among some of the men relative to its provisions, nothing came of it.

In the meantime Brother Wilson, acting under instructions from the General Office, went to Jacksonville and Brother Sutten was appointed in his place. A second meeting of the joint committee was held on the 28th and the present agreement signed, putting an end to the trouble which had started on April 9. The agreement calls for a joint board of arbitration to act on all disagreements and differences arising in the future and practically does away with strikes and lockouts. Our union is fully recognized and the non-union men who have taken our men's places are allowed thirty days to either join the union or cease to be employed by any member of the Builders' Exchange. The new agreement also calls for eight hours per day in the shops, which has always been nine hours. The bosses now claim that this was a mistake and an oversight on their part and was not intended; but we will leave that matter for the Board of Arbitration to settle.

There is plenty of work here now and the best of feeling exists between the employers and the men. Most of the non-union men are leaving the town, and I don't think that many of them will attempt to join the union within thirty days. From now on a scab carpenter will feel very lonesome here.

We anticipate a prosperous building season and old No. 696 soon to be where she was six months ago. The loyalty and firmness of the men, their standing together like one man during the lockout, was a surprise to every one; out of over seven hundred men of the building trades involved only seven or eight went scabbing on the union. There were no fights or disorder of any kind; the union men of Tampa were determined to win and every one of them put his shoulder to the wheel and we won. As regards the bosses, I think they have enough of fight to last them for a long while; they have found out that No. 696 is a harder proposition to down than they thought. The outlook now is for industrial peace for some time to come.

Fraternally yours,

W. G. HAGER, R. S. L. U. 696.

Appreciation of Sanitation.

There is no question that the belief is current today that the great mass of people have either some conception of the importance of sanitation as a conserver of public health or have some hazy idea that there is such a thing. No better proof of this fact could be drawn from recent history than the record of the conditions that existed in San Francisco in the days immediately following the memorable 18th of April. It takes no imagination to picture the experience of the loss of modern conveniences suffered alone by the crowds huddled in the two great park reservations of that city. The water supply main had been broken, no sewage disposal system was available, the city refuse incinerator was wrecked and the regular system of garbage collection was naturally disrupted, while to make matters worse the sick and the well were brought together in dangerous proximity. Notwithstanding all this, word has yet to be received of an epidemic of sickness, and the apparent success that San Francisco has achieved in bringing herself unscathed from a bed fertile in contagion is a spectacle that the whole world views with pride. The fact is all the more marvelous when it is recalled that the larger part of the refugees were probably from the lower walks of life, counting among their number many with the vague idea of the requirements of the preservation of the public health, for large numbers of those abundantly able to do so early hastened away to neighboring cities and to those farther beyond. The reason that this happy retrospect is possible is that the city had a group of energetic, able officials who were thoroughly alive to the situation and who earnestly attempted to prevent the spread of disease. If they had not been assisted, however, by a generally intelligent public much of their efforts would undoubtedly have proved futile, and no little part of the general good result is therefore the outcome of the constant hammering which has been done by educators to bring the public mind into a ready appreciation of the things which make for public safety.—Carpentry and Building.

Where there is plenty, the guests cannot be empty.—Cervantes.

News Notes from Local Unions

Lincoln, Neb.—Trade conditions being very unsettled here, work very scarce and quite a number of our brothers idle, we would warn migrating brothers to avoid this city pending a revival of businesss and until further notice.

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Auburn, N. Y.—Trade here is in a deplorable condition at this time and work very slack. As a result many of our members are out of employment and quite a number of them have left town in search of employment elsewhere.

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Thomasville, Ga.—For many months trade has not been so dull here as at the present time; there is not near enough work to keep resident brothers in employment, and traveling brothers are warned to avoid this section of the country until further notice.

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Chattanooga, Tenn.—Our D. C. has placed the White Oak Distilling Company and Janeway & Harper, contractors, on the unfair list because of their antagonism to organized labor. We trust that all sister Local Unions and individual members of the U. B. will assist us in making the council's action effective.

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Tuxedo, N. Y.—We are in the pleasing position to retract a statement which appeared in the April Carpenter, as to the unfairness of Mr. McCready, a contractor of this city. The differences between Mr. McCready and Local Union 389 have been adjusted; he is paying union wages and has been placed on the fair list.

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Charleston, S. C.—The new Local Union installed on July 9 promises to be of great assistance to our local movement. It is composed of a fine bunch of mechanics; their membership at the above occasion was thirty-four. If we keep on progressing as we have lately, and every one will do his duty, it will not be long before we will have the eight hours and a minimum scale of $3.00 per day. Business here is very dull at present and you will oblige us by placing Charleston, S. C., on the dull list.

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Thomasville, Ga.—We would advise traveling brothers to avoid this vicinity for the next two or three months, as trade here is at a complete standstill and nothing doing whatever. Nor are there any prospects of an early revival of business in our line, as from present indications there is no likelihood of work starting up again until late in the fall.

❖ ❖ ❖

Mena, Ark.—Sister Local Unions and traveling brothers especially, will please take notice that we are having difficulties with unfair contractors and that the coming here of more carpenters at this time would greatly weaken our position. We would urgently request brothers to remain away from this place pending a settlement of our trouble.

❖ ❖ ❖

Ossining, N. Y.—We have a contractor under our jurisdiction who refuses to recognize union men, insisting in employing anyone, union or non-union, and all our efforts to induce him to employ union men only having been without any result, we have placed him on the unfair list. His name is Fred Stafford. He is a contractor and builder located in Briar Cliff, N. Y.

❖ ❖ ❖

Cincinnati, O.—Work is very dull here at present, and from all appearances will not pick up again before next spring. Under the circumstances the flooding of the city with men holding clearance cards works a great hardship on resident brothers as well as on the newcomers themselves. These come to our office with the idea that

all that is necessary is to show their cards and a job will be forthcoming. The exact opposite is the result. We have numbers of our men walking the streets now and would advise all carpenters, traveling brothers especially, to steer clear of this district for the present at least.

❖ ❖ ❖

Donora, Pa.—The situation here is unchanged, our strike inaugurated on May 1 is still on and the prospect for an early adjustment of our difficulties rather poor. Nevertheless our members appear to be as determined to win the strike as they were in the beginning; yet we must appeal to all traveling brothers, urging them to steer clear of this place, as an influx of carpenters at this time would jeopardize our success.

❖ ❖ ❖

Leavenworth, Kans.—There being a strike in progress here at present, we would ask all brothers contemplating coming this way to postpone the trip. Sister Local Unions will please advise their members not to pay heed to any advertisement for carpenters wanted in this city, which the contractors have inserted in the papers, with a design to lure carpenters here to take our places and act as strike breakers. We trust that the brothers will assist us in our trouble by staying away.

❖ ❖ ❖

New Augustine, Fla.—Our members are all employed with a prospect of continuance of present fair trade conditions. As report will show our membership is now 107 in good standing. At our last election all our old officers were re-elected. Our president is the smallest man in our local, but the largest in zeal and activity. He is a union man at heart, ever endeavoring to further the cause of unionism and standing up for a fair, square deal between employer and employe, giving justice to both sides. There is a new county courthouse going to be erected here; operations will begin in thirty days.

❖ ❖ ❖

St. Paul, Minn.—We have to report a little unpleasantness which has lately occurred within our usually quiet and tranquil organization. Brother John Freisen, who has been our business agent for the past two years, and was one of our most trusted members, has been found guilty of embezzlement of the money of members and candidates intrusted to him. Brother Freisen has been given every opportunity to square himself, but has wilfully neglected and refused to stand his trial and thereupon was suspended. He has left this locality, his whereabouts are unknown to us, and all efforts to communicate with him have failed. Spot him!

❖ ❖ ❖

Gardner, Mass.—Trade conditions are good in this vicinity this season, especially in one of the suburbs of our town, considerable work going on there, contractors are short-handed and carpenters greatly in demand. Our Local Union 570, composed of mill men, is prospering. At our last meeting we initiated six new members, making our total membership fifty in good standing, with several applications to be acted on at the next meeting. Among the new members taken in recently are two in the employ of a contractor who was at the head of the lockout and is notorious for his antagonism to organized labor. His men are beginning to see their error in working ten hours per day and some have joined us. We hope to get more of this contractor's men to come over in the near future.

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Successful Trade Movements.

Sacramento, Cal.—The lockout declared by the Builders and Contractors' Association of this city against the building and other trades on March 19, 1904, has come to a termination, the men scoring a decided victory. The differences existing between the association and the Building Trades Council have been adjusted. Sacramento will henceforth be a strictly union city and all work conducted on a "closed shop" basis.

❖ ❖ ❖

Tampa, Fla.—On June 28 we reached an agreement with the Builders' Exchange which put an end to the lockout declared by that body on April 9 against the carpenters and other building trades. By the signing of the agreement we have gained full recognition of our union, the non-union men are allowed thirty days to join the organization or forfeit employment with any member of the exchange. The agreement also calls for a joint board of arbitration, which shall adjust any dispute

between employers and employes arising in the future, thus practically doing away with all strikes and lockouts. Ninety per cent. of our men have returned to work, the bosses being glad to get them. There is all probability that we will have industrial peace here for a long time. Trade conditions are favorable.

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Cold Spring, N. Y.—We have secured the eight-hour day. It went into effect on July 5 and met with no opposition on the part of the contractors. We are now entitled to a place on the list of eight-hour cities and towns.

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Information Wanted.

E. E. Craver, hight about 5 feet 7 inches, weight about 160 pounds, light complexion, quick-spoken, but of pleasant manners, moving very fast, one finger mostly gone, a man of medium size, has left wife and children without support in Greensboro, N. C. Any one knowing his whereabouts will convey a favor upon Local Union 1432 by communicating with the F. S.

T. F. CANSEY, R. F. D. No. 3.
Greensboro, N. C.

B. A. Wilson, a carpenter by trade, disappeared from Sacramento, Cal., on June 2, 1906. He is 5 feet 9 inches in height, sandy complexion, hair and mustache turning gray, front teeth out, both legs have been crushed, walks very lame on left leg, gray eyes and fifty-two years of age. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will please address information to

G. W. DOUGLASS, Sec'y L. U. 586.
1219 "J" St., Sacramento, Cal.

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Their Twenty-fourth Anniversary.

Boston, Mass.—Local Union 33 of this city celebrated its twenty-fourth anniversary on Wednesday evening, June 13, at Memorial Hall. A brilliant entertainment was given, attended by about four hundred persons, until 9:30 p. m., when strawberries, ice cream and cake was served, after which dancing began, lasting till the wee hours of morning. Brother W. J. Shields, general organizer, and charter member of the Local Union, delivered an eloquent address, which proved of great interest and was well received, especially by the ladies. Brother C. W. Cameron, our president, acted as master of ceremonies with credit to himself and the Local Union. Now that our union has entered upon the twenty-fifth year of its existence, we feel proud of the results achieved, nor have we any apologies to offer for our work.

Having stood the brunt of the battle around New England in the past, we are still commanding the same position, with the flag nailed to the mast—No Surrender! Our Local Union is in good condition; we are assisting the D. C. in organizing and building up all the locals in the eastern part of Massachusetts. Anticipating a fight in the near future, we are determined to husband our resources and educate our members; in times of peace to prepare for war in order to be successful.

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Avoid Pittsburg, Pa.

Pittsburg, Pa.—We are on strike here since May 1, this year, for an advance in wages from $3.50 to $4.00 per day of eight hours on outside work and nine hours in the mills. As we have at this time 90 per cent. of our men in employment at the increased rate, we anticipate a surrender of the bosses who are still fighting us and a complete success in a very short time. Our struggle has been a hard one, but our members have defended their rights manfully and in the most improved manner. Although the contractors have offered every inducement to get our men to break away and abandon the common cause, they have entirely failed, and our men are standing as firmly by their organization as ever, with a determination to win this battle all along the line, even if it takes the remainder of the year and until next summer.

The work in the hands of the obdurate contractors is almost completely tied up by the strike, they having, in a few instances only, been successful in obtaining several saw-and-hatchet men to take our men's places. This element is benefiting us instead of doing us any injury, the owners and architects condemning right and left the work being done by these men.

While at this time the situation is very favorable to us and indications point to an early resumption of work of the 10 per cent. still out on strike, the fact remains

that even if the trouble was settled tomorrow, it would take months before sufficient work could be started up to give employment to all resident members. This condition should be given the widest publicity among the craft all through the country, for our employers are extensively advertising for carpenters in the papers of all the principal cities, and as a result quite a few of our members from other districts have come here on clearance cards. Traveling members especially are warned not to pay heed to these luring advertisements; they should keep away from Pittsburg until our trouble is definitely settled. Should they come here before that occurs we may be compelled to enforce Sec. 122 of the constitution in their cases, which provides that a member going into any city in search of work where a strike or lockout is pending shall be subject to a fine or expulsion, or both.

The International Laborers' Union.

(By Jacob Tazelaar, General Organizer American Federation of Labor.)

Rival organization, dual union, union spies, disrupters and disorganizers receiving compensation from employers and encouraged by secret agents of master associations have been discovered time and again in the attempt to destroy the trades union movement, and particularly the influence of the American Federation of Labor.

The most dangerous foe of the trades union is the rival secession and dual union. Rival unions and dual unions are generally organized by a treacherous class of labor leaders or misleaders, who fail to secure positions or who have been caught with "the goods," or who have been disgraced, exposed or expelled for conduct unbecoming labor men or officials.

There is still another class of men, namely traitors, who, in the interest of employers—for a consideration—organize rival organizations intending, of course, to destroy the efficiency of the international trades union movement and the American Federation of Labor.

The reason these traitor unions receive encouragement and are assisted by many regular unions and even central bodies, as well as organizers of regular national or international unions, is largely and possibly due to mistakes on the part of those unions and their officials.

Therefore, it is the duty of the labor press to constantly post and instruct organized labor of the country as to the danger of aiding (mistakenly and innocently) these labor prostitutes, the dual rival local and so-called international unions.

There exists in this country a combination, calling itself the International Laborers' Union, hailing from Dayton, O.; its general president, general secretary and general treasurer is a Mr. W. G. Critchlow, formerly secretary of the Socialist party of the State of Ohio. Mr. Critchlow at one time advocated the scheme of the Socialists, that is the "boring from within and the boring from without policy" of the Socialists, which meant to control the trades union movement and to make organized labor and the union bear the burden, responsibility and cost of advocating Socialist theories. Mr. Critchlow failed, at least he said he failed, to "bore" from within and without, and consequently failed to attract sufficient men to his Socialist proposition to make it pay for himself and others, and then started a new plan to destroy the trades union movement by organizing the so-called International Laborers' Union, prepared to grant charters to any person whom he might induce to apply, from an organ grinder on the street to a locomotive engineer.

Associated with the president, secretary, treasurer and general overseer, Critchlow, is a Mr. Henry Caldwell, another Socialist disciple, also of the Dowie school, soap box orator of Philadelphia, formerly a member of the Electrical Workers' Union of Philadelphia, who, like his pal, Mr. Critchlow, failed to make a living out of the Socialist party and turned to the so-called International Labor Union as their only hope to injure and break up unionism.

Had these men (if such they deserve to be called) made an honest attempt to organize the unorganized workingmen—though even that right is questioned when attempts are made to set up rival organizations in opposition to regularly established unions—no one who is at heart a union man would care to criticise them, but such is not the case.

No sooner than had Mr. Critchlow organized his so-called International Union (which was composed almost entirely of seceding unions of the Federation), he made an attack upon the Federation's federal labor unions and succeeded in enticing some of them to break away from the parent body. Then he began to agitate a secession movement among the International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, an international belonging to the Federation.

Critchlow and Caldwell will grant a charter to any organization which will break away from its international, or any union organized by the employers, the Socialists or Industrial Workers. It makes no difference what trade or industry. What becomes of the money he receives Critchlow only knows, for he is the general president, the general secretary, the general treasurer and general overseer. Not satisfied with destroying the unions engaged in building work and general labor, he has begun an attack on the label trades by offering to employers a union label, intending of course to charter such trades as cigarmakers, tailors, hatters and fifty other trades who have spent millions of dollars in perfecting thorough and stanch unions of their several crafts.

I say to central labor unions, building trades councils, building trades alliances, in fact to all organized labor connected with the legitimate international trades union movement of America, the American Federation of Labor and all its national and international unions, instruct your men to blot out of existence this schemer and his prostitute organization, which is organized to destroy the union and is an enemy to labor. I ask the central labor unions, building trades sections, building trades councils and alliances to go among the men belonging to the so-called International Laborers' Union, urge and advise them to leave it and join the regular and duly established unions of their craft.

Friendly labor papers, trades union journals and official labor magazines are requested to aid in these efforts.

The cause of labor is the cause of humanity; its progress is toward high and noble achievements.

One's Duty.

A lesson that every union man should take to heart is the fact that the success of the labor movement depends on the individual effort of its members. It is just in proportion as the average member takes an interest in his organization that it will progress or retrograde. The man who seldoms attends a meeting of the union, who is always backward in his dues, and only knows by hearsay as to what is transpiring, is really of more use outside the organization than in. It is the man who recognizes that he owes a duty to his union, who encourages the officers by his presence and who takes an interest in the proceedings that aids in the work and makes progress not only possible, but assured. Every man has his own part to perform and his own duty to carry out. If he absents himself from the meeting there is a vacant seat and one less in attendance. Every member should be a factor and count: there is no life in an organization whose members are dead or sleeping. If it is worth while to belong to a trades union it should be worth while to do one's share in making it a success. Every union is just exactly what its members make it; it will be dead or alive, progressive or impotent, just in proportion as its members recognize their responsibilities and honestly live up to them.—Baltimore Labor Leader.

Erratum.

In an editorial on page 13 of the July Carpenter the day of opening of our next convention is given as Monday morning, September the 19th. This, of course, is a typographical error, the 19th being a Wednesday and not a Monday. In the convention call issued by our G. S. and in all our previous references to the convention it has been stated that Monday morning, *September the 17th,* is the day when our next convention will be called to order and begin its sessions.

The Banner Union Town.

Wewanee, Ill., claims to be the banner union city in America. Every store in the city is a union store, the policemen carry a union card, and so do the street cleaners. The mayor is a union man, and the sexton of the cemetery carries a union card.

Craft Problems

The Square.

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

The article in the February issue, giving Silas Howe of Vermont credit for being the inventor of the carpenter's steel square, was perhaps the best article ever written on the square, for it did at least set some carpenters to thinking, and that is undoubtedly more than this article of mine will do.

I was born and raised in Vermont, and it was there where I commenced my study on the square, and I knew something of Silas, Bill and several other Howes, and while possibly every word of the February article was absolutely true, yet nevertheless it was more or less misleading. Yet

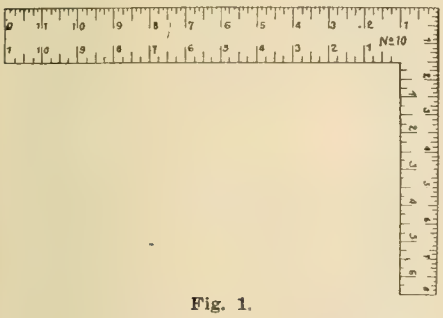


Fig. 1.

I suppose any article is, for in answering it in the May issue Woodin says: "Read in sacred history the building of Solomon's temple. No carpenter could doubt that these mechanics of olden times used the steel square." Now, whether a carpenter could or not I do. I doubt very much about the squares of those days being made of steel. I have no doubt but they had squares of some kind on the jobs long before even that day.

Yet I was told only last year by an Englishman that in England a square was not supposed to be a carpenter's tool, and about all a carpenter ever saw one was when a stonemason used it. Now, you can take that for whatever it is worth—I was never in England. But when I joined the union nearly twenty years ago I was in Missouri.

When a boy in Vermont we used to have an old relic of a square. In my opinion it was made long before Silas Howe's time. It was an iron square with a tongue one inch wide and one foot long, with blade one and a half inches wide and two feet long. It was marked off into quarter

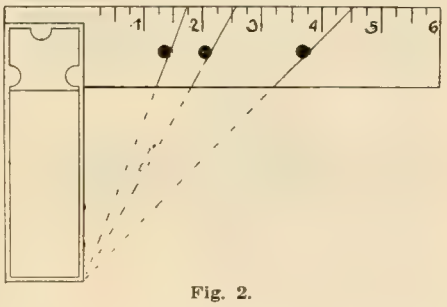


Fig. 2.

inches. It was perhaps made a few hundred years ago, and whether or not all squares at that time were made like it I am not able to state at this time, but I have an idea the majority of them were very similar and that the carpenter got so used to that one and a half inch blade and using the one inch tongue twice for

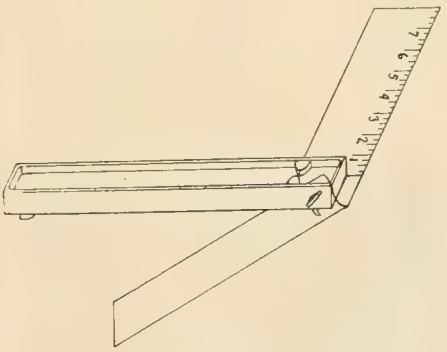


Fig. 3.

two inches, that some one decided to make the two-inch blade, which the carpenter undoubtedly appreciated; but the one-and-three-quarter-inch tongue that was put on the market a few years ago to meet the demand of the dressed lumber was not a complete success, as it placed the square somewhat wrong end to.

Now, it may be perfectly right to give Howe credit for the steel square, and perhaps the two-inch blade feature; but it would be nearer right to give the inventor of the one-and-three-quarter-inch tongue the credit of inventing the carpenter's steel square of today, as his square was, as far as I know, the original of putting the rule information on the square, and therefore make it of special use for the carpenter. He was also the first, as far as I know, to put the union label on it and therefore made it so every union carpenter that buys a square should buy that kind. As I cannot remember just exactly how our squares did look thousands of years ago,

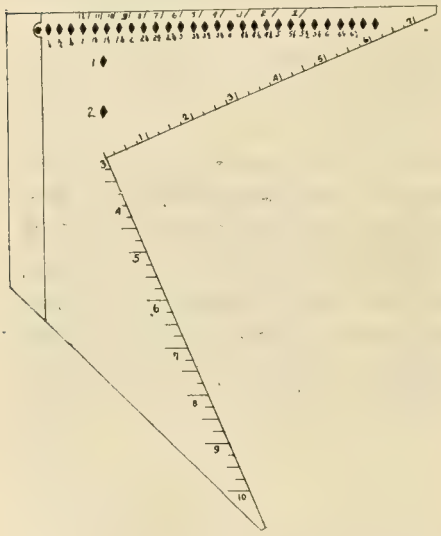


Fig. 4.

I'll not try to enlighten the readers on ancient squares. But I wish to call the brother carpenter's attention to the fact that there are squares today besides the regular two-foot square.

Fig. 1 shows a one foot square with one and a half inch blade, with eight-inch tongue one inch wide, and while it hardly takes the place of the large square for general framing, for many uses it is the handiest tool a carpenter can carry in his kit, and yet it does not fully take the place of the try square, either.

Fig. 2 illustrates the handiest try square I have, which is simply a common try square with a hole drilled through, which makes a good mitre jack, not only square mitre but octagon and hexagon as well. I believe it was a Chicago brother, through the columns of The Carpenter, who told me that many years ago.

Fig. 3. We used to have a good deal of fun with the young boys of the trade sending them after a bevel square. But we cannot have that fun any more now, for the inventor of the carpenter's steel square of today has placed on the market a combination bevel square that is, indeed, one of the handiest of combination tools.

Fig. 4 is perhaps the very latest square out, and while it looks like most anything else, yet you can see it is square, and is called the universal square and is a very handy many purpose square.

Fig. 5 is made by simply screwing two pieces of thin wood together on the square

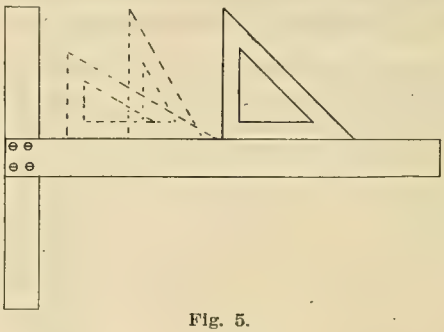


Fig. 5.

and make a T square. The cut also shows the triangles which can easily be made by any carpenter. While this is not exactly a square that should be in every carpenter's kit, yet every carpenter should have one and know how to use it in drawing the many different things it is necessary for the carpenter to draw. Any carpenter who will spend his odd moments in drawing will find his time well spent and will realize there are other things to draw besides his wages and his breath.

Yet in drawing a person can go to the extreme, and perhaps I did when I drew this article out so long. But I wished to call attention to the fact that today there is more than one square on the market and I have no doubt that there were several (perhaps most of them somewhat crude) when Silas Howe put the square of his day on the market.

How to Hang a Sash on Pivots.

The hanging of a sash on pivots, or as they are sometimes called "centres," is to all appearances an easy operation, but there are very few who do not find themselves slightly in a fog the first time they attempt to do it. That is, of course, if they have not received special instructions or made a particular study of the subject; and the writer must confess that he was, in his youthful days, one of those who was sadly at sea at his first attempt, the remembrance of which makes him more ready to give the requisite information to enable others to get on the right track, so that they may not "go and do likewise."

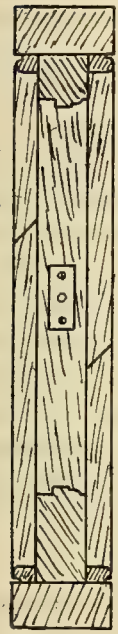


FIG. 1

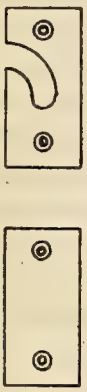


FIG. 2.

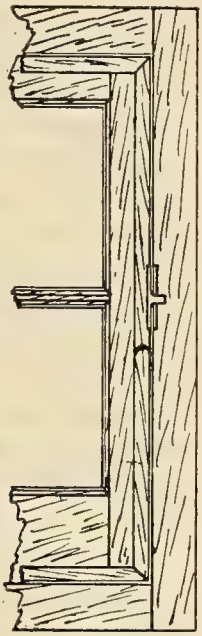


FIG. 4 FIG. 3

Fig. 1—Bearing for pivot. Fig. 2—Pivot. Fig. 3—Front elevation of pivot-hung sash. Fig. 4—Vertical Section of Fig. 3.

A pivot-hung sash when at rest is always in the middle of the frame, the latter not being rebated in any way, but instead of this it is usual to nail on beads to form the rebates at both sides of the sash. Thus, it will be readily understood that the upright beads at each side must be cut in two parts, one of which is fixed to the frame and the other to the sash, and it is the cutting of these beads at the proper place which forms the pitfall for the beginner.

Before the beads are fitted or cut, however, the sash must be fitted and hung; the former must be done rather loosely as regards the top and bottom, which should be beveled slightly to allow of clearance when the sash swings. Sideways the sash should be allowed about the same play as the ordinary casement. The fitting finished, the next thing to do is to insert the pivots in the styles. These should be let in flush with the wood in the middle of the thickness of the styles, and rather nearer the top than the bottom of the sash. This done,

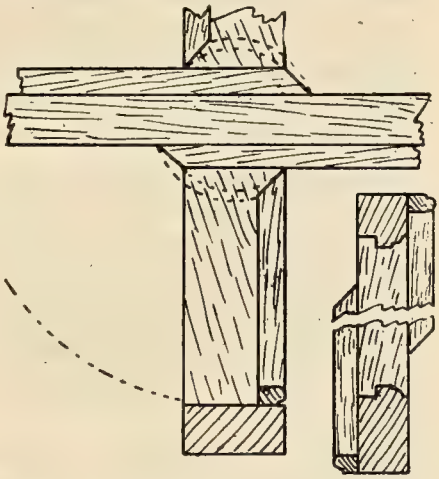


FIG. 5. FIG. 6.

Fig. 5—Sash open to full extent. Fig. 6—Sectional detail showing beads fixed to sash.

the bearings must be let into the frame in the same way and at such a height that the sash when in position will swing clear at top and bottom. These bearings are made with the opening running to the outside in the form of a curve, as Fig. 1, so that the pivot (Fig. 2) can be passed in after they are fixed, and to enable the sash to be taken in and out at pleasure. The wood of the frame must be cut away to correspond, forming channels for the pivots to pass along until they find their resting places in the bearings.

The next proceeding is to fit the beads all round the frame at each side of the sash, when it will appear as Fig. 3, and in vertical section as Fig. 4. Now, as

stated above, the whole of the side beads have to be cut in two, and we have to find the correct position for cutting them. To do this, remove the beads, placing them so that the same ones will go back to the original positions, then turn the sash so that it lies horizontally across the opening, and mark across on the frame, both above and below the stiles. The sash may now be removed entirely, and the width of the beads marked off above and below the marks already made, and this gives the length of the beads to the longest points. They must be cut at an angle of 45 degrees, as shown in Fig. 4, and then the short pieces are nailed to the frame and the long pieces to the sash—that is, taking Fig. 4 as a guide. The bottom piece on the right and the top on the left are fixed to the frame, the other to the sash; also the bottom horizontal bead on the right and the top on the left are fixed to the frame; the others to the sash.

Still taking the same figure as a guide, the bottom of the sash swings to the left, and the beads will just allow the sash to open into a horizontal position as in Fig. 5.

The portions of the beads which are fixed to the frame and the sash should be kept continuous, the necessary play being obtained by taking a shaving or two off those fixed to the sash, both at the sides and at top and bottom.

The sash should always lift out at the side towards which the top swings. Thus, in the drawings it would lift out towards the right; this must be taken into consideration when inserting the bearings.

By fixing the pivots above the center the closing of the sash is made automatic, and as a rule no fastenings are fitted, but a cord and pulley are required to keep it open; in certain cases this is reversed, the pivots being fixed nearer the bottom, so that on giving a slight push to the top part the sash opens itself. In this case a bottom or other fastener is required to keep it closed. If exactly balanced by putting the pivots in the middle the sash is supposed to keep either open or closed by its own weight, but it cannot be depended on to remain where set; hence our recommendation that the bottom part should be heavier.—The Wood Worker and Art Metal Worker.

Hints on Care of Tools.

The following hints on the best means of keeping tools in good condition can not fail to be useful:

Wooden Parts—The wooden parts of tools, such as the stocks of planes and handles of chisels, are often made to have a fine appearance by French polishing; but this adds nothing to their durability. A much better plan is to let them soak in linseed oil for a week, and rub them with a cloth for a few minutes every day for a week or two. This produces a beautiful surface, and at the same time exerts a solidifying and preservative action on the wood.

Iron Parts—Rust preventives: The following recipes are recommended for preventing rust on iron and steel surfaces:

1. All steel articles can be perfectly preserved from rust by putting a lump of freshly burnt lime in the drawer or case in which they are kept. If the things are to be moved (as a gun in its case, for instance), put the lime in a muslin bag. This is especially valuable for specimens of iron when fractured, for in a moderately dry place the lime will not want renewing for many years, as it is capable of absorbing a large quantity of moisture. Articles in use should be placed in a box nearly filled with thoroughly pulverized slaked-lime. Before using them rub well with a woolen cloth.—National Builder.

Pointed Questions.

Judge James Phelan of Detroit, asks these questions:

"Have you ever known of a trades council or labor organization corrupting or debauching a legislature of any State?

"Have you ever read of a labor organization, no matter how humble, corrupting or debauching the members of a common council for the purpose of securing a franchise?

"And is it not the principal object of labor organizations to secure a better wage, such as will enable its members to leave their children in the school room instead of sending them to the doorways of factories seeking employment at the tender age of fourteen?"—Exchange.

Capital is without mercy for labor, using the toilers merely as tools—a necessary means to a desired end.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Haben die organisirten Arbeiter dieses Landes noch Rechte?

Trotz der umfassenden Agitation der American Federation of Labor für die Erlassung eines Gesetzes welches dem Einhaltsbefehl-Unwesen steuern soll, und trotz aller Proteste der organisirten Arbeiter gegen die unerhörten Entscheidungen der Richter in Konflikten zwischen Arbeiter und Arbeitgebern zu Gunsten der letzteren, vergeht auch heute noch fast keine Woche in der nicht ein Einhaltsbefehl gegen die organisirten Arbeiter erlassen wird der sie der einfachsten ihrer bürgerlichen Rechte beraubt und ihre Organisation zur Ohnmacht verdammt.

Eine ganze Anzahl solcher Fälle sind in letzter Zeit in diesem Journale besprochen worden, wir erinnern nur an die Einhaltsbefehle der Richter in Butler County, Pa., und St. Louis, Mo., die gegen unsere Mitglieder der betreffenden Distrikte gerichtet waren.

Besonderen Anlaß zu diesen Erörterungen gibt uns aber eine Ende Juni d. J. gefällte Entscheidung des Vice Chancelor Garrison des Hudson County Court, im Falle einer Firma in Bayonne, N J., gegen Lokal Union 118 Jersey City und den Distrikt Council, welcher die Mitglieder des Distrikts gegen die Verwendung von Scab-Material in den Ausstand beordert hatte.

In dieser Entscheidung wird den Mitgliedern des Hudson County Distrikts alles untersagt, was die Staatsgesetze einem Gewerkvereine gewähren und was zu thun der Zweck desselben und die Pflicht eines jeden Mitgliedes ist.— Nicht-Unionleute dürfen in keiner Weise beeinflußt werden. Mitglieder, die sich weigern in Ausstand zu treten, dürfen weder mit Geldstrafe belegt noch ausgeschlossen werden. Mitglieder, die sich den mit dem Ausstande zusammenhängenden Anordnungen des Distrikt Councils nicht fügen, dürfen nicht mit Auferlegung von Disziplinarstrafen bedroht werden.—Wenn also die Organisation ihre Beschlüsse nicht mehr durchführen darf, welche Rechte bleiben ihr überhaupt noch übrig?

Wir haben stets den Standpunkt vertreten, daß es unlogisch wäre, wollten wir dem Unternehmerthum das Recht absprechen, sich zur Wahrung ihrer Interessen zu organisiren und dabei dieselbe Taktik zu verfolgen, die von den organisirten Arbeitern, in ihrem Bestreben ihre Lage zu verbessern, beobachtet wird.

In dem heute wogenden Interessenstreit, der natürlichen Begleiterscheinung des vorherrschenden Systems der Ausbeutung des Arbeiters durch den Besitzer der Arbeitsmittel, stehen sich die Interessen schroff gegenüber. Der Arbeiter sucht seine Arbeitskraft so theuer als möglich und unter den günstigsten Bedingungen an den Unternehmer zu verkaufen. Letzter, hingegen, sucht den Preis der Arbeitskraft, den Arbeitslohn so tief als möglich herunter- und die Arbeitszeit so hoch als möglich heraufzuschrauben. Er sucht so billig als möglich zu produziren, um den größtmöglichsten Profit einheimsen zu können und sein Interesse gebietet es ihm alle Versuche der Arbeiter die Arbeitszeit zu verkürzen oder die Löhne zu erhöhen, was für ihn eine Profitschmälerung bedeuted, wo immer möglich zu vereiteln.

Die Unternehmer, wie ja der Name schon andeuted, sind Geschäftsleute, die ihre Interessen verstehen, leider viel besser als die Arbeiter. Auch sie haben erkannt, daß nur durch vereinigtes und gemeinschaftliches Vorgehen Erfolge erzielt werden können und haben daher das Beispiel der Arbeiter nachgeahmt, sich organisirt und ihre Organisation über's ganze Land ausgedehnt.

Das Recht sich zu organisiren ist den Unternehmern wie jedem anderen Bürger dieses Landes garantirt und wenn auch der Zweck ihrer Organisation dahinausläuft, die Lebenshaltung der größeren Anzahl der Bürger, der Arbeiter, herabzudrücken und das herrschende System der Ausbeutung und Profitmacherei auf Diebstahl beruht, so ist doch dieses System, und damit der Diebstahl, gesetzlich sanktionirt und die Bestrebungen des organisirten Unternehmerthums sind im Einklange mit den bestehenden Gesetzen.

Währendem nun die organisirten Arbeiter den geschlossenen, den Union-Shop anstreben, der es ihnen ermöglicht ihre Arbeitsregeln zur Anerkennung und Geltung zu brin-

gen wollen die Unternehmer den offenen, den Nicht-Union-Shop, in dem sie selbst die Höhe der Löhne und die Dauer der Arbeitszeit bestimmen können. Die Taktik der Arbeiter ist es die günstigsten Geschäftskonjunkturen zur Stellung einer Forderung abzupassen; die Unternehmer ihrerseits sehen in einer Geschäftsstockung die günstige Gelegenheit die Löhne zu beschneiden, die Arbeitszeit zu verlängern und womöglich der Organisation der Arbeiter den Boden zu entziehen oder sie ganz zu vernichten.

Es wäre nun doch höchst naiv von uns Arbeitern wollten wir von dem Unternehmerthum erwarten, daß sie von den Rechten und Privilegien die ihnen die bestehenden Gesetze und die heutigen ökonomischen Einrichtungen gewähren, keinen Gebrauch machten. Wir leben eben in einem Klassenstaate in dem die besitzende Klasse und Besitzer der Arbeitsmittel, nicht nur über die ökonomische, sondern auch über die politische Macht verfügt, indem die Gesetze so gedrechselt werden, daß sie nur ihr, der besitzenden Klasse, zu gute kommen, die nichtbesitzende Klasse aber, die Arbeiter, nichts zu sagen haben, weil sie, trotzdem sie die große Masse der Wähler repräsentiren, in der Unkenntniß ihrer eigenen Interessen, das Gesetzmachen ihren Feinden, den Unternehmern, und ihren Söldlingen überlassen.

Wenn wir aber sehen müssen wie Richter, Stadt und Staatsbeamte die Gesetze mit Füßen treten, die doch jeden Bürger als gleichberechtigt anerkennen, wenn wir sehen müssen, daß sie sich zu Dienern kapitalistischer Interessen herabwürdigen, zu jeder Zeit bereit sind mit Waffengewalt diese Interessen zu beschützen, dagegen aber die Arbeiter zu drangsaliren, ihrer Rechte zu berauben, oder gar, wie in Colorado, ihre Führer widerrechtlich einzukerkern, so ist dies ein flagranter Mißbrauch ihrer Amtsgewalt gegen welchen sich die Arbeiter wie ein Mann erheben müssen, wenn sie nicht bald gänzlich für vogelfrei erklärt werden wollen.

In einem früheren Artikel haben wir bereits darauf aufmerksam gemacht, daß die Exekutive der American Federation of Labor unter Unterstützung der Nationalbeamten der verschiedenen Gewerkschaften, angesichts der widerholten Mißerfolge ihrer Agitation für Erlassung von Gesetzen im Interesse der Arbeiterklasse, einen Aufruf an die Arbeiter erlassen habe, welcher die Entsendung von Angehörigen ihrer eigenen Klasse in die Gesetzgebung und damit die Erringung der politischen Macht als eine absolute, nicht länger aufschiebbare Nothwendigkeit erklärt.

Es ist wahrlich an der Zeit, daß die amerikanischen Arbeiter den herrschenden politischen Parteien, die doch nur kapitalistische Interessen im Auge haben, endlich einmal den Rücken kehren und Pflicht und Aufgabe ihrer Führer ist es, sie der bisherigen politischen Rückständigkeit und Zerfahrenheit zu entreisen.

Wenn wir in Betracht ziehen, daß uns Arbeitern hier zu Lande die Mittel und Wege offen stehen, durch Erwählung unserer eigenen Vertreter unsere Rechte in der Gesetzgebung zur Geltung zu bringen, wenn wir einen Blick nach Europa werfen, wo überall, selbst im geknechteten Rußland, die Arbeiter durch selbstständiges politisches Vorgehen, sich Macht und Ansehen im Staate errungen haben, und wenn wir sehen müssen, daß so viele unter uns ihre Stimme unseren Feinden geben, so muß uns diese Rückständigkeit die Schamröte in's Gesicht treiben.

Die nun begonnene politische Arbeiterbewegung wird uns allerdings, insoweit die Parteilichkeit der Richter betrifft, keine sofortige Abhülfe bringen; erstens, weil um die Bewegung erfolgreich zu machen, noch verschiedene Maßregeln zu ergreifen sind, für die die schaafsgeduldigen amerikanischen Arbeiter noch nicht reif sind und zweitens, weil viele der Richter, besonders die höherer Instanzen, für längere Termine ernannt sind. Immerhin berechtigt diese Bewegung zu der Hoffnung, daß dem schamlosen Treiben feiler Richter und korrupter Politiker doch endlich einmal ein Halt geboten wird.

Was nun auch immer das Resultat des Frontwechsels der A. F. of L. und ihres Rufes zur Sammlung auf politischem Felde sein mag, trage ein Jeder von uns sein Möglichstes dazu bei, daß der Ruf nicht ungehört verhallt. Versäumen wir keine Gelegenheit unsere Klassengenossen auf die richterlichen Entscheidungen, die den Arbeitern alle Rechte entziehen, und auf die feindseelige Haltung der Gesetzgeber, aufmerksam zu machen. Wenn es uns gelingt ihr Klassenbewußtsein zu erwecken, so werden sie sich sagen müssen, daß ihr Interesse keine Gemeinschaft mit den herrschenden kapitalistischen Parteien erlaubt; sie werden sich von ihnen lossagen, und damit wäre schon Viel gewonnen.

Der internationale Hutmacherverband wird am 13ten August in Frankfurt a. M. seinen nächsten Kongreß abhalten, dessen Arrangirung dem deutschen Verbande obliegt. Die Centralleitung des Verbandes liegt gegenwärtig in Händen des französischen Zweiges.

Zur Beachtung.

Allen Delegaten zur nächsten Konvention, welche Montag, den 17ten September d. J., in Niagara Falls, N. Y., eröffnet werden wird, sind zwei Mandats-Formulare unter'm 23. Juli zugesandt worden. Beide sind in gehöriger Weise auszufüllen und mit der Unterschrift der Beamten und dem Stempel der Lokal Union zu versehen. Nachdem dies geschehen, ist das als „Duplikat" bezeichnete Formular, dem General Sekretär zurückzusenden und das Original dem betreffenden Delegaten wieder einzuhändigen.

Zu gleicher Zeit ist den Delegaten ein Circular zugegangen, welches über die Ausfüllung der Mandats-Formulare, über die reduzirten Fahrpreise u. s. w. und Unterkunft in Niagara Falls, Auskunft ertheilt.

Die Delegaten mögen darauf sehen, daß ihr Mandat in Ordnung ist und mögen erwähntes Cirkular aufmerksam durchlesen.

Eine Entscheidung gegen die Amalgamated Wood Workers in New York City.

In ihrer am 8ten Juli abgehaltenen Sitzung hat die Central Federated Union von New York City einen Beschluß gefaßt, der dem Treiben der Amalgamated Wood Workers in dieser Stadt endlich ein Ende bereiten sollte.

Bekanntlich hatten Letztere, im Laufe des Jahres 1903. die Plätze unserer in den Shops und Fabriken des Bronx Borough beschäftigten Mitglieder, während diese im Ausstande waren, eingenommen. Unsere Mitglieder arbeiteten vertragsgemäß 8 Stunden per Tag, unter einem Minimallohn von $18.00 per Woche. Die A. W. W. erboten sich 9 Stunden für $15.00 die Woche zu arbeiten, gingen einen Vertrag unter diesen Bedingungen mit den Fabrikbesitzern ein und besetzten die Fabriken.

Unsere in der Central Federated Union vertretenen Lokal Unionen hatten über die verrätherische Handlungsweise der A. W. W. vor Monaten schon und verschiedendlich in obigem Körper Beschwerde geführt. Die Angelegenheit wurde der A. F. of. L. überwiesen, welche einen Schiedsrichter ernannte, der nun zu Gunsten unserer Brüderschaft und gegen die A. W. W. entschieden hat. Die Central Federated Union hat diese Entscheidung indossirt, die dahin geht, daß die A. W. W. in New York in den gegenwärtig von denselben besetzten Shops und Fabriken die 8-stündige Arbeitszeit wieder einführen müssen und daß alle, unter dem Neunstundensysteme in diesen Fabriken hergestellte Arbeit als „unfair" erklärt werden soll. Dies bedeuted, daß sich die A. W. W. entweder der Entscheidung fügen, oder aus dem New Yorker Centralkörper ausgeschlossen werden müssen.

Die Wiener Bauarbeiter, an dem elf verschiedene Gewerkszweige betheiligt waren, haben nach siebenwöchentlichem Ausstande und heldenmüthigem Kampfe, einen glänzenden Sieg über die Arbeitgeber errungen. Der mit den Zimmerern abgeschlossene Vertrag ist bis zum 31ten August 1908 gültig und gewährt den Arbeitern den Arbeitsschluß an Samstagen um 4 Uhr, anstatt wie bisher um 5 Uhr Nachmittags, sowie eine Lohnerhöhung von 30 Heller oder einen Minimallohn von 5 Kronen 30 Heller vom 1ten Januar 1907 an. Beginnend mit dem 1ten Januar 1908 wird der Minimallohn 5 Kronen 50 Heller, oder ein Stundenlohn von 58 Heller, betragen, bei neunstündiger Arbeitszeit. Aehnliche Zugeständnisse, seitens der Arbeitgeber, wurden allen anderen Gewerkszweigen gemacht.

Weitere bewilligte Forderungen.

Tuxedo, N. Y. 41 Cents per Stunde Minimallohn bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit und Samstag Halbfeiertag.

Sacramento, Cal. Den geschlossenen Shop nach einer am 19ten März 1904 begonnenen Aussperrung, durch welchen die Arbeitgeber den offenen Shop einzuführen gedachten.

Tampa, Fla. Abschluß eines Vertrages mit den Arbeitgebern, welcher die Union und den geschlossenen Shop anerkennt, den Nichtmitglieder 30 Tage Frist zum Beitritt zur Union oder Arbeitsverlust bietet und die am 9ten April begonnene Aussperrung beendet.

Die österreichischen Gewerkschaften verfügten am Ende des Jahres 1905 über 323,000 Mitglieder. Es bedeutet dies eine Zunahme gegen das Vorjahr von beinahe 71 Prozent. Die Gesammt-Einnahmen der Gewerkschaften betrugen in erwähntem Jahre über 4.6 Millionen Kronen, welcher eine Gesammt-Ausgabe von 3.8 Millionen gegenüber stand. Die Einnahmen und Ausgaben der nicht zentralisirten, unabhängigen Organisationen sind hierbei nicht eingerechnet. Die Gewerkschafts-Presse umfaßt 40 deutsche, 29 tschechische, 5 polnische und ein italienisches Fachblatt.

Die beantragten Konstitutions-Veränderungen.

So gerne wir unseren deutschredenden Mitgliedern die bis jetzt beantragten und der nächsten Konvention zu unterbreitenden Veränderungen der General-Konstitution, in deutscher Uebersetzung zugänglich machen möchten, müssen wir aus verschiedenen Gründen davon absehen und sie auf den original Text der Amendements in englischer Sprache verweisen, wie solche in den Ausgaben der Monate April, Juni, Juli und August des Journals enthalten sind.

Um jedoch diejenigen Mitglieder die des Lesens der englischen Sprache nicht mächtig sind wenigstens annähernd mit der Tendenz dieser Amendements vertraut zu machen und damit sie noch vor Stattfinden der Konvention über die wesentlichsten Punkte der beantragten Veränderungen, Kenntniß erhalten, lassen wir hier eine zusammengedrängte Uebersicht über dieselben in deutscher Sprache folgen.

Lokal Union 1455 Rome, Ga., beantragt eine Abänderung der Sekt. 54 dahingehend daß der F. S. verpflichtet sein soll, zu irgend einer angemessenen Zeit Beiträge der Mitglieder entgegen zu nehmen und das Datum der Zahlung im Mitgliedsbuche einzutragen.

Lokal Union 258 Brooklyn, N. Y., beantragt die Abschaffung der Borough Councils, die Bildung von Distrikt Councils für jede Borough und die Bildung eines Konferenz-Komites bestehend aus Vertretern der einzelnen Boroughs, welche in monatlichen Sitzungen alle zwischen den Distrikt Councils etwa vorherrschenden Meinungsunterschiede regeln und die Arbeitskarten für alle Boroughs ausgeben soll.

Lokal Union 1072 Muskogee, I. T., wünscht Sekt. 98 dahin abgeändert zu haben, daß das Sterbebenefit der zu theilweisem Benefit berechtigten Mitglieder von 50 Dollar auf 100 Dollar erhöht und denselben auch im Sterbefalle der Ehefrau ein Benefit von 50 Dollar gewährt wird.

Lokal Union 434 Chicago, Ill., beantragt ebenfalls ein Amendement zu Sekt. 98, welches das Benefit der zu theilweisem Benefit berechtigten Mitgliedern im Todesfalle auf von 50 bis 200 Dollar festsetzt; letzteres nach fünfjähriger Mitgliedschaft. Das Amendement sieht ferner eine Alterspension vor.

Lokal Union 306 Newark, N. J., beantragt Abänderung der Sekt. 8(a) vielmehr Einschaltung einer Klausel wonach nur solche Mitglieder als Delegaten zu einer Konvention wählbar sein sollen, welche in der größeren Anzahl der während der 4 Jahre vor der Konvention stattgefundenen Versammlungen anwesend waren.

Lokal Union 772 Clinton, Ja., beantragt die Erhöhung des Sterbebenefits zu theilweisem Benefit berechtigter Mitglieder von 50 auf 100 Dollar. Mitglieder sollen zu jeder Zeit berechtigt sein, von Hauseigenthümern Kontrakte zu übernehmen. Zu theilweisem Benefit berechtigte Mitglieder sollen einen Monatsbeitrag von 30 Cents entrichten. Die Lokal Union wünscht die Einführung der Alterspension.

Lokal Union 300 Austin, Tex., beantragt Verschärfung der Sekt. 113 indem ein zugereistes Mitglied unter allen Umständen bei der Lokal Union des Ortes in dem es in Arbeit tritt, seine Mitgliedskarte deponiren muß, und daß es der früheren Lokal Union untersagt sein soll, Beiträge eines abgereisten Mitgliedes entgegenzunehmen. Sekt. 118 wünscht die Lokal Union so amendirt zu sehen, daß nicht nur Wirthe, sondern auch Vorleute, Schutzleute und Sheriffs von der Mitgliedschaft ausgeschlossen sind.

Lokal Union 1 Chicago, Ill., beantragt Abänderung der Sekt. 4 dahingehend, daß alle Konventionen an dem Orte abgehalten werden sollen, an dem sich der General Office befindet. Sekt. 114 soll so abgeändert werden, daß ein Mitglied, welches eine Freikarte erhielt ehe es 6 Monate der betreffenden Lokal Union angehörte, an die Lokal Union an dem Orte wo es in Arbeit tritt, eine Eintrittsgebühr von 5 Dollar entrichten soll und wenn die Eintrittsgebühr an einem Orte mehr denn 5 Dollar beträgt, den höheren üblichen Betrag.

Lokal Union 815 Haywards, Cal., beantragt Abänderung der Sektionen 4, 6, 8, 11, 15 und 30, vielmehr die Abhaltung der Konventionen alle drei anstatt alle zwei Jahre; die Besteuerung der Lokal Union und Bezahlung der Konventions-Delegaten aus einem zu bildenden Fond. Nur solche Mitglieder sollen als Delegaten wählbar sein, welche innerhalb der, der Konvention vorausgegangenen 4 Jahre als Präsident, Sekretär oder Schatzmeister fungirt haben.

Lokal Union 4 Kansas-City, Mo., beantragt Abänderung der Sektionen 15, 24, 25 und 34, welche sich auf die Generalbeamten und ihre Funktionen beziehen. Der Redakteur des Journals, The Carpenter, soll nicht, wie bisher, ein Angestellter der General Office, son-

dern ein Generalbeamter sein und allen redaktionellen Arbeiten verstehen. Der Gehalt eines Generalbeamten soll $1,800.00 per Jahr betragen. Es sollen sieben Vize-Präsidenten erwählt werden, welche zugleich als Organisatoren fungiren sollen.

Lokal Union 993 Miami, Fla., beantragt folgende Abänderungen:

Zusatz zu Sekt. 13(b). Kein Delegat soll zu mehr denn einem Komite ernennbar sein.

Zusatz zu Sekt. 91. Kein Mitglied soll eine Arbeitskarte erhalten wenn es nicht wenigstens den Beitrag für den ersten Monat, für welche die Karte gültig ist, entrichtet hat.

In Sekt. 114 lautend: Ein Mitglied, welches eine Freikarte erhält ehe es 6 Monate lang Mitglied ist, soll an die Lokal Union, welche die Karte entgegennimmt, die Summe von 5 Dollar entrichten, die Worte beifügen, „und keinen weiteren Betrag nachher."

Eine neue Sektion, welche vorsieht, daß Delegaten zu einer Konvention für Komite-Dienste keine Extra-Vergütung erhalten sollen; es sei denn, daß sie zu Missionen berufen werden die nicht am Orte der Konvention erledigt werden können und in diesem Falle soll die Gen. Offize die Kosten tragen.

Lokal Union 541 Washington, Pa., beantragt Abänderung der Sektionen 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 158 und 169, die Amtsdauer der Lokal-Beamten, Wählbarkeit derselben nach 6-monatlicher Mitgliedschaft und Geldstrafen wegen Nichtbesuches der Quartalsversammlungen, betreffend.

Lokal Union 362 Pueblo, Colo., wünscht Abänderung der Sekt. 64 dahingehend, daß Lehrlinge im Alter zwischen 17 und 21 Jahren als vollbenefitberechtigte Mitglieder behandelt werden können.

Lokal Union 78 Troy, N. Y., hat ihrerseits die ganze Konstitution einer Revision unterworfen und eine große Anzahl von Amendements in Vorschlag gebracht. Die wichtigsten derselben sind folgende: Die Wahlen für Generalbeamte müssen an einem bestimmten Tage in allen Lokal Unionen stattfinden und Nichtbetheiligung mit 2 Dollar bestraft werden. Neuregulirung der Lokalbeiträge. Ein Mitglied, welches mehr als 3 Monate mit seinen Beiträgen rückständig ist, soll für jeden rückständigen Monat die Summe von 10 Dollar entrichten. Steigendes Benefit im Todesfalle der Ehefrau je nach der Dauer der Mitgliedschaft von 50 bis 100 Dollar und ebenso steigendes Benefit im Todesfalle des Mitgliedes von 50 auf 200 Dollar; letzterer Betrag zahlbar nach zehnjähriger Mitgliedschaft. Höhere und mehr Benefits für ein zu theilweisem Benefit berechtigtes Mitglied. Neuregelung des Arbeitskarten-Systems und der Art und Weise der Leitung eines Ausstandes.

Lokal Union 258 Brooklyn, N. Y., unterbreitet ein Amendement zu Sekt. 74, welches striktere Maßnahmen bei der Untersuchung die Aufnahmsfähigkeit eines Kandidaten betreffend, vorschreibt.

Lokal Union 318 Savannah, Ga., beantragt eine dahingehende Abänderung der Sekt. 55, daß zu theilweisem Benefit berechtigte Mitglieder eine monatliche Kopfsteuer an die General Offize von 15 Cents und Lehrlinge eine solche von 50 Cents entrichten sollen. Ferner, amendirung der Sekt. 167, so daß ein Mitglied, welches eine Versammlung stört, nach dreimaligem Vergehen, nicht nur für drei Monate, sondern dauernd suspendirt oder ausgeschlossen werden kann.

Lokal Union 230 Pittsburg, Pa., beantragt ein Amendement zu Sekt. 8 dahingehend, daß die Wahl der Delegaten zur Konvention in der zweiten Versammlung einer Lokal-Union, des Monats Juni stattfinden soll; an dem Tage der Wahl der Lokalbeamten.

Lokal Union 165 Pittsburg, Pa., schlägt ein neues Verfahren vor, bezüglich der Arbeitskarten und empfiehlt die Einführung von Reisekarten.

Lokal Union 1564 Seatonville, Ill., will Sekt. 41 so amendirt haben, daß 7 Gewerksgenossen, anstatt 10, eine Lokal Union bilden können, und daß $14.00, anstatt $10.00, für Freibrief (charter) u. s. w. entrichtet werden soll.

Lokal Union 19 Detroit, Mich., macht den Vorschlag, daß Mitgliedern, welche das 60te Lebensjahr überschritten und 10 Jahre lang unausgesetzt gutstehend waren, und arbeitsunfähig sind, alle Beiträge außer der Kopfsteuer an die Gen. Offize erlassen werden.

Lokal Union 870 Granville, Ill., beantragt, daß Shops und Fabriken, welche den Neunstundentag eingeführt haben, das Label gewährt werden soll, während Sekt. 183(a) vorschreibt, daß das Label nur solchen Shops und Fabriken gewährt wird in denen die achtstündige Arbeitzeit eingeführt ist.

Lokal Union 225 Patterson, N. J., beantragt ein Amendement zu Sekt. 113, das Freibriefsystem betreffend.

Departement Français

La Question Des Apprentis.

En Europe aussi bien qu'en Amerique, la question se pose de plus en plus d'une façon catégorique, qu'allons nous faire de nos fils qui devienent assez agés pour apprendre à gagner leur vie?'' La classe ouvrière n'a pas les moyens d'envoyer ses fils au collège, et il n'est pas donné à tout le monde de voire ses enfants s'estropier dans une fabrique.

Pourtant, quoi faire? Nos patrons, surtout dans les grands ateliers, déclarent n'avoir pas le temps de s'occuper des apprentis. D'une autre côté les parents doivent compter sur le peu d'argent que leurs enfants leurs rapportent au bout de la semaine, ne fut ce que quelques dollars. Le plus à plaindre après tout, ce sont ces pauvres jeune gens, qui deviennent d'age à se marier, à se créer une famille, et n'ont appris autres chose que manier une machine, ou de servir de manoeuvre, d'homme de peine dans un bâtiment ou dans une fabrique.

Cette question, tout en n'ayant pas été suffisament approfondie jusqu'à ce jour, par les chambres syndicales, ni par les ouvriers organisés, commence à devenir d'actualité de nos jours.

Tant que l'immigration continue de fournir une quantité suffisante de ''mains'' au patronat, ces dernier n'y trouveront que peu d'inconveniants. De plus, avec l'aide de leur machinerie ils trouveront leur compte en occupant autant que possible de ces demi-ouvriers, qui, n'ayant appris que juste la routine d'une seule machine, resteront à jamais sous la dépendance de leur employeur. Ils ne sauront jamais jouir de la même somme d'independance qui est donné à un travailleur possédant son outillage et se sentant capable de faire n'importe quel genre de travail en bois, et d'aller dans l'atelier ou dans la ville de son choix. Si tel patron ne lui conviendra pas, il se cherchera une autre; si dans tel autre ville le travail sera mieux rémunéré, il quittera sa demeure pour ameliorer sa situation et s'en ira travailler là ou on saura mieux apprecier ses services. Je connais des ouvriers, travaillant le bois, qui sont venus de France, d'autres de l'Allemagne, et qui ont travaillé tantôt comme ébéniste, tantôt comme menuisier en bâtiment. Au printemps ils travaillaient dans la construction des navires, et à l'automne suivant, on pouvait les trouver dans une fabrique de pianos. Il est vrai que ces ouvriers avait servi de trois à cinq ans comme apprentis, que souvent leurs parents avait dû payer une somme assez forte, soit pour leur entretien et leur nouriture, soit pour la peine que leur patron d'apprentissage devait se donner avec eux.

Une autre usage que l'on trouvait il y a vingt ou trente ans en Europe, c'était de faire voyager les jeunes gens aussitôt que le temps de leur apprentissage fut terminé. Le systêm leur donnait l'occasion d'étudier les differentes méthodes dont on se servait dans les pays, ou les villes qu'ils visitèrent. Aussi les voyons nous occuper des positions de contre-maitre ou de premiers ouvriers dans nos ateliers. S'il est vrai, qu'en arrivant dans ce pays ils sont tout de mème obligé de se mettre au courant du genre de travail en usage aux Etats-Unis, il faut admettre aussi bien qu'il ne leur faut que très peu de temps pour apprendre notre routine.

Avec l'outillage Ameriquain, si perfectionné, on apprend vite si l'apprentissage élémentaire n'a pas été négligé outre mesure.

Voyons un peu la situation de nos jeunes générations en Amerique. Comme ouvrier en bâtiment ils n'auront jamais occasion d'apprendre un métier. Tout au plus serviront-ils d'homme de peine ou de garçon de course. Ce n'est pas dans le bâtiment qu'on apprend a faire une porte, une fenêtre ou une escalier, pas plus que l'on montrera au jeune homme, comment il faudra s'y prendre pour raboter un morceu de bois, ou de faire un tenon, ou creuser une mortaise. Il est vrai que ces choses se font anjourd'hui par la machine mais toutes ces choses là se trouvent être les éléments principales de

notre métier. Il sera très difficile au jeune ouvrier d'assembler une partition et de la finir convenablement, s'il n'est pas capable de préparer son bois, scier ses tenons et de creuser ses mortaises. Il deviendra tout au plus ce que l'ameriquain appellera "machine hand," mais il ne saura jamais gagner sa vie comme ouvrier menuisier ou ébéniste. S'il travaillera, au contraire, dans une atelier, le patron, étant obligé de payer un salaire si minimime qu'il soit, cherchera à en tirer autant de profit que possible.

Le jeune homme ne pourra pas, comme c'est le cas avec l'apprentis en Europe, expérimenter, gâter du bois, recomencer du travail mal réussi, etc., non, il reçoit un salaire et il est obligé de produire pour autant qu'on lui donne, et plus, si c'est possible. Et l'intérêt du patron exigera que le jeune ouvrier apprendra à manier une ou deux machines et s'il est assez heureux pour ne pas se couper les doigts, ou même s'estropier d'avantage, il finira ses jours tel qu'il les a commencé, c'est à dire en "machine hand."

Les chambres syndicales ouvriers devront donc, et c'est à très bref délai, s'occuper de cette grave question.

Si l'ouvrier organisé ne veut pas céder sa place au malheureux serf, que les conditions d'esclavage ont chassé de la Russie, ou de l'Italie, qu'il tâche donx d'initier son fils à son travail. Ou il renonce au deux ou trois dollars que le pauvre gamin puisse lui rapporter, au risque de s'estropier les membres, et qu'il lui donne l'occasion d'apprendre le métier du père, et le père n'aura plus besoin de payer les dépenses pour un organisateur qui aura pour mission de forcer l'immigrant, le pauvre étranger, dans la chambre syndicale.

Le fils, qui suivera son père à l'établie, le joindra aussi facilement dans son union, dans sa chambre syndicale. Avec le métier le jeune homme apprendra en même temps les bénéfices et les devoirs de la solidarité.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Votre Situation.

est elle donc si bonne que vous ne pensez pas à l'améliorer? Ou bien est ce apathie, indolence, ou mépris du bien être?

Etes-vous tellement inconscient au point de ne pouvoir distinguer le bien du mal? Le systême inique que nous subbissons a-t-il donc des charmes pour vous? Si à ces questions vous répondez non, alors agissez, cessez de croire que d'autres vous apporteront la justice, la lumière et le bien être, aidez les autres en vous aidant vous même, devenez actif, répandex votre pensée à tout venant, à tous ceux par qui vous avez chance d'être compris. Ne vous fatiguez pas à la tache.

L'ouvrier pensant est prêt à vous écouter. L'idiot vous rira au nez c'est connu.

Il est si facile de faire de la propagande, en dépit et à la barbe de notre brave clique de politiciens. Allons un bon coup d'épaule, pas de grâce, pas de merci, la vérité à tous ceux qui veulent l'entendre.

L'Union Des Travailleurs.

Il n'advient pas aux ouvriers de se plaindre des abus et de prier les capitalistes de leur faire justice. Aucun homme ou aucun corps d'hommes ont obtenu justice simplement parcequ'ils étaient abusés. Les faibles qui sont abusés peuvent en appeler en vain à celui qu'ils abuse sans recevoir de soulagement; c'est quand ils demontrent qu'ils sont forts et déterminés que leurs efforts sont respectés. Dans ce monde, la faiblesse est méprisée et la force seulement commande le respect, et ceci est vrai soit dans le monde militaire ou industriel. Il est par conséquent une folie pour les ouvriers de supposer qu'ils peuvent obtenir justice en démontrant au pays et au peuple qu'ils sont reduits en poussière, et qu'ils ne sont pas capables de s'en empêcher. En aucun pays et en aucun age, un peuple ou une classe d'un peuple ont ils exigé justice de ceux qui les abusent sans qu'ils aient eux-mêmes démontrés leur propre force et leur propre pouvoir. C'est seulement que le pouvoir qui est respecté par les capitalistes aujourd'hui, et quand les employés démontrent leur pouvoir, ils sont respectés, mais quand ils sont faibles et sans pouvoir, ils sont méprisés, et toutes leurs plaintes à propos d'injustice sont traitées avec dédain. Donc, les ouvriers doivent être forts pour accomplir quoi ce soit pour mettre en force de meilleurs termes et des meillures conditions de travail.

La seule méthode pour devenir fort est de s'organiser. En étant bien organisés, les ouvriers peuvent avoir justice seulement qu'en la demandant, sans organisation, ils sont entièrement à la merci des capitalistes.

CLAIMS PAID IN JULY, 1906

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
5017	James Stewart (bal.)	64	$150.00
5158	Gus Groschke	1	197.50
5159	Mrs. Anna K. Johnson	172	50.00
5160	Simon Lindner	247	200.00
5161	Mrs. Klaudine Quale	22	50.00
5162	Thos. S. Condon	33	200.00
5163	W. J. Knierin	55	200.00
5164	John McDonnell	116	50.00
5165	Adams Kidney	203	50.00
5166	Alexander Johnson	272	200.00
5167	Wm. T. Talmadge	301	200.00
5168	Mrs. Catherine Prestler	330	50.00
5169	Mrs. Mary Gustafson	351	50.00
5170	Albert Heaton	394	100.00
5171	John T. Ferguson	399	200.00
5172	S. H. Livingston	439	200.00
5173	Mrs. Sofia Kusisto	448	50.00
5174	Frederick Koepke	467	200.00
5175	John A. Younie	471	200.00
5176	Mrs. Jennie Shepard	628	50.00
5177	Sigrid S. Anderson	632	50.00
5178	George A. Burch	660	200.00
5179	Mrs. Laura Mattox	715	50.00
5180	Stephan Dubowitzki	723	200.00
5181	Levi S. Dey	781	200.00
5182	Mrs. Rauha Lindbeck	1040	50.00
5183	Rufus Herbert	1162	200.00
5184	George D. Panley	1207	200.00
5185	Mrs. Ann E. Taylor	1491	50.00
5186	Maurice Dunn	649	50.00
5187	T. W. Herring (dis.)	743	300.00
5188	John Braun	765	200.00
5189	Mrs. Minnie Lowes	1377	50.00
5190	Mrs. M. A. McLeod	46	50.00
5191	Victor Anderson	80	200.00
5192	Barney S. Kemp	193	200.00
5193	E. C. Maddocks	224	200.00
5194	James Cuddahee	958	200.00
5195	Mrs. Emma Porter	1317	50.00
5196	Chester Woodruff (dis.)	1627	300.00
5197	Chas. H. Davey	9	200.00
5198	Frank Monks	22	200.00
5199	Wm. Lawrence	231	200.00
5200	John Prasil	1649	200.00
5201	Charles Stillhamer	55	50.00
5202	James D. Earl	73	50.00
5203	Alfred Holt	79	50.00
5204	Mrs. C. Handschuh	175	50.00
5202	Thomas Osborn	255	200.00
5206	Mrs. Eliza R. Stone	169	50.00
5207	E. S. Hellesey	13	100.00
5208	Alois Henkel	32	200.00
5209	Mrs. Emily Mary Miller	53	50.00
5210	Harrison Dickinson	122	50.00
5211	John Ernst Morgenstern	239	50.00
5212	Mrs. Mary A. Higgins	240	50.00
5213	S. L. Carmichael	296	200.00
5214	Mrs. Catherine McWain	353	50.00
5215	Mrs. Kate Mahle	440	50.00
5216	Wm. T. Wood (dis.)	451	300.00
5217	Alfred N. Mosher	680	200.00
5218	Henry W. Linstedt	829	200.00
5219	Chas. Schrimpf (dis.)	1100	300.00
5220	Elpidio Palma Gonzalez	1450	200.00
5221	Mrs. Ursula Moll	1511	50.00
5222	Nicholas C. Rundle	1626	50.00
5223	Joseph Pisl	416	191.00
5224	Mrs. Anna Connelly	327	50.00
5225	Mrs. Martha Martin	11	50.00
5226	John G. Beisner	36	200.00
5227	Mrs. Esther D. Cole	36	25.00
5228	Mrs. Marion Fry	67	50.00
5229	Oscar Guinard	134	200.00
5230	S. W. Brazell	224	200.00
5231	Stephen Takarzyk	374	200.00
5232	Henry Ebel	45	200.00
5233	Herman W. Albrecht	118	200.00
5234	George W. White	177	200.00
5235	Charles Elheim	495	50.00
5236	Manley Goulden	962	100.00
5237	James L. Fisher	1297	50.00
5238	Fred R. Thomes	67	200.00
5239	Mrs. J. S. Long	144	50.00
5240	F. H. Manning	155	200.00
5241	Frank H. Rojahn	227	200.00
5242	Frank G. Sykes	254	100.00
5243	Mrs. Sarah Guenther	359	50.00
5244	Mrs. Mary G. McMurry	437	50.00
5245	Mrs. C. Mahoney	478	50.00
5246	Mrs. M. A. Taubman	483	50.00
5247	Mrs. Elena A. Olson	617	25.00
5248	S. I. B. Phinney	624	50.00
5249	Mrs. M. E. Chitwood	986	50.00
5250	W. J. Ponder	1521	50.00
5251	Mrs. Mary E. Becroft	1626	50.00
5252	Mrs. M. M. Curtis	165	50.00
5253	James R. Lore	239	200.00
5254	Mrs. Elizabeth Paxton	1207	50.00
5255	Henry Sterner	10	200.00
5256	Wm. M. Keyes	24	50.00
5257	George E. Meyer	156	200.00
5258	Mrs. Marie Mercie	168	50.00
5259	Robert Isherwood	306	200.00
5260	Christian Stiefel	309	200.00
5261	Henry Muller	375	200.00
5262	Gustav E. Stamm	468	200.00
5263	Walter H. White	491	200.00
5264	Fred Green	526	50.00
5265	Mrs. Mary Englebretsen	1593	50.00
5266	Frank Richter	1747	100.83
5267	Wm. Zuhlke	72	100.00
5268	Anton Shebrek	148	100.00
5269	Benjamin L. Harding	211	200.00
5270	Geo. L. Reeves	1	100.00
5271	Mrs. Matilda Fischer	7	50.00
5272	Alfred Laberge	134	50.00
5273	Mrs. Mary Kling	433	50.00
5274	Albert B. Herder	455	200.00
5275	James H. Connerton	813	200.00
5276	Joseph Gumuche	13	200.00
5277	James Falconer	18	200.00
5278	Ernest Wusterhausen	22	200.00
5279	Joseph W. Cormier	51	200.00
5280	Matej. Stepan	54	200.00
5281	Mrs. C. J. Reiss	132	50.00
5282	Mrs. Jean Livingston	141	50.00
5283	Mrs. Ester K. Carr	170	50.00
5284	Wm. Girard	258	200.00
5285	Mrs. Lydia A. Heller	361	50.00
5286	Mrs. Lititia McNabb	361	50.00
5287	Fabien Gagnon	408	50.00
5288	Jacob G. Singer	492	50.00
5289	Mrs. Isabelle Proven	715	50.00
5290	Chas. A. Wilcox	1287	50.00
5291	Mrs. Mary A. Shaw	79	25.00
5292	John Huennekens	188	200.00
5293	James McKee	202	200.00
5294	Mrs. Susan Swinton	318	50.00
5295	Robert Mitchell	359	200.00
5296	George Kager	476	200.00
5297	Thomas J. Gaffey	811	200.00
5298	Wm. Livingston	1693	50.00
5299	Mrs. Hannah Thomas	2	50.00
5300	Herman Wehart	87	200.00
5301	Francis C. Travis	186	200.00
5302	Mrs. Mary J. Lightner	198	50.00
5303	Henry Maas	312	200.00
5304	Isaac B. Demerest	325	50.00
5305	Mrs. Mary F. Boyce	340	50.00
5306	Charles Rausch	355	200.00
5307	James Farcellano	746	100.00
5308	Geo. O. Startzel	37	50.00
5309	John W. Doerr	47	200.00
5310	Walter B. Johnstone	125	200.00
5311	Abram Masher	813	200.00
5312	Mrs. Elizabeth Mooney	9	50.00
5313	Albert S. Muir	16	200.00
5314	Arthur Vinette	158	200.00
5315	Mrs. Laura B. Haskins	169	50.00
5316	Isaiah Sells	171	50.00
5317	Mrs. M. E. Robinson	180	50.00
5318	Mrs. Wilhelmina Druck	199	50.00
5319	Mrs. Mary Hartman	199	50.00
5320	Israel Itkin	291	100.00
5321	Mrs. Belle A. Van Wart	595	50.00
5322	Alfred Buckley	616	200.00
5323	Albert Sandholt	616	200.00
5324	Fred Nickerson	713	100.00
5325	John S. Barnes	1147	200.00
5326	Mrs. M. A. Calvery	1443	50.00
5327	George F. McNutt	919	200.00
	Total		$21,514.33

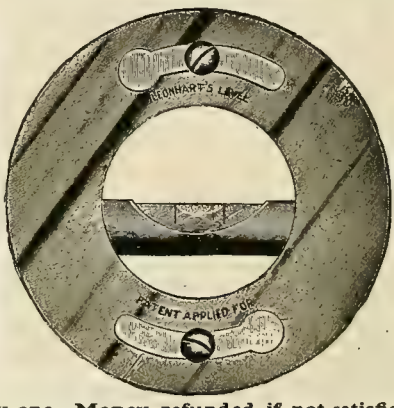
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Greyville, Ill.—J. W. Badishbaugh, Box 503.
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Jacksonville, Fla.—R. M. Hill, 1663 E. Adams street.
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Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
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Nashville, Tenn.—J. L. Bradford, 426½ Union street.
Newark, N. J.—J. M. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.; C. C. Mowell, Graylock Manor, Belleville, N. J.

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New Bedford, Mass.—Geo. A. Luce, 29 Willis st.
New Britain, Conn.—W. A. Perkins.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 97 Orange st.
New London, Conn.—L. W. Beedle, 27 Tinker Court.
New Orleans, La.—W. H. Sims, 1429 Port st.
New Rochelle, N. Y.—Edward Cotter, 41 Lincoln st.
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Northampton, Mass.—Thomas Waldron, 19 LaSalle ave.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Nyack, N. Y.—W. S. Edwards, First ave.
Oakland, Cal.—Edgar Thompson, 368 3d st.
Ohio Valley, D. C.—E. T. Shriver, 908 W. Carlille st., Martins Ferry, O.
Omaha, Neb.—Robt. McKinnon, 716 S. 40th st.
Oneida, N. Y.—Elihu Ackerman, 88 Stone st.
Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 387 Wisconsin ave.
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Pensacola, Fla.—N. Launsbery, Old Armory Bldg., Room 1.
Peoria, Ill.—L. G. Humphrey, 216 Main st.
Perth Amboy, N. J.—J. L. Donehue, 9 Maple street.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Fred W. Biermass, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts. (Millmen); Thos. Hickey, cor. Broad and Race sts.
Pittsburg, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; N. T. Storm, 167½ Carver st.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Wallace ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.; C. C. Douglas, 7208 Race street.
Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.
Pontiac, Ill.—Frank Sipe, E. Madison st.
Poplar Bluff, Mo.—Jas. H. Smith.
Portchester, N. Y.—George Chandler, Box 605.
Portland, Ore.—T. J. Burns, 86 10th st.
Providence, R. I.—Thomas F. Kearney, Room 17, Labor Temple, 96 Mathewson st.
Quincy, Mass.—N. A. Johnson, 78 Garfield st.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 24 N. 6th st.
Red Banks, N. J.—G. W. Baldwin, 71 White st.
Reno, Nev.—A. D. Kane, 809 Sierra st.
Richmond, Va.—J. B. Fitzgerald, 712 E. Broad street, 2d floor.
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Long, 312 4th ave., N. W.
Rochester, N. Y.—M. G. O'Brien, 39 Reynolds Arcade.
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Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Wallingford, Conn.—Wm. J. Lane, 43 Bull ave.
Walla Walla, Wash.—T. R. Wilson.
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Wichita, Kas.—John Q. Adams, 133 S. Hydraulic st.
Winnipeg, Man., Can.—Thos. Martin, McLean Blk., Main st.
White Plains, N. Y.—J. G. Knapp, 4 Baker ave.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—John J. Casey, 431 E. Northampton st.
Wilmington, Del.—T. B. Hooven, 1216 Herald street.
Worcester, Mass.—Oliver Jonah, 566 Main st.
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The Cobbs & Mitchel Floor Scraper

A new floor scraper is being put on the market by Cobbs & Mitchel of Cadillac, Mich., which is a very satisfactory and at the same time an inexpensive article, producing a uniformly smooth surface after the floor is laid. It is a practical tool and will dress pine, oak, maple or any other hard wood.

One of its advantages is that by its use, two men can do more and better work than four men can do "dubbing" with smoothing-planes and hand-scrapers.

Journeymen carpenters and contractors throughout this country are interested in an article of this kind as they can easily figure out that by its use they can save considerable of labor in a short time.

This scraper is operated by two men, one pulling the tool by the long handle while the other holds and guides it by two short handles. The short handles can be thrown up to an upright position when working close to the baseboards or walls. The man pulling the scraper does not need to be a skilled workman, as the work of the tool is controlled by the man who holds and guides the two short handles.

No hand planing of the surface to be finished is required when the scraper is used, and you can also get into the corners with it and close to the baseboards.

It is called "Electric Scraper" because it is gotten up and sold by the concern that manufactures maple flooring bearing their brand, "Electric."

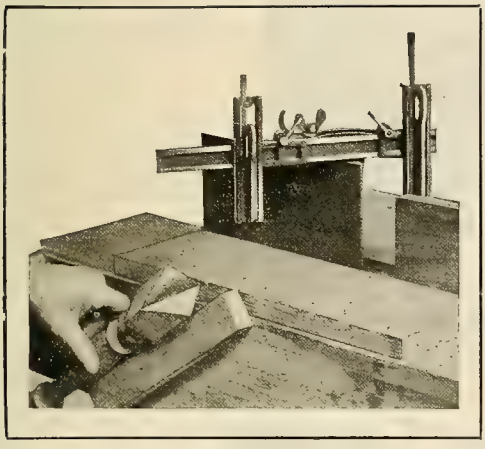
The price of the tool is $15.00, and it is meeting with a very ready sale.



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200 gross sold to Cincinnati Unions. Price with your Union card thereon, 1 gross, **$2 50** cash. Any quantity at same rate if a Plane is ordered at same time. 6 gross and up **$3.00** per gross if no plane is ordered. 12 pencils by mail **30c.** 1 pencil **5c.**; postage stamps received. Try a dozen; if O. K. order a gross. Try a Plane now on 30 days' trial. Can't tell you about them here—send for circulars.

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Whose reliability is guaranteed by "The Carpenter."



The Victor Folding Mitre Box

Attachable to bench or beam by screws.

Takes either back or panel saw.

With 26-inch saw cuts square, 24 inches; cuts mitre, 17 inches.

Cuts compound angles at one setting.

Weight 6 pounds. Folded for tool box, 13x7x4 inches.

Approved by Massachusetts State Convention of Carpenters held in Haverhill.

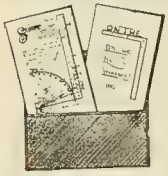
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Send today. I need the money for LABOR DAY.



A New Floor Scraper

Two men can do more and better work with it than four "dubbing" the old way.

This letter gives an actual experience of a well-known Cadillac contractor who prepared maple flooring with an "Electric" Floor Scraper for about $5 a thousand.

Cadillac, April 6, 1906.

I, as a member of Local Union No. 535, would like to recommend to my brother carpenters the "Electric" Floor Scraper. I successfully prepared 9,500 feet hard maple floor at the Cadillac Auditorium Rink at an expense of $48.00.—Perry T. Sharp, Contractor & Carpenter.

The owners of the rink gave us the following testimonial:

Cobb & Mitchell, Cadillac, Mich. Cadillac, April 24, 1906.

Gentlemen: The maple floor in our Auditorium Rink gives us and our patrons complete satisfaction. The perfect surface of the floor is frequently and favorably commented upon not only by our citizens, but by our numerous visitors from other places. From the floor up we have one of the finest roller skating rinks in the state. Truly yours,

The Cadillac Amusement Co., per D. M. Devendorf.

Write to us for our folder about it.

Cobb & Mitchell, Inc., Cadillac, Mich.

Cut off here

Please send me information regarding your "Electric" Floor Scraper and send me without charge a Corundum Pocket Whetstone.

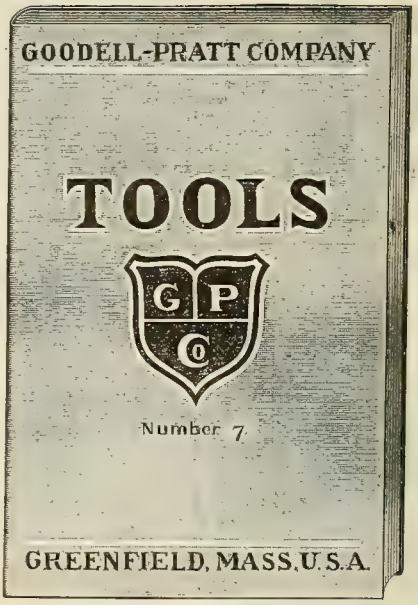
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Do you realize what the stroke of a pen or pencil will do for you?

The coupon shown below is the wage earner's Declaration of Independence. Signed and sent to the I. C. S. it opens the way to freedom from overwork and underpay, because the welfare of those who sign it becomes of immediate interest to the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, that great institution founded and maintained for the benefit of workers who would otherwise spend a lifetime struggling in poorly paid positions.

A vast army of 100,000 men and women who have been thus raised from low-waged jobs to high-salaried positions as a direct result of our training, and whose names and addresses we are prepared to show to any one, stand as a living monument to the success and worth of the I. C. S. Are you going to wait any longer before you join this throng of happier, independent men? It puts you under no obligation whatever to send in this coupon asking how you can qualify for a better position and increased earnings. **Sign your Declaration of Independence and mail it today.**

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
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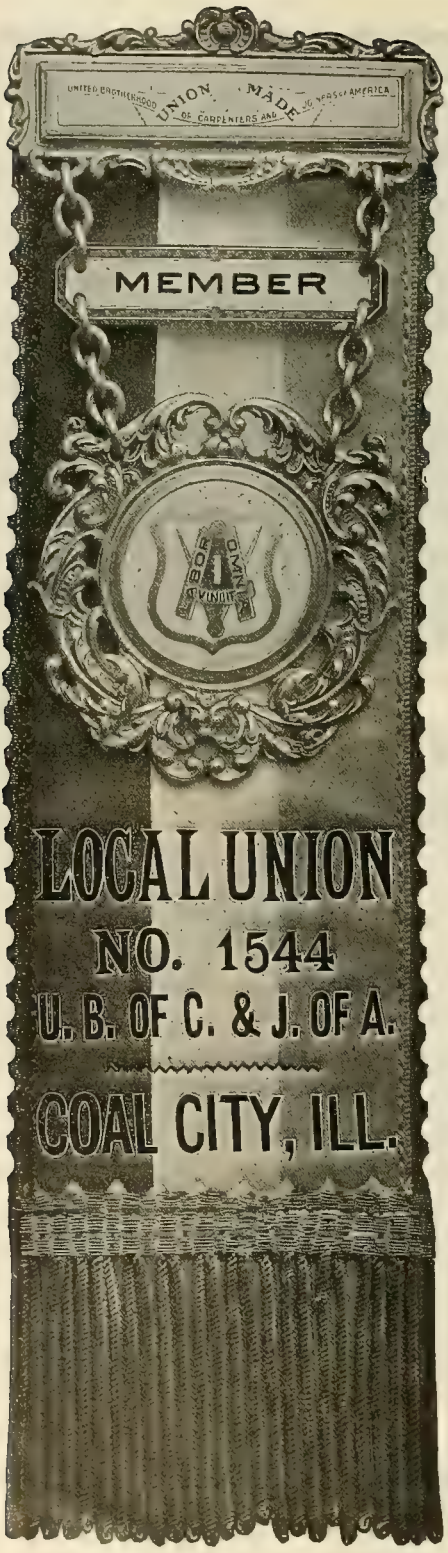
Please explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for a larger salary in the position before which I have marked **X**.

Architect	Machine Designer
Architectural Drafts.	Electrical Engineer
Building Inspector	Electric Railway Supt.
Contractor & Build.	Electric Light'g Supt.
Structural Engineer	Electrician
Mechanical Engineer	Municipal Engineer
Mech. Draftsman	Heat. & Vent. Eng.
Civil Engineer	Ad Writer
Bridge Engineer	Bookkeeper
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Prepare Now for Labor Day

Orders for Badges intended to be used on Labor Day should be placed sufficiently early to permit of the manufacture of the same. As this is an occasion for which thousands of organizations throughout the country are having special badges made, it is advisable to send orders in considerably ahead of time and thus prevent disappointment or delays.

The New Official Combination Parade and Funeral

Multiple Badge

Containing the beautiful lithographic reproduction in colors of the UNION LABEL in the bar and the emblem of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, also lithographed in colors, in the medallion.

The Multiple Badge

shown herewith is a genuine departure from anything now used in the shape of a reversible design. We particularly commend this design in view of the fact that it is adapted for use in three different ways: a Meeting Room Badge, a Parade Badge, a Memorial or Funeral Badge. The engraving shows the parade side of the Badge complete with metal part. The memorial or funeral side (though we do not show it by illustration) is the reverse of the parade side, and is made with black ribbon with wording embossed in silver. When a badge is wanted for parade or gala purposes the complete design may be used, and when a small badge with dignified effect is wanted, the metal part may be used alone by simply detaching it from the badge proper. Whichever part is used there is a complete badge, and we are satisfied that the combining of three distinct uses makes it superior to any reversible design on sale.

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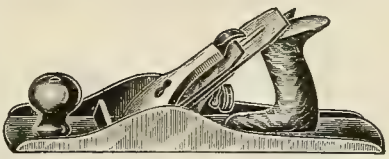
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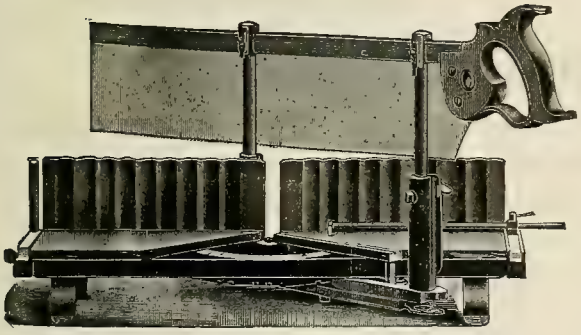
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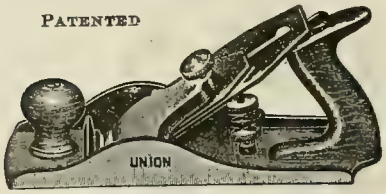
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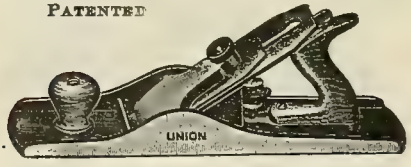
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The cutter is raised or lowered by a lever. The frog is solid and part of the plane body. It cannot give. The adjustment lever may be locked in place by two brass nuts, making the most rigid plane made.

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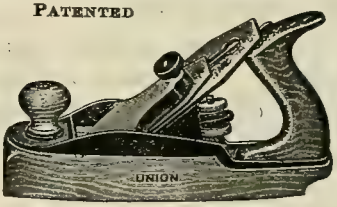
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It is NEW, it is WELL MADE, and is liked by all who have used it.

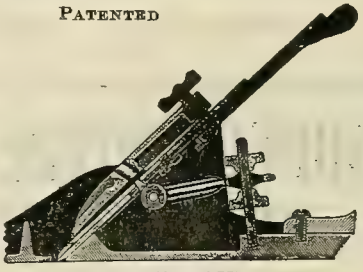
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No. X35 Wood Smooth Plane

Just a word about CUTTERS. All Union Planes are made with an extra heavy cutter, the same thickness its entire length. This is what the best carpenters have asked for, and now they have it. It will not chatter in the hardest woods.

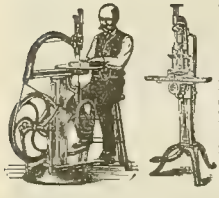
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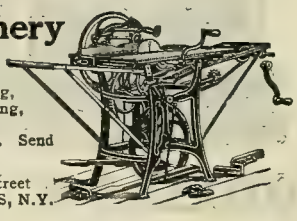


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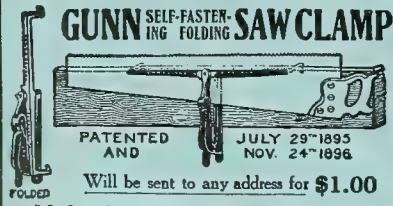
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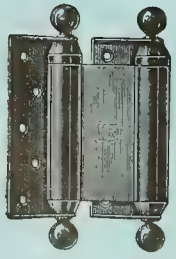
(Signed) JOSEPH STRONG.

P.S.—I will recommend it to any mechanic.

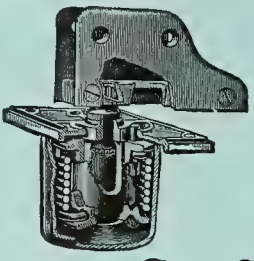
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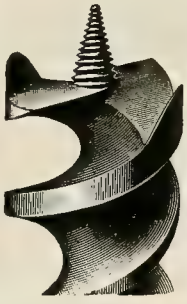
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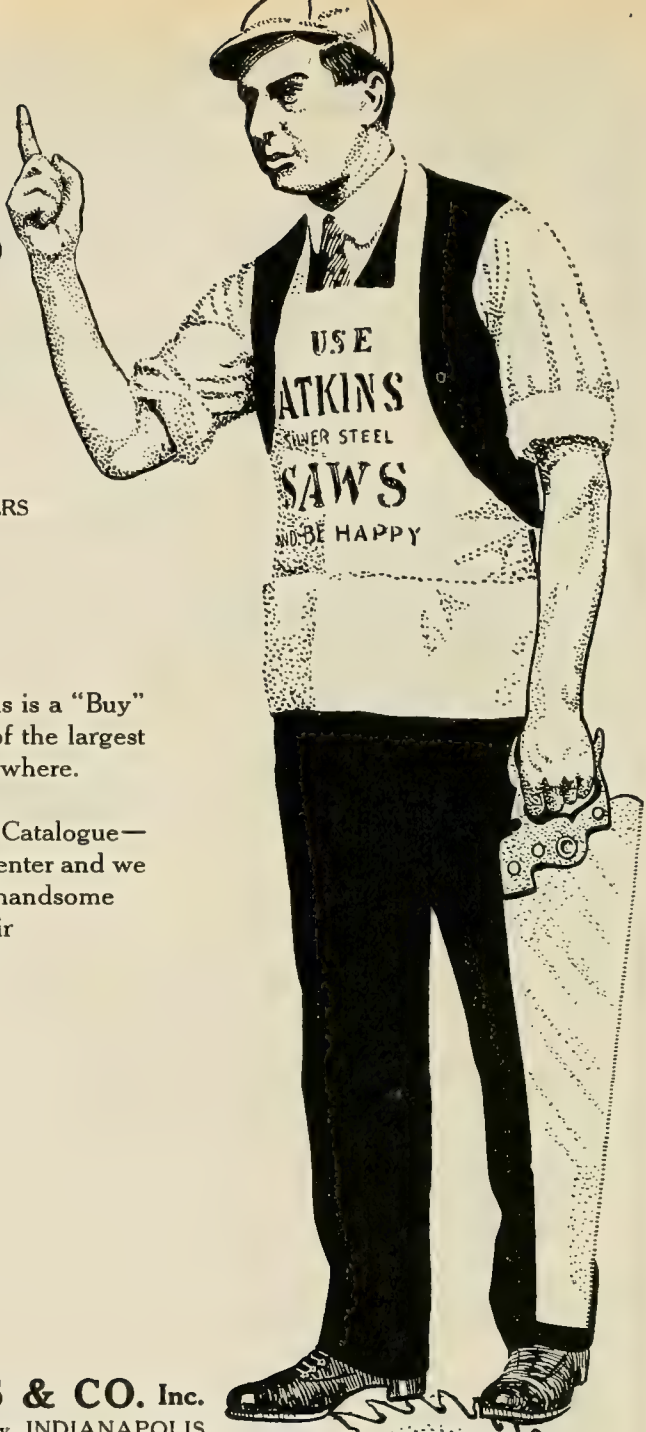
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1906

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Ten Cents a Copy

SING NOT OF FAILURE

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

Sing to me no song of failure,
Sing of hope's bright star instead,
Sing of work right well accomplished
And of victories just ahead.

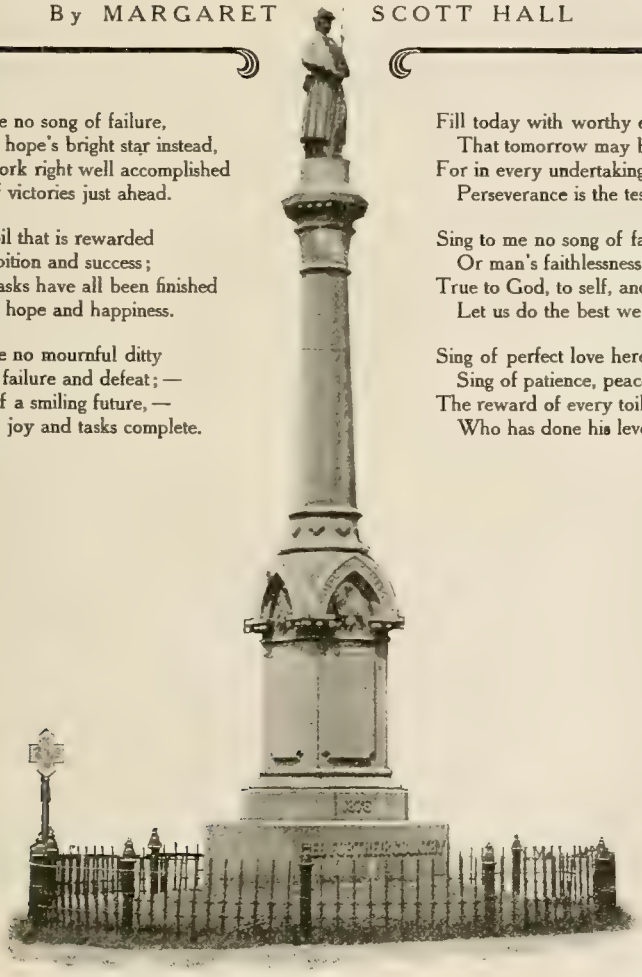
Sing of toil that is rewarded
Of ambition and success;
Till our tasks have all been finished
Sing of hope and happiness.

Sing to me no mournful ditty
Of sad failure and defeat;—
Tell me of a smiling future,—
Sing of joy and tasks complete.

Fill today with worthy effort
That tomorrow may be blest,
For in every undertaking
Perseverance is the test.

Sing to me no song of failure,
Or man's faithlessness to man,
True to God, to self, and others
Let us do the best we can;

Sing of perfect love hereafter—
Sing of patience, peace and rest,
The reward of every toiler
Who has done his level best.



AS OTHERS SEE US.

(A History of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America by Wilde Goodwin, Harvard University, Cambridge.)

THE Brotherhood was organized in 1881 at Chicago, with twelve Local Unions. The total membership was 2,042. From 1881 to 1900 the union gained 66,421 men. In the decade from 1890 to 1900 the gain was 14,694. The ratio of growth has been steady except for the years of depression, 1893 to 1897. In 1905 there were 1,759 locals and the membership had increased to 161,217.

The Brotherhood has won a large percentage of the strikes between 1890 and 1900, losing only about one in thirty-five or forty. Since then, according to the secretary's reports, they have kept up this ratio.

The Brotherhood is an international union, organized in Canada and the United States. The object of this is not to fix international wages — Canadian union rates are in fact lower—but to prevent Canadian labor from lowering the wage scale in the United States, for on the border the tendency would be to have the Canadian wage scale prevail.

In 1900 there were 679 locals, of which 40 were German, 6 French, 2 Bohemian, 2 Jewish, 1 Scandinavian, and 1 Latin. In the southern states there are 16 colored unions in distinctive groups; there were 9 mill men's locals, 6 stair builders', 1 car builders' and 1 floor layers'. In 1905 there were 57 cabinetmakers' locals, bench and machine hands included; 9 of stair builders; 6 of parquet floor layers; 6 millwrights; 4 car builders; 4 ship carpenters and joiners, and 2 of wharf and bridge workers, making, with the regular locals, a total of 1,759.

The central organization of these units is by means of a biennial convention. At this convention locals are represented by delegates, one for each hundred or fraction thereof; two members up to 500; three for 500-1000; and four for 1,000 or more members. There is no voting by proxies allowed, and locals in arrears are not represented.

This convention is the vital organ of confederation; the officers are elected by it; it may propose amendments to the constitution (to be submitted to referendum); it may reverse the decision of the Executive Council.

The national officers are a president, two vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, and Executive Council of seven (term two years).

The Executive Board is required to be drawn from specified districts. It meets quarterly. This supervisory board seems to have worked well, being in harmony with the officers, understanding their policy—since these may speak before it—and being efficient. It constitutes an effective check when needed, and serves as an adjudicant of grievances until the same can be brought before the convention. It authorizes strikes, and may get amendments to the constitution by recommending such to the locals and being supported by a two-thirds majority of these.

A local may be started with ten or more members. In case there are more locals than one in a city or borough they must have a local executive council, which is directed to adopt trade and strike benefit rules, and by-laws. This would seem an admirable method of securing local unity of action.

The local officers are president, vice-president, recording secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, conductor, warden, and three trustees.

With the exception of "semi-beneficial members" (treated under benefits, subhead 2, Section 3) members must be between 21 and 50 years of age, of good moral character, and competent to command standard wages. The candidate must, of course, be from one of the trades covered by jurisdiction. No liquor sellers admitted.

The Brotherhood claims jurisdiction over journeymen carpenters or joiners.



General Officers U. B. of C. and J. of A., 1904-1906.

stairbuilders, ship-joiners, millwrights, planing mill bench hands, cabinetmakers, or men running woodworking machinery.

Their jurisdiction is disputed by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters. The A. F. of L. has not decided the matter as yet, but has tried to keep them in abeyance by compromise. The last compromise was proposed by the Seamens' International Union, and was reported upon favorably by the grievance committee. The gist of this compromise, according to the same source, was as follows: "Disputes to remain in abeyance one year. During this time each shall exercise its jurisdiction where it is now established. Men and women enrolled in two disputing organizations shall make a definite choice of one. During this time the two unions shall continue their work of organizing non-union men, and shall have jurisdiction over those so organized." The enmity of these two unions was one of the main causes of the New York building trades' strike in 1903.

Jurisdiction is also disputed by the Amalgamated Woodworkers, in regard to men running woodworking machinery. This dispute was arbitrated in 1903, and the Brotherhood was held sharply up to this by this same A. F. of L. convention that effected a compromise with the Amalgamated Society.

It will thus be seen that the claims of the Brotherhood for jurisdiction outside their exact organization are not favored by the A. F. of L. However, President Gompers' well known attitude towards trade autonomy, may have as much to do with this as the actual merits of the case.

The carpenters' Brotherhood has the following benefits:

1. Funeral benefits for man or wife.
2. Total disability.
3. Sick benefits.
4. Special donations.

The funeral and disability benefits paid from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, amounted to $185,632.80.

A superannuation benefit law was passed by the convention of 1900. But this seems to have been repealed.

The maximum disability benefit is $400, after five years' membership.

The maximum funeral benefit is $200 after a year's membership, or $50 for wife's funeral.

The claim for disability is invalid when accident has occurred from negligence or alcoholic drink.

Sick benefits are a matter of local business. The total amount thus paid up to 1898 was $683,444, and in 1905 it had reached a total of $1,763,000. In 1905, $185,632 was spent for benefits, while only $75,440 was spent for strikes. This shows a growth towards the English idea that the first duties of organized labor are benevolent rather than militant.

Apprentices over 18, or members disqualified for ill health, are semi-beneficial members; may vote, etc., and receive strike benefits. Paid only $50 funeral benefits.

The finances of the Brotherhood seem to be upon a remarkably firm basis. Their total income for the year 1904-05, according to their secretary's report, was $403,292.67. Their expenditures were $444,095.54. This excess of expenditure over income was easily cared for by their large previous balance, so that on June 30, 1905, the union had deposited to its credit the comfortable amount of $831,252.91.

About $350,000 of this income was raised by the per capita membership tax on the locals.

The Brotherhood has seven delegates to the convention of the A. F. of L. and is an important constituent element of that body. It is interesting to note that in the fall of 1904 every one of its delegates was upon a more or less important committee.

The Brotherhood seems to have early recognized that labor-saving machinery was inevitable and adopted the plan of getting shorter hours of work owing to the increased speed of the machines, and thus share in the benefit of the employer. Their constitution says nothing about restriction of machinery, but has a clause giving as a purpose shortening of hours.

Undoubtedly one of the strongest tenets of the Brotherhood is objection to piecework. It is incorporated in their constitution. In this they are in accord with the majority of trade unions, yet it seems to me that their policy is shortsighted



General Executive Board U. B. of C. and J. of A., 1904-1906.

in that, with a fixed minimum wage, and a demand greater than the supply of labor, the standard rate would not be reduced by piecework. Nor would it affect the present unified demand for the eight-hour day.

The carpenters' strike rules follow:

When any trade dispute arises the president of the local District Council appoints a committee of three to try and adjust matters. If they are unsuccessful, a two-thirds vote of the local concerned is necessary to insist upon the grievance. The details must then be sent to the General Secretary, and after investigation, the question of sustaining the local action comes before the Executive Board.

The District Council must adopt rules for the governing of strikes. When strikes involving 6,000 or more members are in progress, no other strikes may be aided from the general treasury. The President and Executive Board may declare the strike off as far as the general body is concerned when they deem it advisable. If a local strikes without the consent of the central executive, it is liable to expulsion. There is no definite strike pay—the amount being relative to the funds in the general treasury.

Thus it is seen that the ultimate control of strike is vested in the central executive. This results in thorough investigation and well advised action, and has been, I think, an important cause of the success of the Brotherhood in strikes.

In view of the tacit adoption by some unions of the "go canny policy" it redounds much to the credit of the Brotherhood of Carpenters that they should declare in their constitution as a sacred principle that trade union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen.

The reduction of hours is as effective and less suicidal method of restriction of output. The carpenters fought an extremely successful battle for the eight or nine-hour day. In 1900, 186 cities were working under an eight-hour law, a gain of 81 in two years.

Their attitude towards the open shop is implacable. In no case has this condition been forced upon a local.

Thus I think it may be fairly said that the Brotherhood believes in the principle of restriction of output, since it fights against piecework, the open shop, and the ten-hour day, all of which tend strongly to increase of output. It is, of course, hard to decide how far this is a concerted policy for restriction of output, and how far belief in the harm of the aforementioned things.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters has been largely successful in obtaining the normal day, when, as has been shown, that in 1905 481 cities were working at an eight-hour scale.

Where a union has been able to successfully fight the "open shop," the standard rate follows as a corollary.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters is then soundly financed, organized, with strong central control, and has proved its efficiency by maintaining and gaining upon the chief claims of unionism—the standard rate and the normal day.

LAUGH AND THE WORLD LAUGHS WITH YOU.

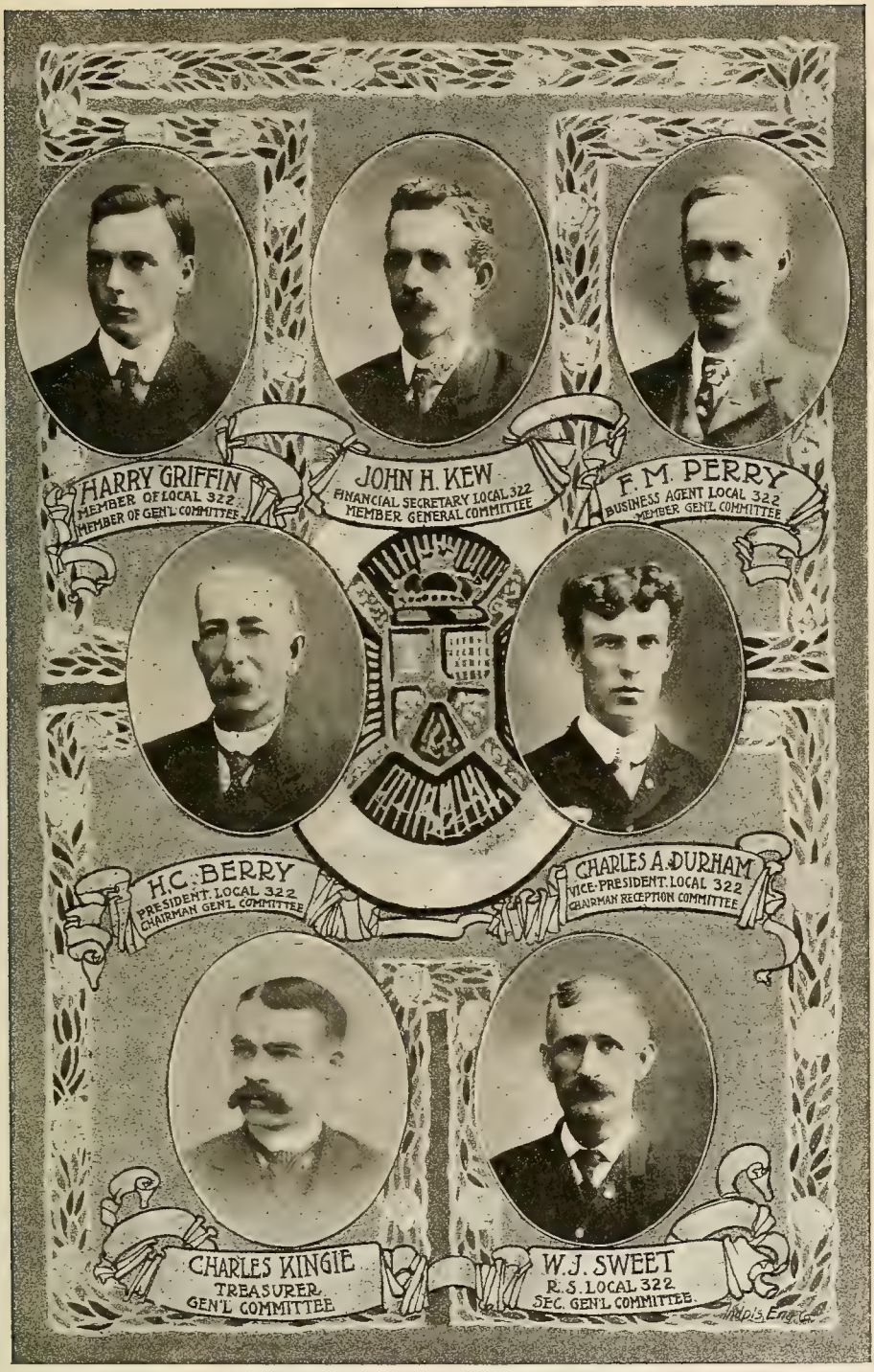
ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Laugh and the world laughs with you,
Weep and you weep alone;
For the solid earth must borrow its mirth,
It has sorrows enough of its own.

Sing and the hills will echo it,
Sigh, and it's lost in the air;
For they want full measure of all your pleasure
And nobody wants your care.

Feast and your halls are crowded,
Fast and they'll pass you by;
Succeed and give and they'll let you live,
Fail and they'll let you die.

Life is mostly froth and bubble,
Your things stand alone;
Kindness in another's trouble,
Courage in your own.



COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION, NIAGARA FALLS, 1906.

THE IDEAL CAUSE.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Rugged strength and radiant beauty,
These were one in Nature's plan,
Humble toil and heavenward duty—
These will form the perfect man.



THROUGH twenty-five years of faithful endeavor, organization has espoused an ideal cause.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are proud of the achievements of their order and will spare no effort to fittingly celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary as Labor's Silver Jubilee.

Such celebration is significant of the powerful forces of organization. It defines the unmistakable line of "forward march" for unionism; it denotes earnest purpose and devoted loyalty to an ideal cause.

The silver jubilee of the United Brotherhood marks an epoch in the enlargement of the industrial plan for the more perfect development of organization. It bears evidence of a progress rapidly bearing toward the golden age of which saints have dreamed and poets sung. Labor's silver jubilee embodies a faith in conditions striving toward that far distant time—

When man to man united
And every wrong thing righted
The whole world shall be lighted
As Eden was of old.

In reviewing the past friends rejoice to see (and even foes reluctantly admit) that organization has gained the attention of the world. It has won recognition, and universal interest has been aroused in the industrial movements that influence the relations of capital and labor for the good of humanity.

Organization has brought the ideal cause of labor well before a discriminating public.

It not only makes known its purpose and plans, but in doing so directs attention to the serious evils it opposes. Through promoting education, encouraging arbitration and seeking improvement for labor conditions organization has become an active and essential factor in modern progress.

It is not unbecoming in labor to rejoice over its wonderful progress in the struggle towards better things.

Brotherhood fights pauperism and fosters education, and its effects are realized by all classes as tending toward the much-talked-of improved conditions.

The silver jubilee of organized labor emphasizes all the noblest aspirations of brotherhood. In this event organized labor stands before the world successful.

Recognition of personal success is not egotism. Organization is the very embodiment of industry and perseverance. It is only natural for these principles to attain their ambitions and place organized labor on record as the true friend of good government. Results show brotherhood to be the leader of all other economic forces. Religion recognizes that the plan of brotherhood is in accordance with its own efforts for the good of humanity. The general public, more than ever before, turns expectantly toward organized labor for a just and equitable solution of the industrial problem. Let labor rejoice. This jubilee fittingly expresses a people's hope in the dawn of its fulfilment. No man liveth unto himself. What influences one class must proportionately influence all classes of society for good or evil.

Say not, it matters not to me
My brother's weal or his behoof,
For in this wondrous human web
Of his life's warp your life is woof.

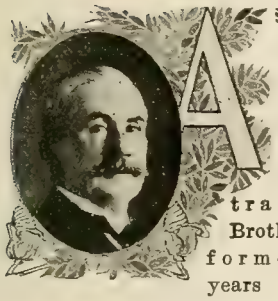
Organized labor has accomplished much in its past history to merit congratulation on this anniversary occasion. This celebration right royally emphasizes the attainment of noble purpose, the fulfilment of earnest plans and the promised realization of cherished hopes. Let brotherhood rejoice and be exceedingly glad. The attention of the public has been gained, and

its sympathies are enlisted on behalf of labor's ideal cause. Good has been accomplished and the seeds of good have been sown that will bear fruit abundantly in the years to come.

Little by little organization has grown out of its puny infancy, and today the twentieth century beholds in labor's protector the highest possibilities for a glorious and triumphant maturity.

OUR TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

(By G. Edmonston, our First General President.)



A SECOND generation of carpenters has almost completely absorbed the field of operations in our trade since the Brotherhood was formed twenty-five years ago. The Old Guard has not been entirely annihilated, but the infirmities of age are telling heavily on their usefulness. Soon they must retire and leave to younger and more vigorous intellects the task of perfecting our grand body.

The fight in the beginning was purely offensive; every point gained was at a tremendous sacrifice of time and force. Many of the veterans can easily recall weeks' and months' wages voluntarily given up to promote the general good of the craft. What has been gained can not be easily told in a few words. Apart from the increased wage and shorter hours, the betterments are so numerous and widely diversified that they could only be recorded by each individual contributing a chapter on the subject. How much of the suffering during sickness was dulled; how much of the fear of death was relieved at the thought that his family, staggered by the blow, would have time to recover and lay new plans of living! How much better facilities of education have been afforded to his children, who no longer are compelled to add their infant efforts to supply the necessaries of life for the family! Let each individual tell his own story and say how much good the Brotherhood has been to him.

To the younger generation I wish to say that your opportunities are greater than those presented to your older fellow-craftsmen. You have now something to defend. The eight-hour day is an object of toleration only on the part of the employers. At a favorable opportunity it may be attacked. It would be a lasting disgrace to our trade, which led in the fight for this reform, to surrender it. The only way to protect this position is to put your organization on an up-to-date footing financially. Increase your dues and per capita tax to compare favorably with the best of sister organizations.

Ask yourself this question: Shall the carpenters' national body be ranked third in effectiveness among the great trade unions. Every cent you add to your dues is an investment in a defense fund to protect your hours of labor and rate of wages. If you thus conscientiously contribute a fair share of the general benefits you are receiving, when another twenty-fifth anniversary has rolled around you will not regret the effort.

"There are two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time, and they will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity and the other the divine right of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit which says: 'You work and toil and earn the bread and I'll eat it.' No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king who seeks to bestride the people of his own nation, and live by the fruit of labor, or from a class of men as an apology for enslaving another class, it is the same tyrannous principle."—Abraham Lincoln.

ORGANIZATION.

(By Wm. J. Shields.)



AMONG the many great accomplishments of our organization during its twenty-five years of existence, the one that illuminates over all others and stands responsible for the progress made, also gives us our hope for the future, is our grand achievement as represented in the work of organization. On a barren soil we first planted the seed. It took root slowly, owing principally to the contaminating elements operating against it, but it demonstrated a hardy nature, able even in its infancy to stand being trampled on and with a persistent tendency to overcome any and all obstacles. Our harvest in the early days were scant, although satisfying, they sufficed to replenish and enlarge the territory we proposed to operate in, and so through persisting work and not stinting our energies we have gone from year to year until we have reached this, our twenty-fifth anniversary, with our grand record of approximately 200,000 members, with our charters distributed throughout the entire continent, and while we glory in the results accomplished, we are still unsatisfied, and with better equipped machinery are seeking further perfections.

I think I am justified in saying that never in our history were the needs of the fineness of organization so urgent as at the present moment. If this position is agreed to, then this subject is worthy of all the attention we can bestow upon it. It does not treat from my viewpoint wholly with the non-unionist, but is of as great importance with the proper development of the individual who carries our cards. The lesson must be taught and taught so that it will be indelibly impressed on the mind of the union member, that it is only through recognizing and respecting the mandate of his organization can he sell and control his labor. If our desires are to the effect that we feel that our labor is entitled to as much consideration as lumber, or other inanimate products, then that feeling should be supported by a high respect of the only implement capable to satisfy these desires, and that is organization.

The trade union to be permanently successful and to be a positive force in the communities, must have a sincere membership behind it. The rules of business must be strictly adhered to. There must be sufficient capital, for in the proper financing of an organization rests its security and effectiveness. The national organization, also the Local Union, must be assured of a sufficient income, either through membership dues or from other sources, which are fixed and staple to enable it to perform the duties which naturally devolve upon it. This is so essential that almost without exception it is fatal to the influence of an organization to be restrained by financial inability from the performance of duties which clearly devolve upon it, or to be forced to tax the patience and enthusiasm of its members by recurring assessments for financial assistance. We have improved in this respect, but to me it appeals that there is much yet to be done. It is the soundest kind of economy to so finance our organization that we will be able to not only live within defined law as far as our death and disability claims go, but that we may be as definite with the boys when doing battle in protecting or extending trade conditions. Our principal weakness is our finances, also the poor conception of union principles as entertained by a proportion of the members. The Citizens' Alliance knows this, and with this knowledge they naturally select our weakest points and operate against them, with their injunctions, and skilled attorneys, and unlimited financial resources. How are we to meet this powerful antagonist with any degree of success if we don't qualify our main force and give proper consideration to the financing

of our organization. This reference to our weakness, I am pleased to say, is not general, but in some particulars we find it manifested, and it is as an appeal to all that mention is made of it. Those of us who are strong in principle and appreciation of the organization's necessity and worth, should use their strength to the end that all may occupy a common position in perfecting and maintaining the principles of unionism. With our membership elevated to this degree of appreciation and respect, we assume a higher plane of organization with which the task of organizing the non-union element would be an easy accomplishment. With this higher conception of unionism we evolve a policy big enough to do creditable battle with what is generally termed the smash-the-union element, who assert that they favor organization of wage earners and with their next breath declare that they would not arbitrate or negotiate with the unions, but destroy them. They who stigmatize the honest laborers of our country as lacking patriotism and class them as being treasonable to our general progress would do well to study their history and get in touch with labor's part in the country's development. Their extravagance of hatred for labor, and all who sympathize therewith, their attempt to influence class hatred will surely defeat and drive out in disgrace all who cherish ideas so foreign to our institutions and liberties.

The objects of these labor antagonists is aptly described by the editor of the National Civic Federation Review, his claim being that they seek the dissolution of organized labor and the reduction of wages to the lowest point consistent with the continuancy of the race. Poverty, discontent, ignorance and crime would be the inevitable fruit of their propoganda, which is, therefore, unpatriotic as well as unphilanthropic. I have injected this reference to Parryism as a means of more forcibly impressing the mind force of our membership on the urgent needs of a more scientific organization, and within this claim comes the need of the highest kind of business management.

This forces us to the understanding that the workers of the organization, whether paid or voluntary, must be selected for efficiency and not for personal reasons. In the selection of officers and committeemen the question of ability, fitness and willingness to perform the service must govern. To allow consideration of personal compliment to rule is to invite disaster. It is idle to say that we can afford to disregard the way in which we are looked upon by the great mass of people. The labor organization has a character to maintain, and there is always weight to be attached to the criticism of the unbiased observers. On this line our representatives must be men of ability, character, broad in disposition and tactful in handling the interest intrusted to them. Their arguments must be logical, with a true conception of the rights and interests of all concerned. If we succeed through organization to represent a position of power we need to be respectful and considerate in handling it. The spirit of over-confidence has led to many defeats. My experience is to the effect that the great mass of employers are fair men and will not stand for unfair methods. The duty of trade unionists will be to continue to show the American public that we shall in the future deserve their confidence as we have had it in the past, and although it may be possible for unfair men to mold public opinion in certain sections through corrupt use of the press, the majority of journalists are fair-minded men and know that the trade union movement needs no apology, and while it stands for human advancement it will receive their support and encouragement. We have need of patience and conservatism in the times we are passing through. With considerate tactics of this character we would be able to attract public interest, get its sympathy and support, which play an important part in the settlement of industrial controversy. With our splendid equipment, as represented in our membership, the employers even agreeing that our unions have within the fold the best mechanics, the most intelligent workers, also the element that represents a high type of citizenship. With a governing policy as outlined and backed by a following disciplined to the importance and necessity of craft organization, we need not fear being able to care for and protect labor's dignity for all time to come. Brothers,

our past stands out as a guiding light, we have demonstrated what is possible, our history represents a steady march upward and onward unto the present day. Who is there identified with this work who does not glory in his share of this human advancement? Let us then take up the work from this on, enthused with the record of the past, working on the lines of perfecting our craft organization until we are satisfied that it represents the power to protect and extend the trade conditions necessary to the satisfying of our desires. What better legacy can we hand down to our kind than that represented in an industrial regulation which would guarantee work for all and a recompense representing a living and saving wage.

OUR ORGANIC LAW.

(By John Williams.)



THE topic of this brief article is timely, when so many resolutions and suggestions looking to the amendment of the constitution of the U. B. are published in the columns of The Carpenter. The inception, growth and development of our organic law is a subject worthy of the best thought and most careful consideration at the hands of our membership.

It is hardly necessary to say that the master mind which, more than twenty-five years ago, conceived the idea of amalgamating into one grand organization all the carpenters' unions and assemblies in existence on the North American continent was P. J. McGuire, and he it was who also formulated and laid down the foundations upon which the general constitution of the U. B. was built. How well he performed the pioneer work, the achievements of our organization, during the past quarter century tell the story.

The creation of fundamental law and its subsequent development is not child's play and should not be undertaken lightly. It is high time that the U. B. should begin to show evidence of maturity, the natural consistent of age. It has been in existence for twenty-five years and is about to meet in general convention for the fourteenth time, and we fear that this session will witness the adoption of many amendments and changes in our organic law that can not possibly serve the best interests of our organization.

I have read the propositions printed on pages seventeen to twenty-two of the July number and I must say that I was much impressed by the spirit shown in several instances. A narrow provincialism is utterly inconsistent with the aims, professions and majestic proportions of the U. B. Purely local conditions must not be made the basis of a general law, unless it can be shown that such conditions are typical, and that the proposed law would prove advantageous to the whole body. There seems to be a general purpose to change the "benefit system" of the U. B. Without reference to the propositions submitted by the committees on "Amalgamation," I believe the benefit system should be left alone. Surely, no sane person, possessing but little knowledge of the subject of insurance, will claim that we can afford to pay any more than is now provided for, unless the membership is prepared to materially increase the monthly dues and General Office per capita tax. If this is done, all well and good; but we know by experience that propositions contemplating an increase in the income at headquarters are usually defeated on referendum vote.

It seems to me that there is altogether too much tendency to multiply details. The constitution should contain local provisions upon which each Local Union or D. C. could build its own code of laws.

It should clearly define the limitations of the powers conferred upon constituent bodies, and should only enter into details in respect to the duties and powers of general officers and to the financial obligations of the general organization to the Local Unions and to the membership generally.

The phraseology of many portions of our constitution is quite defective, and some attention should be given to this point by the committee on constitution at the forthcoming convention. The experience of the U. B. in numerous suits-at-law should lead to the elimination of ambiguous terms from the sections relating to the cause or causes of such suits. Every point at which the legal sharps may attack our organization should be carefully covered, and our laws should be faultlessly drawn, or as nearly so as human intelligence can make them.

It is my earnest hope that conservatism be the watchword of the fourteenth convention so far as constitutional law is concerned. Let all its imperfections be stricken out, but above all things, let us be spared the imposition of many new patches.

Finally, would it not be a good idea to provide at this convention for the appointment of a committee on general revision of our constitution, such committee to present its report to the fifteenth convention? If this were done, the committee could meet at headquarters at stated periods and could be guided in its work by reference to the data on file there. This plan, if adopted, would insure to us a concise, consistent, harmonious and well-balanced instrument, entirely free from all incongruities and contradictions, both literal and implied, such as mar our existent organic law.

"LABOR OMNIA VINCIT."

(By Wm. D. Huber.)



ERE the members of our grand old organization are in possession of this issue, our twenty-fifth anniversary will have come and gone, and possibly many will not realize that we have passed the age of one score and five, and can sedately claim that we are beyond the age of hasty action.

During the life of the Brotherhood we have had our struggles and temptations, our trials and adversities, and our victories and defeats. Our struggles and temptations have led us forward to make greater efforts. Our trials and adversities have shown us where we could improve our methods, and our victories have not made us boastful, but simply thankful for obtaining a part of what was rightly our just due. Our defeats have only been considered as temporary setbacks and have urged us forward to the next round on the ladder of independence.

I feel satisfied, knowing as I do the temper and loyalty of the membership, that it is not a question of dollars and cents which actuates us to declare that we will stand by our guns, and that the flag of unionism shall never be trailed in the dust and dirt of capitalistic oppression. Knowing the membership as I do, I feel that money prompts us only in so far as it can buy necessities for ourselves and comforts for our homes and families.

It is a higher and nobler purpose which urges us on in our contest for better conditions, a contest waged on one side by capital and avariciousness and on the other side by men who want a square and equitable deal; men who want and will have a just compensation for services performed. And we will be successful; we must win; for it is the law of nature that the bad perishes and the good survives.

In my travels around the country I have met many brothers who are past the prime of life; and the fight they are making is for the future of their younger brothers. Many I notice whose heads are covered with the frost that never melts, and they are struggling and striving for something which can only be enjoyed in the evening-tide of their existence.

They are fighting your fight; cheerfully, willingly and conscientiously standing by you, shoulder to shoulder, their hearts beating in unison with yours. And I say to you, "All hail the veterans of the labor movement." Let the spirit which predominates today grow and enlarge. Let the work we are doing stand as a monument where its shadow can be cast on the western slope by the rising sun and kissed to its slumber by that glorious orb as twilight overtakes it.

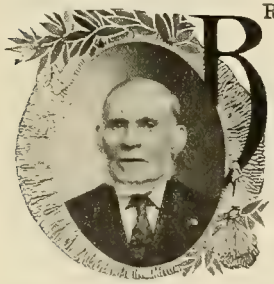
I say, plant your flag of unionism on such a monument, guard the halyards with sleepless vigilance, and never allow an unclean hand to lower or trail that banner in the dust of defeat.

If the ranks of your Local Union should become depleted from any cause whatever, remember that the "Corporal's Guard," if true in heart, is better than the unorganized multitude.

Let us again determine that the cup of unionism shall never be dashed from our lips by the pudgy, diamond-besprinkled paw of the opulent and conceited capitalist. Let us now and forever, once and for all, declare and ordain that we will continue to be successful, and that our fight is not a fight for a mere paltry increase in wages, but for that higher and nobler principle, "the emancipation of the American mechanic."

BEFORE OUR TIME.

The following letter from J. C. Hagen, 87 years of age, and a charter member of Union No. 9, Buffalo, N. Y., is well worth reading. In it Brother Hagen gives us a statement of the conditions that existed and prevailed before our U. B. organization was formed.



BROTHERS — I wish to give you an insight of the conditions that prevailed before our Brotherhood was formed. Our workday consisted of from ten to eleven hours; our wages were from $1.00 to $1.50 in Buffalo, and we were not paid in money, but in "store goods." After a month's work, if you were fortunate, you would receive 50 cents to $2.00 perhaps, the balance of your pay would be in "store goods."

In 1857 or 1858 a brotherhood of carpenters was formed in our city and affiliated with headquarters in Chicago. Our first strike was for 50 cents per day advance; wages to be paid in cash, and not "store goods." This was in 1861, and our movement was a success. Our union, however, lived only to 1865, and had many ups and downs during the few years of its existence. I prophesied, when the union dissolved that it would throw us back twenty-five years, and my words proved practically true.

We existed in Buffalo without an organization for many years, but some old members took fresh hold and re-organized the union, and in November, 1881, Brother P. J. McGuire came to Buffalo, appeared before our union and invited us to unite with the Brotherhood, which had been formed in Chicago the previous August. If Brother McGuire was living today I would apologize to him again, as I have done before, for the strong opposition I made at that time.

I had learned, however, of the power of unionism, and with my fellow workmen was aware of the great loss we had sustained when we permitted our union to lapse in 1865. Our wages went down from $3.50 and $4.00 per day to $2.00 and even lower.

In the winter of 1881 we decided to ally ourselves with the Brotherhood, and here we have been ever since.

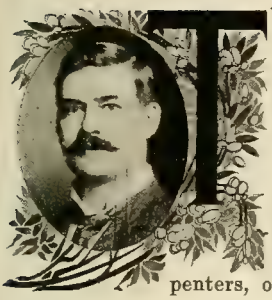
Brothers, the conditions that prevail at this time are not the conditions of olden days.

How happy I am when Wednesday evening comes and I crawl up to the meeting of Union No. 9 and help the best I can; but sorry am I when I see charters returned, or members seceding from the Brotherhood. Then my heart grieves me and my eyes fill with tears, for such men forget that their bread and butter and the existence of their families is dependent upon the maintenance of their organization.

Brothers, don't give up! Keep the ball rolling! Maintain discipline and subordination in your meetings and you must improve and educate. Let my motto be yours: "The Union Forever."

LABOR'S ONWARD MARCH.

(By Thos. Neale.)



TWENTY - FIVE years have now elapsed since a handful of our craftsmen met in convention, and by their efforts launched a national organization of carpenters, out of which has sprung the magnificent order of the present day.

Since that time we have had many varied experiences, our efforts for advancement have met with many rebuffs and setbacks; still the fight for existence and recognition has been going steadily onward until now we have the proud distinction of being one of the largest organizations of skilled mechanics in the world.

The "eight-hour day" being one of our fundamental principles, has received more recognition and attention than anything else, and statistics show that our efforts in enforcing this system has met with very satisfactory success, and before the passing of another era it will undoubtedly be universally established in every city and village under our jurisdiction.

Statistics also tell us that in the same period of time our wages on an average have more than doubled, our homes better furnished, our children better clothed and educated, and ourselves and wives have become better citizens.

Truly this is a record to be proud of, and it should be convincing proof to the outside mechanic that his interests lay in casting his lot with his fellow-mechanics and assisting in the glorious work of reform, for which we are banded together.

While at this period we are strong and mighty, let us not forget the thousands of our craftsmen yet outside our fold, and bend every effort toward convincing them that their interests are our interests, and if bonded together in true brotherhood, our appeals for justice in every way will be heeded without the necessity of prolonged strife.

Our great success in the past can be attributed to the very wise judgment used by our local officers, and the experience gained yearly assures us that there are ways and means for capital and labor to march more harmoniously together, and that wherever that spirit of fair play prevails among employer and employe, it is almost unnecessary to engage in the disastrous labor wars which were so common a few years ago.

Your boss does not pay you wages because he likes to have you around for company or because you need the money to provide your wife and children with food, shelter and clothing, but because he makes a profit from the product of your labor. Whenever he can not make a profit it's up to you to find another boss.—Appeal to Reason.

SCALING DOWN PAY OF SKILLED WORKMEN.

(By J. Plane.)

IT seems hardly credible that the authors of the circular issued by Local No. 4, of Kansas City, Mo., thoroughly understood what they wished to convey to and have adopted by the United Brotherhood, in fact, I doubt whether they considered either the effect, or the scope of the effect, of the propositions they present. However, certain ones should not, if I understand the intentions of the writers, go unnoticed, for some are so loosely formed that either my brain is clouded, or a clear construction is not possible.

I concede to every man the right, which I myself exercise, to form and express opinion as ideas suggest, notwithstanding some courts have not only denied that right, but have enjoined against the privilege of expressing views looked upon as sound in theory and practice. Pardon me, however, if I am too captious and caustic in expression, but since the circular is sent broadcast to the Local Unions I assume to present my views as the subject before me advises, holding myself willing and ready, if they are weak and untenable, to be convinced otherwise.

In my view, therefore, the circular contains propositions clearly wrong in purpose and direction, lacking concise, legislative presentment and extremely doubtful whether any deliberative body would give them more than a kindly reference to a pigeon-holing committee.

That part of paragraph E, calling for a revision of the ritual so as to provide for an examination of candidates so rigid that no question can possibly be raised against their loyalty to the Brotherhood and its aims and purposes, is not to be cast aside; only the part intimates that the present ritual is less exacting than it should be in its obligatory requirements, and in this respect the intimations may justify the work being reconstructed and made as binding as even the marriage vows. The demand is broadened that the ritual be made so exacting that no man, who can not truthfully and honestly subscribe to all its requirements, or who is not fitted as a thorough workman to command an established wage scale, shall be considered eligible, which certainly is right, for none but a thorough workman, "fitted to command an established wage scale, should be accepted, and if it is found, by a rigid examination, that he is not eligible to be admitted or remain in the organization by reason of lacking or having lost care, thoughtfulness and industry, intentionally or by moral habits, he surely is not a thorough workman," nor fitted to command any wage, and safer is the Brotherhood without him.

I also hold it proper that the ritual should contain an obligation requiring a specific promise to "shield no man who breaks trade rules." But why add "or any other laws on account of any other society?" Suppose all societies, regardless of their kind, should exact, in an obligatory way, such a promise; would there not be a babel in the land? Besides, the clause is thus so incongruous that no sensible, intelligent body of men would notice it, unless to point out its inconsistency.

Our Missouri praters need to show us something else. They very justly insist "a man's trade is his own property," his rights (should be) co-equal with his employer, or any owner, contractor or association of men, when those rights pertain to his employment or he is asked or required to perform work at his trade, calling or profession, showing him to be a thorough workman and fitted to command an established wage; all of which, I say, is not to be disputed—by union men in particular. Certainly, too, should the workman be prepared to be equitable and to demand equity from all such elements, before which not only the United Brotherhood, but every other labor organization, stands today. It is a proud and an honorable position to hold, and sincerely do

I regret that the Kansas City local has stood alongside of it one that is in strange contrast, to say the least, for they propose to go before every employer, employers' association and capital in general, and say that men who have been tested, tried, found able and competent—thorough workmen, fitted to demand an established wage scale—are not worth the wages or salary agreed to be paid to them, and that if they do not wish to work for less than the established scale, they may "consider themselves discharged," as we can get others, just as able and competent, for less money.

Great Heavens! This will surely, if permitted to obtain, create a smile that never will come off the faces of the enemy, and undoubtedly it would seem the Missourian has been taking lessons in the "Scarlet Empire" of avaricious captains of industrious greed. Ah, they seem to forget that men of special fitness in mental and executive ability—particularly in knowledge and wide experience in a field, the field of labor, where these attainments are in absolute need—are entitled to the highest commensurate compensation, for all such service is largely measured by a standard that commands respect, and reasonable and rational is it to assume the respect is general in its weight and influence. As our organization grows more substantial, labors harder for our welfare and battles stronger for our rights and an equitable share of equal opportunities of wage earning, it falls to every wage earner to increase, rather than lessen, its efficiency and usefulness by not holding it as an example of a wage-reducing institution before those whose strenuous effort is to cheapen the value and worth of mechanical skill, ability and industry.

"Where do we propose anything of the kind?" Local No. 4 asks in astonishment, and I answer: By your amendment to reduce official salaries and install systems of incongruity, disagreement and confusion.

The United Mine Workers and the American Federation of Labor pay their respective presidents $3,000 per annum. Wilson, of the former, and Morrison, of the latter, each receive, as secretary, $2,500, while Secretary Carter, of the Firemen, is paid $4,000. You, however, propose to pay our President and our Secretary only $1,800 each—although you know they head an organization but little less in numerical strength than the miners, the strength of the federation being composite. John Mitchell is not an editor, and if he ever writes an editorial, only the journal editor knows it. The same may be said of Wilson, of Morrison, and of Carter, and while the Federationist often contains articles from Mr. Gompers' pen, he is not its editor and receives no extra compensation for his writings. Nor does Mr. Wilson, Mr. Carter, Mr. Morrison or Mr. Duffy. But Mr. Duffy is not only an efficient secretary, but a choice writer and an able editor, and as for Mr. Huber, he comes very near being a John Mitchell in executive ability.

Yet, you say $2,000 a year is too much to pay our President and our Secretary, who is also our editor, each, because, you virtually insist, they are too costly and their places can be filled for less pay.

Now, again, "The vice-president (vide the circular) shall constitute the General Executive Board." Why not say "the president shall be the 'figure-head' of the order, the secretary an underling; the vice-presidents and the editor shall be 'it,' in all respects?" And the editor "he must read and write the English, German and French languages," not necessarily speak them.

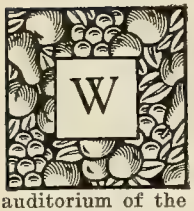
Pardon me, Brother Duffy, but you know I was once an editor and delight in facetia, but allow me to seriously ask the Niagara convention to think, and think twice, before it allows a vote to go before the labor world, capital in particular, that will place us in the attitude of cutting down wages of skilled labor.

A friend of mine, who is a physician, tells me that the skull of a millionaire and a tramp are so near alike that you can't tell one from the other. Who would ever have thought it? And yet it seems logical—neither do any work, and both live off the labor of their brothers.—Appeal to Reason.

The workingmen of Australia are considering the entering into a movement for the inauguration of the six-hour workday.

AT THE EVE OF OUR CONVENTION.

(By W. J. Sweet.)



HILE the members of our organization are reading this silver jubilee number of The Carpenter, their representatives will be in session in the great auditorium of the Natural Food Company, "The Home of Shredded Wheat," at "Nature's Beauty Spot," Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Preparations for this fourteenth general convention have been going on since the 1st of last June, so at this date everything is in readiness for what will no doubt prove the largest and most important convention the U. B. ever held.

Few of the rank and file of our great organization realize the vast amount of work that devolves on our general officers in preparation for these conventions, and when it is taken into consideration that the regular work must at the same time be taken care of, it seems strange that we should hear of so many "sore heads" kicking about the easy time our general officers have.

Another thing the writer has heard of is, some Local Unions have complained that their delegates go to the conventions to have a good time at the expense of the L. U., that their voice is never heard on the floor of the convention. This is unjust. It is true the delegates do have a good time; the brothers in the city where the convention is held endeavor to see that they do enjoy themselves, at the same time the business of the convention is attended to and if these complaining members will consult the daily proceedings, which are furnished them, they will find whether the delegate is present at all sessions or not, and also find a record of how he votes on all important questions. His voice may not be heard on the floor of the convention, but that does not prove that he is not watching or working for the interest of his L. U. or the organization at large. It is not always the orators, or those who speak the loudest or the oftenest, that are the best representatives. A man may not be a fluent talker before an assemblage, but may be a deep thinker, and while the speaking pro and con on a subject is going on he may influence, in a quiet way, many votes for what he may think is for the best interest of the organization. Now, you have picked your delegate, you have picked a man who has been a good worker in your local, you may have others just as good, you can't send them all, you have made your choice and now be content and don't knock.

The delegates to this convention will have a chance to see one of the greatest wonders of the world. Who that can read has not read of the wonders of the great Niagara? It has been written of and pictured for ages, yet all that can be written or pictured can not satisfy, can not convey to the mind the stupendous magnitude of this wonderful cataract.

You have in this issue many excellent pictures of the falls, your delegates will see the originals, many of them for the first time, and while it is true that you are paying him while he is here, do not think that it is just for pleasure. He is working for you every workday, eight hours a day—sometimes twelve, when a night session is necessary—the rest of the day is his to do as he pleases, the same as though he was at home at the bench, and if there is any pleasure to be had, or places of interest to see, depend upon it he is going to have or see it, and if there is anything that he can't find himself, "those Niagara Falls and Buffalo boys" are going to find it for him, and if for a day or two after he gets home he talks of resolutions on the "Maid-o'-the-Mist" don't kick, he will "come to" and get down to business at your next meeting.

And now let us start our second quarter century with renewed vigor and endeavor to increase our membership fully a hundredfold.

The industrial problem grows more intricate every day, labor must study and solve this its own problem.

BOYHOOD'S DAYS.

(By Frank Duffy.)

WE are growing old in the labor movement and perhaps wiser, more considerate and conservative than in the years gone by. A quarter of a century has passed over our heads as union men, and with all our ups and downs, gains, losses, going forward and dropping backward, we are yet in the ring, battling for better conditions, the improvement of the trade, the protection of the craft, the welfare of our members and the uplifting of the human race. These battles have tested our endurance and perseverance and have left their scars upon us, but with all that we are not undaunted, dismayed or discouraged in any way. We are still in the race for better, greater and nobler things. The past, with all its trials, hardships and sufferings, is gone forever, and we now look for a brighter future. But irrespective of the "battles of life," it is sometimes pleasant to drop everything for the time being and let memory carry us back to the "old days," to the dim and distant past, to the days of the "long ago," when you and I were rollicking, light-hearted boys, full of fun and adventure, when we knew no care, and the world seemed to us "one long, sweet dream." Those days can never be forgotten, nor can they be effaced from our memories, no matter what position in life we hold. We sober men of the world, carrying the burdens of "life" manfully and willingly, cannot help but sometimes think of the "pleasures and joys of boyhood's days." James Whitcomb Riley, the gifted Hoosier poet, in his now famous poem, entitled "The Old Swimmin' Hole," brings me back to those good old days. Here it is; read it carefully and tell me if it is not true and correct in every particular. I know it applies to me, and I feel it applies to you as well:

Oh, the old swimmin' hole, where the crick so still and deep
Looked like a baby river that was lying half asleep
And the gurgle of the worter 'round the drift jest below
Sounded like the laugh of something we onc't ust to know
Before we could remember anything but the eyes
Of the angels looking out as we left Paradise;
But the merry day of youth is beyond our control,
And it's hard to part forever with the old swimmin' hole.

Oh, the old swimmin' hole in the happy days of yore,
When I ust to lean above it on the old sickamore;
Oh, it showed me a face in its warm sunny tide
That gazed back at me so gay and glorified.
It made me love myself as I leaped to caress
My shadow smilin' up at me with such tenderness;
But them days is past and gone and old Time's tuck his toll
From the old man come back to the old swimmin' hole.

Oh, the old swimmin' hole in the long lazy days
When the humdrum of school made so many runaways;
How pleasant was the journey down the old, dusty lane
Whare the tracks of our bare feet was all printed so plain
You could tell by the dent of the heel and the sole
They was lots of fun on hand at the old swimmin' hole.
But lost joys is past, let your tears in sorrow roll
Like the rain that ust to dapple up the old swimmin' hole.

Thare the bullrushes growed and the cattails so tall
And the sunshine and shadder fell over it all,
And it mottled the worter with amber and gold
Till the glad lilies rocked in the ripples that roled,
And the snake feeder's four gauzy wings fluttered by
Like the ghost of a daisy dropped out of the sky
Or a wounded apple blossom in the breeze's control
As it came across some orchard to'ards the old swimmin' hole.

Oh, the old swimmin' hole, when I last saw the place,
The scene was all changed like the change in my face.
The bridge of the railroad now crosses the spot
Whare the old divin' log lays sunk and fergot.
And I stray down the banks where the trees ust to be,
But never again will their shade shelter me.
And I wish in my sorrow I could strip to the soul
And dive off in my grave like the old swimmin' hole.

Editorial

The Carpenter

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INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1906

On the 12th day of last month, twenty-five years ago, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was formed after a four days' convention in the city of Chicago, Ill. Thirty-six delegates were present, representing twelve local unions with a membership of 2,042. The cities represented were St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Buffalo, New York, Washington, D. C., Detroit, Cleveland and Kansas City.

From the birth of the organization in 1881 up to the year 1888 the work of organizing the men of the craft was an uphill fight. To get the scattered forces together under one head required laborious and strenuous efforts not only on the part of the national officers, but on local officers and representatives as well.

In New York City and vicinity a powerful local body of carpenters existed for years known as the "United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners." To get this body to consolidate with the "Brotherhood," the new national body, was no easy task. Our then General Officers knew that if this could be accomplished, a foundation would be laid for one of the greatest labor organizations of mechanics on the American continent. This was the ambition of Wm. J. Shields when he became General President in 1886, and before he retired from office two years later, his efforts were crowned with success.

On the consolidation of the two organizations it was agreed that the word "United" should be retained, and from that day to this we have been known as "The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

We are now celebrating the 25th anniversary, or "The Silver Jubilee" of the birth of our organization. Let us hope that the future may be much brighter than the past. Let us put aside all bickerings, quarrels and squabbles and join hands once more in brotherly love, fraternity and good-fellowship. If we do this, success will crown our efforts.

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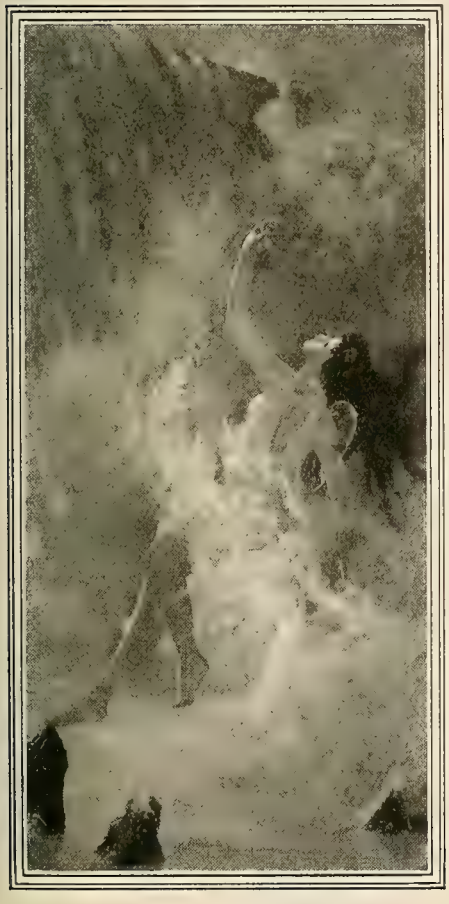
Niagara Falls, N. Y., our convention city, is one of the most romantic and historic spots on the Western Hemisphere. The greatest masters of the English tongue have sung its praises and have painted word-pictures of it that will live as long as the cataract itself lasts. Visitors have lauded its beauty and have told of its sublimity, magnitude and grandeur the world over. The thousands of sightseers who visit it every year have been astounded and astonished at the tumult and thunder of its waters; at the ghost-like mists that continually enshroud its banks; at the sparkling rainbows of green and gold; at the whirling waters, the magnificent precipices; the awesomeness of the rapids and the

whirlpool, and many other matters of minor importance. Is it any wonder that legend and mystery enshrine and enshroud the circling mists that hang over the falls?

The "White Man's Fancy"—a "siren of the spray"—is a beautiful maiden beckoning "on and on" "forever and forever" to her victims to leap into the fatal embrace of the cataract.

The "Red Man's Fact" is an Indian legend. The story is told that in olden times the fairest maiden of the tribe was sacrificed to the "Spirit of the Waters." The only daughter of a chief was chosen as the victim. The father bowed in submission to the "voice and will" of the tribe, but on the fatal day when the white canoe of the maiden shot out into the rapids above the falls, another white canoe, that of her father, followed and together they entered the "happy hunting grounds" of the hereafter through the green gateway of the swirling and foaming waters.





Truly, Niagara Falls is an ideal city in which to hold a convention.

The Size of It.

Up in the morning and work all day
Just for the grub of tomorrow to pay;
Work tomorrow for meat to carve —
Got to keep working or else I'll starve.
Work next day for a chance to sup;
Just earn money to eat it up;
Next day after it's root or die—
Habit of eating comes mighty high.

Next week, too, it's just the same—
Never can beat the eating game.
Working on Monday for Tuesday's bread,
Working on Tuesday to keep me fed;
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, too,
Same old game, and it's never new.
Don't want to kick or make a fuss,
But blamed if it isn't monotonous.

—Exchange.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office
State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street, Denison, Tex.

General Executive Board
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. A. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

P. H. McCARTHY, 824 Layuna Street, cor. McAllister, San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of First Vice-President T. M. Guerin to the G. E. B.

June 30, 1906.

Brothers, Greeting: In submitting my report for the quarter ending June 30, 1906, I wish to state that while still in Utica, N. Y., our members in that city obtained an increase of 25 cents per day; no agreement being signed, however. There was a previous understanding between the employers and our men that a joint conference meeting be called early in the year, but the bosses dodged the proposition until after the Buffalo convention of employers, when they sent a letter to Local Union 125 demanding their withdrawal from the Structural Building Trades Alliance. The Local Union refused to comply and so informed the bosses, who then declared for the open shop, at the same time granting the demanded increase of 25 cents per day.

A great many of our members were anxious to retaliate for the open shop declaration by going on strike, but my advice to refrain from such action at that time, after a long debate, was paid heed to and work was not interrupted.

I again visited Utica on May 9 and found that the plan of action recommended by me had worked well, and the Local Union increasing in membership very fast. To my sorrow, I learned that Local Union 125 had, after all, withdrawn from the S. B. T. A., but as the matter was in the hands of the G. P. I had no power to act and merely advised our members to be very careful lest they would lose all they had gained. They reported the city well organized.

From Utica I proceeded to Newark, N. J., to address a mass-meeting held on Sunday, April 18, which was the first of a series of meetings to be held for the purpose to arouse and bring together all the carpenters in the district. The meeting was a good one.

From Newark I went to Albany, N. Y., where, after some very hard work, in which I was backed up by a strong letter from the G. P., I succeeded not only in inducing Local Union 659 to pay its arrearages to the D. C., but they voted in favor of consolidating with Local Union 274. The consolidation took place in May. The new Local Union, known as No. 117, is prospering, the only drawback being the attitude of the local branch of the A. S. of C., they having refused to pay per capita tax to the Joint D. D. for the past nine months, and their members working on unfair jobs with non-union men. This continued until they were expelled by the D. C., their delegates were also unseated in the Central Federation of Labor for noncompliance, by the branch, with the rules of the Joint D. C.

With Business Agent Wilson, of the Troy D. C., I visited Ballston, N. Y., on April 13, where we unionized a mill that is using the U. B. label. Another mill will follow suit as soon as it is ready to start; now setting up new machinery. On April 30th I arrived in Kingston, N. Y. Here, the employers attempted to grade our men's wages and as usual with employers, downward instead of upward, which amounted to a reduction. The attempt met with unanimous resistance on the part of our men, who would not submit to any cut in wages. The few non-union men in town, of course, had to take what the employers deigned to give them; only two of them being found by the bosses as deserving the union rate of $3.00 per day. Still, the public is charged the same rates for the work of the unskilled non-union men as for that of the competent union mechanic. I attended a meeting of our mill men's local of Kingston, urging them to, in conjunction with Local Union 117, form a D. C., whereupon they appointed a committee for that purpose.

On May 17 I started for Indianapolis, leaving the General Office on the 20th following to attend the convention of the S. B. T. A. as a substitute for our G. P., who was unable to attend on account of other important business of the U. B. requiring his immediate attention. The report of the delegates to this convention has been submitted to you and has since been published in "The Carpenter."

On my return east, I stopped at Philadelphia, where our members in shops and mills were then on strike. They were putting up a stiff fight for their rights, out of which they undoubtedly will emerge stronger than ever. Leaving Philadelphia I proceeded to New York City to assist our locked-out members in their endeavor to reach an agreement with the bosses. An agreement (a copy of which I mailed with my report on June 21) was adopted by the Joint D. C. on June 15 and signed by the employers on the 16th.

The Rochester conspiracy case has been set for trial several times but invariably postponed. After the district attorney repeatedly refused to try the case, we have at last succeeded in having July 16 set as the date of trial. The repeated postponement of same has to a great extent proved an impediment to the growth of our organization in Rochester and has also retarded the movement for the betterment of the condition of our members in that city. Respectfully submitted,

T. M. GUERIN, First Vice-Pres.

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Report from San Francisco on Money Received and Expended.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 7, 1906.

Mr. Frank Duffy, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir:—I herewith present to you a list of all contributions received by me up to date, as well as all disbursements up to date. One St. Louis union sent $200 and I have up to the present time failed to find what union it is.

I want to thank our members throughout the country through you and our journal for helping us here.

Thousands of our members have had their tools burned up and as a consequence were unable to do anything for themselves. Through this relief we were placed in a position to purchase large quantities of tools, thereby assisting our members in earning a living. Some few of our members were seeking relief through other channels, yet we attended to all who applied to us, and will, with the amount left in our hands, continue to assist those who may be found destitute or in need of relief.

The most distressing, as well as oppressing position occupied by us, was in having no place to meet. We have as yet no permanent quarters, but will have them pretty soon. All our halls were burned out and our members scattered to the four winds with many strangers flocking to our stricken city. Consequently we needed a place to meet in more than something to eat, for we had all we could eat and drink, but no halls to meet in. We are now trying, in company with all other trades, to build a hall so that we may meet regularly and be able to protect ourselves from the avalanche of non-union men coming to our city. To that end the District Council, after having attended to all the tools needed by the brothers, as

well as other relief, voted 80 per cent. of the remaining money into a fund to assist in building a hall for all of us mechanics. That 80 per cent. amounted to $8,256.00, or about a dollar a man for all the carpenters now in San Francisco. Aside from this, L. U.'s 22, 422 and 423, numbering about four thousand men, have paid in $2.00 per man. So also have all the other trades in the building industry, except some few unions of our Brotherhood, who never pay anything unless they have to. We hope that within a few months we will have our halls ready to meet in, and when a non-union man appears he will have to look out because we will take very good care of him; in fact, we are doing that now, but it costs us large sums of money.

This, Brother Duffy, will give you an idea of what we have done and what we are going to do and what our members throughout the country did for us. You will see from the amount expended what we have yet on hand, which amount we propose to spend as hereinbefore indicated. You will please publish the amounts appropriated, as well as the unions donating them, in our journal, and oblige,

Yours sincerely and fraternally,
F. P. NICHOLS, Pres. D. C.

DISBURSEMENTS.

April 30, tools	$ 1,349.65
Telegram	2.30
May 1, tools	300.00
May 1, tools	261.50
May 1, tools	453.62
May 2, tools	1,196.50
Moving trunk for wife of member	2.00
Hauling	2.50
Wages, Meanwell, first week	28.00
Wages, Roberts, first week	20.00
Wages, Athey	16.00
Al. Hollis	50.00
Two per cent. of 1,500	30.00
Safe deposit	8.00
Telegram	2.50
May 4, tools, Pacific Hardware Co.	261.85
Telegram	2.00
May 2, saws, Bennett Bros.	1,074.95
May 8, tools	682.38
Door bolt	.30
May 8, tools	487.30
Scavenger	5.00
May 8, wages, Hollis	35.00
Meanwell	28.00
Rent, 1400 Devisadero street	50.00
Moving tools to Hollis's basement	1.50
May 15, tools	898.55
Telegram	2.00
May 18, tools	350.00
May 18, tools	230.00
Scavenger	1.50
Wages, Hollis	35.00
Meanwell	28.00
Knight, for Hollis	10.00
Wages, Hollis	35.00
Meanwell	28.00
Tools from Mission Hardware Co.	1,284.75
Tools from Baker & Hamilton	101.60
May 10, wages, Meanwell	28.00
Hollis	20.00
May 24, tools	99.05
Milk	23.00
May 24, wages, Meanwell	28.00
Hollis	16.25
Relief, F. Stein of Local 483	75.00
Meanwell	28.00
Carpenters' aprons	26.50
Meanwell	24.00
Relief, T. E. Sipe, Local 616	25.00
Meanwell	28.00
Carpenters' aprons	17.50
Hauling tools, Neidlinger	3.90
Relief, John McLean, Local Union No. 483	25.00
July 9, tools	1,100.00
July 9, tools, San Francisco Hardware Co.	216.50
July 11, Meanwell	56.00
Tools, Mission Hardware Co.	1.80
Aprons	17.50
Additional benefit to T. E. Sipe	150.00
Relief to Frank Rafon by T. K. Thompson	75.00
Wages, Meanwell	28.00
Expressage on freight and post cards.	33.50
Relief to E. Thalze, Local Union 22	200.00
Relief to Fred Manchester	250.00
Telegram	5.00
Paid to Building Trades Council	8,256.00
Aprons and expressage	8.00
Meanwell	24.00
Tools	112.00
Total	$20,654.87

RECEIPTS.

Local Union No. 450, Ogden	$ 80.00
Local Union No. 202, Pittsburg	25.00
Local Union No. 63, Bloomington	15.00
St. Louis (no number given)	200.00
Local Union No. 242, Chicago	100.00
Brotherhood	10,000.00
Local Union No. 158, Los Angeles	500.00
Local Union No. 4, Kansas City	295.00
Local Union No. 181, Chicago	500.00
Local Union No. 586, Sacramento	250.00
Local Union No. 550, Oakland	250.00
Local Union No. 156, Newark	25.00
Local Union No. 448, Waukegan, Ill.	15.00
Local Union No. 554, Davenport	10.00
Local Union No. 530, S. Seattle	43.00
Local Union No. 1417, Tonopah	300.00
Local Union No. 857, Tuscon	25.00
Local Union No. 98, Spokane	132.00
Local Union No. 199, Chicago	50.00
Local Union No. 775, Hoquiam, Wsh	50.00
Local Union No. 110, St. Joseph	100.00
Brotherhood	3,000.00
Local Union No. 131, Seattle	1,000.00
Local Union No. 1, Chicago	500.00
Local Union No. 62, Chicago	200.00
Local Union No. 184, Salt Lake City	100.00
Local Union No. 119, Newark, N. J.	25.00
Local Union No. 810, San Diego	150.00
Local Union No. 562, Everett, Wash.	50.00
Atlanta, Ga. (no number given)	21.76
Local Union No. 262, Santa Clara	200.00
Local Union No. 10, Chicago	500.00
Chicago District Council	1,000.00
Local Union No. 141, Chicago	100.00
Local Union No. 728, Pontiac, Ill.	25.00
Local Union No. 521, Chicago	100.00
Local Union No. 58, Chicago	500.00
Local Union No. 496, Kankakee	16.50
Local Union No. 12, Butte City	200.00
Brotherhood	1,000.00
Corning, N. Y. (no number given)	6.00
Local Union No. 731, Corsicana, Tex.	20.00
Port Alleghany (no number given)	5.00
Brotherhood	800.00
Local Union No. 21, Chicago	25.00
Rome, N. Y., to the S. F. relief committee	25.00
Brotherhood	206.90
Total	$22,741.16

Amendments to General Constitution.

Local Union 2, Cincinnati, Ohio:

The semi-annual election shall be held the second meetings in the months of June and December.

Between, and including the first and third meetings of the months of May and November, the chairman shall appoint, or the union shall elect, a committee of five, to be known as the "Board of Election;" said board shall have complete charge of the election, subject to the approval of the union.

The nominations shall be opened on the third and closed on the fourth meeting night, in the months of May and November; they shall be received by the recording secretary and, when completed, they shall be turned over to the Board of Elections.

The election shall be by printed ballot and all candidates shall be elected by a plurality vote.

Where more than one candidate is necessary to fill an office, those receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

The installation of officers shall be on the first meeting in the months of July and January. Vacancies in any office shall be filled as the union may decide.

All articles and sections in the constitution and by-laws, in conflict with these provisions, are hereby declared null and void.

—Duties and Powers of the Board of Election.—

They shall have complete supervision of the election, subject to the approval of the Local Union.

They shall be ready to receive ballots not later than 4 p. m. on the date of election, and shall accept no more ballots after 10 p. m. on the same day.

They shall furnish a place where the voter can mark his ballot uninterrupted, and shall not give or volunteer any information, except such as is necessary to a fair and impartial election.

They shall elect one of their number to act as clerk and one to act as judge of election; the others to assist in the counting of ballots, or such other duties as the board may decide necessary.

No member of this board shall be eligible to any office of the union, at the election at which he is serving as a member of this board.

All members of this board shall be reimbursed for all time lost in the pursuance of their duties.

Any member of this board proven guilty of unfair discrimination, shall be fined the sum of $10.00 and shall not be permitted to hold any office within the gift of the union for a term of five years.

—Duties of the President.—

Between and including the first and third meetings in the months of May and November, the president shall appoint (or call for election of) a Board of Election.

Not later than the meeting previous to the election, the president shall have printed copies of these election laws furnished by the trustees, distributed to the members of the union.

At the meeting previous to the election, the president shall see that the ballot box is in proper order; he shall lock the same and retain the key thereof in his possession until the balloting has ceased.

A duplicate key shall be kept in the hands of the trustees, but in no case shall this key be used except upon the failure or refusal of the president to produce the one in his possession at the required time; failure to observe this law shall be punished as the Local Union may decide.

—Instructions to Voters.—

No member shall be allowed to vote unless he is in good standing and has been a member of the union for thirty days.

The Board of Election shall, previous to the election, send a printed ballot to each member in good standing.

Eligibility to vote shall be determined by the working card, or a voucher from the financial secretary.

Upon the return of a defaced ballot to the clerk of the election, he shall issue the voter another, but in no case shall he receive any more.

The defaced ballot shall be destroyed immediately.

Any member unnecessarily obstructing, or in any way interfering with the prog-

ress of the election, shall be fined the sum of $1.00.

No member shall be prevented from witnessing the progress of the election, providing he does not violate any of the provisions herein stated.

Any member failing to vote, unless excused by the union, shall be fined the sum of $1.00.

Local Union 807, Toluca, Ill.:

Section 34 to read as follows:

Section 34, on the second line, after the letters G. T., insert the following words additional: "And all Local Union and District Council financial secretaries and treasurers through some good reliable security company, for the term of one year, expense for same to be borne by L. U. and D. C."

Section 41 to be stricken out and the following new one inserted in its stead:

"A Local Union may be organized by seven or more journeymen carpenters, joiners, stairbuilders, cabinetmakers, planing mill bench hands, boat, wharf, wood bridge and cement form builders. and all makes and sizes of handles, blocks and frames for mechanical and machine woodworking tools; who must apply to the G. S. and send fifteen dollars ($15.00) for charter fee, then the G. S. shall forward charter outfit and seal, provided the applicants are qualified according to the constitution."

In explanation of the above proposed changes we would say that if adopted in the first place it would secure many of the smaller L. U.'s against losses by reckless officers, and as many L. U.'s have such a small amount in their treasury that they do not think it worth their while to ask bond from either officers, and in many cases the amount is so small that said officers feel backward to ask an outsider to go security for them with a small amount, or they might be strangers in the town or city when elected to office and might have to leave the jurisdiction in pursuit of work elsewhere, and still another and another would have to be elected, or one officer be elected each month of the six months' term.

Local Union 71, Fort Smith, Ark.: New section.

When a member has been away from his L. U. for any time less than six months and where there was no L. U., he may, on going to an L. U., pay to that F. S. a sum sufficient to square up his book and cover the expenses of sending to his L. U. for his C. C., and if he owes a fine or assessment his L. U. shall send a statement to the F. S. "for his collection" where he wishes to place his card, and the traveling brother shall be entitled to all working privileges until he hears from his L. U.

The constitution be so amended that all local by-laws, except hours, wages per hour and sick benefit shall come from headquarters.

That there shall be a uniform initiation fee.

That we adopt the monetary system of the Cigarmakers' Union so far as possible.

That the time of holding the general convention be extended to every four years and then not called unless the General Executive Board deem it absolutely necessary and that when five locals in five states, or the G. E. B., favor an amendment to the constitution, it shall be put to a referendum vote.

Local Union No. 34, Long Island City, N. Y.

Section 43 to be amended as follows:

Section 43. In cities where there are more than two boroughs, and where there exist more than one local in each borough, there shall be a District Council in each borough to have full power to frame all laws for said borough as the District Councils have in each city.

Local Union No. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

1. This union recommends that the General Office answer all letters from members of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. pertaining to the meaning of any clause in the constitution.

2. That the General Executive Board meet in the months of April, May and June, so as to be in session when most of the trade demands are being made.

Local Union 1379, Somerville, Mass.

"No District Council shall be permitted to collect from a L. U. any money aside from per capita tax except it be authorized by a two-thirds referendum

vote of the locals affiliated with the District Council.''

Section 43 to be amended by adding thereto the following: ''No Local Union shall join the District Council of another city except by mutual agreement.''

Local Union 422, San Francisco, Cal.

Section 3 to be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 3. The objects of the U. B. are: To discourage piece work; to encourage an apprentice system and a higher standard of skill; to cultivate feelings of friendship among the craft; to assist each other to secure employment; to reduce the hours of daily labor; to secure adequate pay for our work; to furnish aid in cases of death, or permanent disability or loss of tools by fire or water, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral and intellectual and social conditions of all our members, and to improve the trade.

Sec. 52 to read: The guarantee capital of the Tool Insurance Fund shall be $1.00 per member payable to the General Office.

Sec. 53a to read: All revenue from the Tool Insurance Guarantee Fund shall be used only for the paying of losses as they may occur, and should the revenue from said fund be not sufficient, the General Secretary shall be authorized to levy an assessment on all members holding membership in the Tool Insurance Department of the U. B. members. All such assessments shall be charged as dues on the books when due.

Sections 94 and 95, dealing with death benefits, to be combined in one section.

Section 95 to read: The tool benefit shall be $25 on six months' membership, and $50 on one year's membership.

Section 96 to read: All claims on the Tool Insurance Fund must be approved by the District Council, where such exists, or otherwise by the Local Union.

Local Union 416, Chicago, Ill.

The following to be inserted as Section 15c:

Section 15c. Each L. U. shall count all ballots cast for each candidate and record them in the minutes and shall then immediately forward them to the General Office, duly signed by the president and R. S., with seal attached, to be officially counted. The result to be published in ''The Carpenter'' by roll-call of Local Unions.

Section 175, after the words, ''political purposes,'' in ninth line, insert the following clause:

''Except in the case of an appeal for financial aid from a brother in distress, the L. U. may, by a two-thirds vote of all members present, immediately relieve said brother from the general fund of the Local Union.''

Section 114 to be stricken out and the following inserted:

''Section 114. A member taking out a clearance card before a twelve months' membership, to go to a locality where the initiation fee is higher than in that where he previously belonged, shall be required to pay to the L. U. accepting his clearance, the difference in initiation fee only.''

A member transferring his membership before he is twelve months a member, to a locality where the initiation fee is the same or lower than in the locality where he formerly belonged, shall be required to pay to the L. U. accepting his clearance, the sum of one ($1) dollar.

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Resolutions.

Adopted by Local Union 1192, Oglesby, Illinois:

Whereas, The U. B. of C. & J. of A. has organized and established Local Unions and District Councils of their trade in every State and territory, including Canada, the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico, for the purpose of uniting and elevating to a higher standard of living the men of their craft, by securing for them the shorter workday and a living wage; and,

Whereas, There is only about one-third of the carpenters enrolled under our banner, owing to the lack of funds and the large amount of expense incurred by traveling over the vast territory by the present organizers, and the sum set apart for organizing work by the Executive Board being too small; and,

Whereas, Thousands of the best mechanics are ready, waiting for some one of their fellow-tradesmen to instruct them in the uniting and furtherance of their

efforts to gain better conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates to the coming convention of the U. B. devise ways and means to make an appropriation of money to be used for organizing purposes in an effort to enroll into our U. B. all carpenters, joiners and shop men who are qualified for membership as per Section 61 of the General Constitution; and, be it further

Resolved, That the General President, who has the entire work of organizing under his supervision, be requested to class his organizers to be known as "general" and "deputy" organizers. The deputy organizers to be restricted to their own and adjoining districts, as the case may require, and the general organizers to settle all trade differences.

II.

Whereas, By supporting the respective labels of the various trade organizations, the trade unions of America can best assist each other on the economic battleground and gain each for the other the fullest recognition of trade union demands; and

Whereas, The Retail Clerks' Protective Union is striving for a Sunday closing; be it

Resolved, That the members of the U. B. of C. & J. do only work a half-day on Saturday so as to enable them to do all purchasing on that day and to also attend to other business they may wish to transact.

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Expulsions.

E. H. Eyler, a member of Local Union 1106, Shelburn, Ind., has been expelled from the Local Union for embezzlement of funds.

John Friesen, a member and former business agent of Local Union 87, St. Paul, Minn., has been expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

Geo. W. Fitzsimmons was expelled from Local Union 883, Aberdeen, Wash., for misstatements as to his qualifications for membership. This man was an ex-member of Union 1214, of Walla Walla, Wash., and was suspended from that union for non-payment of dues and violation of trade rules.

D. M. Kidd, of Local Union 1208, Memphis, Tenn., has been expelled by the Local Union for embezzlement of funds.

Saverio Marcantonio was expelled from Local Union 1565, New York City, for embezzlement of the funds of that union.

Geo. E. Leonard, of Lockport, N. Y., was expelled from the U. B. by the Niagara County District Council for misappropriation of funds.

Max Goldsmith, alias Goldstein, a member of Local Union 1208, Memphis, Tenn., has been expelled for violation of Sec. 163 of General Constitution.

M. Woodward has been expelled from Local Union 1408, Redwood, Cal., in accordance with provisions of Sec. 163 of General Constitution, for defrauding fellow members.

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Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Sherbrook, P. Que., Can	Kearney, Neb.
Lawton, Okla.	Clinton, Ia.
Ingersoll, Ont., Can.	Guelph, Ont., Can.
Hillsboro, Ill.	Houston Heights, Tex.
Madison, Mo.	Vegreville, Can.
Ramsey, N. J.	McCoys, Tenn.
Fitzgerald, Ia., 2.	Stratford, Conn.
Reno, Nev.	Shawinigan, P. Que., Can.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Caldwell, Idaho.
Caruthersville, Mo.	Redondo, Cal.
Wilmington, N. C.	
Wenona, Ill.	

Total, 23 Local Unions.

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Thanks from Mrs. P. J. McGuire.

Camden, N. J., Aug. 15, 1906.

Mr. Frank Duffy:

Dear Sir:—Your letter enclosing check for $3,780.91 came to hand by the first mail this morning, and I hasten to send receipt at once and a letter of acknowledgement.

Mr. Duffy, will you kindly grant me the favor to allow me to thank the brothers of the different Local Unions for their kindness and generosity to me and my children. Thanking you, and the brothers in general, and wishing the U. B. of C. and J. of A. every success, I remain,

Yours gratefully,

MRS. P. J. McGUIRE.

204 Byron street.



FATHER TIME RECORDING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

What Our Organizers are Doing

Harry L. Cook.

This is the age of organization, and in fact the 25th year of our U. B. I submit my report for publication in the anniversary number. I have visited a number of towns and cities throughout this section. I find that the open shop is a back number, and the worst thing we have to deal with up to date is lack of interest in our locals and petty jealousy among the members.

Middletown, Ohio, local presented demands on May 1 to all builders and contractors for a nine-hour day and 25 cents minimum, which was rejected by the employers on the ground that the city was always non-union and were willing to pay the increase if the men had not organized. Nevertheless, all our members are at work in that section at the new scale and no thanks to the employers, as they even went to other cities and had men discharged, and they came back home, as the employers thought, to be starved into submission. I called on various locals of the Hamilton county district. Although work is not so plentiful as in seasons past, the demand of the mill men for a scale of 35 cents minimum was a success, and all members are now at work. Lexington, Ky., local presented demands to the builders for a nine-hour day with a scale of 25 cents minimum, which was agreed to by the bosses and nearly all members are at work under present conditions. At Terre Haute, Ind., I called on Locals 205 and 1068, also D. C., and found about the same old faces as when I was there before. Trade is fairly good and a large number of men outside of the organization, but as the members there lack interest in their general welfare, it was suggested for every member to wake up these non-union men and maintain their present conditions of eight hours and 35 cents. I called upon local in Evansville, Ind., and found a hustling bunch of members and a business-like union ever ready to help themselves, and especially well pleased in the manner the candidates were initiated. You can not find any men working at the trade that are not members of this hustling L. U. In a number of towns where we have no organizations I found the trade very dull and the men going to more favorable fields to work. In Marietta, Ohio, I canvassed the city to revive interest among the members as well as to build up the L. U., but I found many of our members at work in other sections, as the trade is dull. Nevertheless, at the regular meeting there were a few candidates initiated and all will look after the L. U. interest in the future. I stopped at Zanesville, Ohio, where I called upon the secretary, who informed me that the L. U. was in control of the situation and all members at work on the nine-hour day and $3.00 a day, and I promised that some time in the future I would call on the L. U. I stopped in Newark and as I was short on time I approached some of our members upon a flat building who informed me that the L. U. was in control of the situation and only a few men outside the fold. The union scale here is nine hours and 33 1-3 cents minimum. Owing to the increased cost of material trade in Columbus, Ohio, is not as brisk as last season, but the new scale of 40 cents minimum is well established. I attended the meeting of L. U. 643 but the attendance of members was very slim. Nevertheless, nearly all are at work. Springfield, Ohio, L. U. 660 held a special meeting which was fairly well attended and the situation was talked over and the demands (nine hours and 27½ cents) which was presented to the bosses this spring and were granted. The members are sorely lacking of interest and a large number of them dropped out.

The non-union element is rather strong in Springfield, but the members realize that they must help build up the L. U. or go back to old conditions, and they know what ten and eleven hours mean with 15 to 20 cents per hour, and all members that were present promised to bring in a candidate at some future meeting. Elyria, Ohio—With the dispensation just closed the members have built up a strong organization and have a large class of candidates for their next meeting. Keep up the good work! Cleveland, Ohio—The fight still going on and expect to land a bunch of candidates this fall; at least to maintain conditions through the winter, and the boys can come out in the spring with banners high in the air.

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Wm. D. Michler.

Since my last report I spent several weeks in Omaha, Neb., where there is a lively opposition to labor organizations by the business men's so-called employers' association. However, the labor unions are awakening to their interest and forming closer alliances for self-defense, and no doubt; if they continue in their grand effort to cement the labor forces, it won't be many days till they will have a united movement in Omaha, and not until then will the unions in Omaha attain the position they are aiming at. It is with pride I point to our brother carpenters in Omaha as being in the foremost ranks in this progressive movement. The boys in Council Bluffs are forging ahead by degrees, and it will not be long till they will have control of the best jobs in the Bluffs. I also visited Columbus, Neb., and tried to reorganize the carpenters of that town, but without success. Shortly after being organized in 1903 they made an effort to obtain an increase of wages from 25c to 30c per hour and were successful. Presumably they never anticipated ever making another demand and considered it useless to pay dues into a union. They still work ten hours a day. They had neglected to send the charter and outfit to the General Office, so I took charge of same and forwarded it. I next visited Grand Island and Hastings, Neb., and found the boys all busy and work plentiful. Our organizations are struggling to keep alive in both cities. Opposition is quite strong, but through persistent effort they will be the victors before many months. I next visited Kearney, Neb., a city without a labor union. I found on close investigation that about eighty men worked at the carpenter trade. So I set out to get enough to subscribe for a charter, thinking it would be an easy task. I worked among the carpenters for nearly two days without nearing success. However, I met Edward S. Gibford, a former member of the Brotherhood, who offered to assist me in making a house-to-house canvass on Sunday, August 5, which we did, and were successful in getting thirteen subscribers for a charter. There are good prospects for a stanch Local Union. I will install the new local on the 25th anniversary of the formation of our Brotherhood (August 12), the grandest and greatest brotherhood of mechanics in the world.

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E. J. Dyer.

Some time having elapsed since I sent in a report, and being reminded that the September number would be the anniversary number, I will give briefly an account of our work here for the past few months.

Early in the spring the annual rush began and mechanics of all kinds poured into Canada from all corners of the earth. We were nearly swamped for a time. Fortunately, the Ingersoll company of Pittsburg and other cities, owners of "Happy Land" summer parks, began construction of one here. After several conferences with the management we secured the "closed shop," and some one hundred of our men found work and were kept going until building operations began. We secured quite a number of new members in the early spring, but because of lack of steady work these have since drifted West, and at present good men are a little scarce. I do not advise any one to come here, as this scarcity is only for a short time. By October 1 men will be plentiful. In March I organized No. 1688 of St. Boniface, which has since grown to about one hundred members, and the town is just about completely organized. No. 343, the pioneer of labor unions in this western country,

after many ups and downs, is now on the way to leadership of all the unions in the city. We were at one time considering the question of asking an increase in our scale, which is altogether too low, but I think it was lack of confidence in ourselves that made us decide to try and get better organized and get our increase next year. We now see our mistake. It would be an easy matter at this time to secure an increase, but as no demands were made, and a series of strikes have been kept up continuously since early spring, I fear the public would not look with much favor on a strike by the carpenters.

I have just received a request from fifty German carpenters who are anxious to start a German union and, encouraged by the success of the French Local No. 1688, I have called a meeting for August 14 and hope to have a strong local by the time this is in the hands of the members. I am sorry to have to depart from the well-defined plan of concentration in one big local, but I have found it impossible to get these foreigners in. I may yet have to form a Swedish and Norwegian union also, as I believe there is at present fully one hundred of them at work in the city and only about ten in the union. I feel that by organizing them separately we can better educate the men and concentrate their forces into one organization later.

At the first two meetings of 343 in the month of August twenty-seven new members were initiated, and we hope to continue doing as well, and better, for the rest of the season, as we are just about in perfect control of all the larger jobs uptown; something we never had before.

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John Tweed.

In this, my report for the past month, I beg to say that I visited the city of Brantford and found the conditions none too good. There seemed to be an apathy among the members, which did not conduce to the well-being of the union. I attended their meeting and gave them a talk on their duty as individuals to the cause of unionism, more particularly as far as the development and best interests of their trade was concerned. During my stay I called on all the jobs where non-union men were employed and got nine applications. I then went to Berlin and attended the local's meeting. I had the pleasure of installing their new officers and found the union in a very healthy and prosperous condition with a good set of officers, and the members desirous of advancing its best interests. I gave them a short address on the benefits of organization. I visited several jobs in town and obtained eight applications. I then went to Stratford to attend the meeting of the Local Union there, but a quorum did not turn up. The local was in a very low condition, just enough members to hold the charter. In my canvass of the city I got twelve applications which encouraged the members very much, and I left them with a determination to use their best endeavors to make their local a success. I next stopped at St. Marys with a view to organize a local there, but the conditions of trade were such that I could not see any prospects which would justify me in trying it, as in my look over the town I saw but one new building and it was about completed. I next visited London, which at one time boasted a Local Union of our Brotherhood, but owing to the effects of a strike which ocurred about fifteen years ago they decided to join the forces of the Amalgamated Society. I had intended to stay there and start a union, but owing to an urgent request to go to Guelph, I deferred it to some future time. I went to Guelph and found the union defunct. I called on several of the old members who thought it was useless to try and revive it. However, I persisted and the outcome was a new union of eighteen charter members full of vim and determined to succeed. I then visited Woodstock to attend the Local Union's meeting, but, like Stratford, there was no quorum. I arranged with the members to call a special meeting the following week, but owing to insufficient advertising only eleven turned up, three being non-union. I got applications from two of the three. I canvassed the town for new members but only succeeded in getting one more with a promise of twelve or thirteen more under certain conditions, which I understand has been granted them. I then visited the town of Ingersoll with very little hope of doing anything there from the unfavorable

reports I had received of it. However, I started in and got eleven names, but having to return to Guelph to organize the craft there, I left the list with one of the men and arranged to go back the following week to organize the new local, which I did with a charter membership of seventeen and prospects of more when fully organized.

The unions I have visited appreciate the action of the G. E. B. in placing an organizer in this field, as it was much required, and much good, I trust, will accrue to the U. B.

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George G. Griffin.

Since rendering my last report for publication in the journal, my work has been on the following lines.

There existing some jurisdictional differences in the locality of Tide Water, Va., between the plasterers and carpenters, and our members having been discriminated against on several jobs, I took up this matter, with the assistance of Brother Scott, the business agent of the Norfolk D. C. As a result of our intervention, peace has been restored and harmony now prevails among the men of all trades in the vicinity of Tide Water, Va.

Much credit is due our men in Norfolk, Newport News, Hampton, Portsmouth and Berkley, the district known as the "Tide Water location," for their joint efforts to aid me in the endeavor to adjust all grievances and for the support rendered me, through which our end has been accomplished in Norfolk, viz: An increase in wages of 50 cents per day.

It might be well to say that, while no special note has ever been made of the fact that the city of Portsmouth is young in the organization, it is a credit to her sister cities.

It was a pleasure to me to be with the members of the various Local Unions of Tide Water a short time ago, and a still greater pleasure to be with them when this location was honored by the presence of our G. P., who on that occasion installed the Portsmouth Local Union, with 128 charter members. This local has at this writing reached the 200 mark on the roll of membership.

In the meantime I have given considerable attention to the Jamestown Exposition works. It must be stated that, while no doubt this project will invite the world to Jamestown, and as we have learned from the past that expositions of this kind are generally looked upon as not only offering an opportunity to increase the visitors' knowledge and afford them pleasure and profit from its display, but that it has a tendency of attracting large numbers of mechanics, eager to secure work, on the grounds. Permit me, therefore, to repeat my previous statement that the work on the exposition grounds is not booming, as it is supposed to be. Briefly explaining the situation, I would say that the works are greatly delayed through the slow methods used in Congress, or rather the belated appropriation made by that body for the exposition, and also by the delay in the shipment of material to the grounds.

I am not able to obtain definite facts as to the time when work on the grounds will take a more progressive step, nor can the management of the affair apparently give any definite decision in this respect. However, it is to be hoped that this fall and winter will open up the avenue permitting the hastening of the work in order to meet the fixed date of opening the exposition in April, 1907.

I have also given my attention to affairs in Baltimore, Md., and my assistance to the D. C. business agent in his efforts to secure the closed shop. By request of the D. C. of that city, I have attended to other work in the interest of oru organization, in conjunction with Business Agent Brother Woutisseth, with gratifying results.

I have devoted considerable time to North Carolina, especially to Raleigh, aiding our members of that locality in the management of the strike for better conditions, declared on Aug. 1st. It is worthy of note that, in the beginning of this year, Local Union 630 of Raleigh had twenty-three members, while at present it has 150, and we have instituted a new Local Union, L. U. 1052, with a membership of fifty. This is the first attempt of our Raliegh brothers at the securing of better conditions, and I am confident that this fight

will end in a victory for our men, which will mean much for the general advancement of this large state, having a great field to work in and to build up a southern stronghold for union men. Much credit is due to Bro. W. T. Borrow and Secretaries Hunt and Larrier, who have used every effort to help me in my work. In each and all localities I visited I found our North Carolina brothers standing together like a man, determined to establish improved conditions in the sunny South. I am confident that our men in the South have awakened to the fact that our organization in this section is doing its best and will soon be second to none in the dominion of the U. B.

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W. J. Williams.

During the month of July I visited Anniston, Gadston and Bessemer, Ala. At Anniston our Local Union is having a rather hard pull, brought about by the gaining of admission into the ranks of that small company of good, zealous union men of one who was unworthy and had brought disgrace on the U. B. in another locality, but there are a few there, determined union men who will clean out the scruff and build a union of men that will dare to do right and be recognized as those who stand for a principle. At Gadsden we have a new and growing Local, 1356, that promises to maintain the high standard of trade unionism, and from the intelligence and skill of its present and prospective membership I congratulate the community in which it is located on the sturdy yeomanry of their citizenship, and, unless I am greatly deceived, good results will come to Gadsden and the U. B. through Local Union 1356. I have little hope of anything good coming from Local Union 454 of Bessemer. It is pregnant with the sub-contractor and his offspring is usually the dirtiest kind of a scab and the sub-contractor is the father of all the spawn coming from 454. This Local, and, in fact, Bessemer was a few years ago a strong union center until the leaches tapped the veins and have drawn out about all of union blood, and I would warn all L. U.'s from this deadly enemy of unionism; he is sure death.

I audited the accounts and books of L. U.'s 1694 and 1781 of Woodlawn and Birmingham, and I find that careless officers are causing more dissension and doing more real injury to the U. B. than all the hordes of enemies of organized labor. The forms for keeping the accounts of our members are made so plain that it occurs to me that a man that can understand the figures on a framing square sufficiently to lay out a floor joist, not to say a rafter, could keep them correct, and the carelessness of members, auditors and trustees in not seeing that their own accounts are kept correct is more than I can understand. Auditors and trustees report the books correctly and neatly kept, when the typical Philadelphia lawyer could not unravel the tangle. "Would some power the gift give us, that we could see ourselves as others see us." (From Burns, without the Bobbie, and no reflection intended on "Bobbie Burns.")

On the 1st of July our new wage scale went into force and effect, with very little friction. Something like thirty men out on strike in a membership of eight hundred is a fine showing for both employers and the employed.

The snarl is being straightened out in S. B. T. A. and by the first of next year I believe we will be up in the front rank of organized districts. Our members are of the stanchest union fiber, but cranky notions will creep in and hot-air artists befuddle the wisest into making mistakes. The new by-laws and trade rules of the U. B. and of S. B. T. A. promise to be the Moses that will lead us out of Egypt.

I visited Atlanta, Ga., the latter part of the month and found some of the best quality of unionists in that city, but the scab sub-contractor and the city ward-heeler have got the fulcrum on unionists, and I fear the results. I was arrested in that city on the charge of libel by the worst of the horde, and the followers of this Kingber developed right at the throat of the U. B. and uncovered some of the dirtiest traitors that ever came down the pike. This grand old U. B. has been for twenty-five years laboring to free itself from this scurvy, but it seems to grow like barnacles on a ship. May God bless this old craft and temper the winds so that she may, ere long, safely harbor.

P. Carlin.

Since my last report I have visited New Elm and Little Falls, Minn., but owing to trade depression in these localities I did not accomplish the starting of a Local Union at that time. Under instructions from G. P. I went to Cedar Rapids, Ia., in the interest of the mill men, finding them very anxious to make an effort for better conditions.

In company with Bro. Cronkhite, the business agent, and a committee from the mill men's local, I visited the factories, interviewing the employers as to their attitude towards a demand for a 30 cents per hour rate of wages. The bosses declared themselves willing to pay the wages demanded, provided the same rate was established in the mills of Clinton and Lyons, which they said could now successfully compete with them, the wages in these mills ranging from 17½ cents up. At a meeting of the mill men it was finally agreed to accept the closed shop and nine hours per day at prevailing wages.

In Iowa City I found our Local Union in a disorganized condition, and on the eve of returning their charter, a situation that I have never witnessed before. I called on the secretary, persuading him to use his influence against such action, and, though he thought that I could not accomplish anything in that city, with Bro. Kronkhite, of Cedar Rapids, I attended the Local's meeting and visited the job, obtaining several applications for membership. Stopping off in Iowa City later, and in company with Bro. Kirby, treasurer of the S. B. T. A., I spent a day with the brothers and got several more members.

From there I went to Dubuque, Ia. Here our mill men were somewhat puzzled over the proposition of forty-odd applications from machine hands, they not wanting to join until the U. B. proposition was explained to them. I visited their meeting and believe that good results will follow. Our Dubuque boys have decidedly done good work since I visited them in the spring. The Local Union has now five times the membership it had at that time.

I next stopped at Galena, Ill., and called a meeting, which was well attended. Quite a discussion took place on local conditions, some new members were gained and delinquent ones paid their back dues. The Local Union is now in a fairly good shape.

I visited Waterloo, Ia., with the intention to organize that locality, but could not get men enough for an application for charter, most of the carpenters working out of town.

On my visit to Freeport, Ill., I was greatly surprised at learning that the local officers were urging the Union to disband. I talked to them, but they would not listen to reason. I then took the treasurer, an honest, hard-working man, with me on all the jobs and met and discussed the situation with most all dropped-out members, none of whom had a good word for the officers. I assured the former that if they wanted a change in the Local's officers it was their duty to rejoin, as then they were in a position to make the change. I succeeded in getting twenty new members and several members four or five months in arrears, paid up. I believe that after the change is made the Union will prosper.

In Dixon, Ill., the standing of the Local Union was very unsatisfactory as a result of a foreman for a large contractor being unfriendly to the Union and discouraging the other men. After several interviews with him I succeeded in obtaining his application. I believe the local will now be able to straighten out the balance of the men without any further assistance on my part.

From Dixon I went to Sterling, Ill. There being no meeting, I visited the jobs, finding some non-union men, who seemed to be desirous of joining the Union, but had not been approached by our members, which showed a lack of interest on their part.

In Clinton and Lyons I found a Local Union of the A. W. W. in each place, the members of which seemed to be greatly dissatisfied with their affiliation with the national body. I called two meetings of mill men at Lyons and one at Clinton and am glad to report that I had two Locals of the A. W. W., numbering about 120 members, merged into one under the U. B.'s jurisdiction.

Correspondence

From Binghamton, N. Y.

Editor The Carpenter:

Never having read any news in your columns from the "Parlor City" of New York State, I thought that a short letter might be of interest to the readers of The Carpenter. Local Union No. 233 was chartered April 27, 1898, and since its organization has been forging ahead as best it could, notwithstanding the bitter opposition of the non-union contractors and their rag-tag and bobtail of followers, the non-union carpenter. The Local Union today is in splendid running order and has an intelligent list of officers who are untiring in their efforts to upbuild the union. During the present year upwards of fifty new members have been enrolled and the union carpenters are doing all the good jobs of the city. Recently two large jobs were started by the non-union gentry, with the result that when practical mechanics were needed they could not be found in non-union ranks, and the work was turned over to the union men for completion.

In two instances during the past year the union has demonstrated its superiority over the non-unionists and there are several other smaller jobs which have taken a similar course. Last April the non-union carpenters asked for the eight-hour workday, with no advance in wages, which is, and has been, "take what is offered and be satisfied," as a matter of course. We have it from the mouth of a non-union man that the concession was granted, with the understanding that he would not join the union. They seem to recognize the fact that the union is bettering their condition, but owing to blind selfishness or stupidity, do not affiliate themselves with one of the grandest unions extant—the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Before the union was organized in this city carpenters worked ten hours a day and received the munificent price of from $1.50 to $2.00 a day for the best mechanics, and contractors "kicked and swore" at paying such extortionate (?) wages. But, thanks to the faithful workers of No. 233, the old order of things is ancient history, and the members are now enjoying the eight-hour day and the minimum scale is $2.50. This may seem low wages compared with other sections, but when one stops and considers the many obstacles that have been overcome I believe that very fair progress has been made.

Another matter worthy of notice of the membership, and which will undoubtedly bear good results, was that on August 9 an open meeting of the local was held, to which the non-union men were cordially invited. A large percentage of the members attended and several non-unionists came as well. And it goes without saying that "everybody got their money's worth" in shape of an instructive address by Daniel A. Post of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a member of the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood. Refreshments were also served and, as a brother expressed it, "there was eatables and drinkables for everybody." Among other things the speaker said he was not a silk-hat-after-dinner orator, but a plain everyday carpenters like his listeners. Brother Post gave an interesting history of the growth of the Brotherhood and the chain of benefits connected with the organization. He said that the carpenters' union stands for more than shorter hours and better wages; that it includes something nobler and higher. He said the union aims to provide a good technical education for any young man who wishes to become a mechanic; that as a result of its training good workmen and honest, upright citizens may be produced. It also aims, he said, to instill motives of real patriotism into its members, and to that end it will advance and support for office only men who have proven their worth and their right to be elected to positions of trust. He said the labor movement was never on so solid a footing as at present, either in numbers or

financially, and that if its aims cannot be attained in any other way, that we will go to the polls with labor union candidates and endeavor to elect them.

While in the city Mr. Post made many friends by his rugged honesty and friendly personality. After the meeting a "heart-to-talk" was indulged in by union and non-union men, and good results should accrue from the gathering in the future.

Fraternally, JEREMIAH RYAN,
Business Agent L. U. 233.

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What Place Does the Workingman Occupy?

Editor The Carpenter:

Being a reader of most everything and anything on any subject I happen to get in my possession, it is forced on my mind that little is written about the working man. I mean the mechanic, the laborer, the clerk, in fact anyone who works for a weekly wage. Notwithstanding the fact that he and his dependents comprise nine-tenths of the population of the whole earth, very little notice is taken of his doings. In this grand and glorious country of ours we have no classes, but John Smith, mechanic, may be run over by a street car or train and there appears a very small notice in the newspaper—an article of about four or five lines. But if some prize fighter or other public grafter, who makes a living at the expense of the community, sprains his ankle or meets with some slight mishap there is a double extra and a three-column article giving the history of his life written by some highly imaginative reporter and considered great reading for the very people who are most interested and least noticed in the newspapers.

In the great city of New York there is only one paper that will print anything that is favorable to the workman. In this city of brotherly love, Philadelphia, there are none; they shun the organized workman like something evil.

I remember when we (carpenters) were on strike. The papers of this city were full of the bosses' side of the trouble and the most barefaced falsehoods were printed, and when we tried to refute some of the statements we were told politely that they could not print anything we wrote. It is the same with all other crafts. The only time when we see the workman's name in the paper in large type is when some poor misguided union man creates a noise or commits some alleged depredation while on strike and is arrested (which, by the way, is done very thoroughly and with dispatch). I refer you to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone for illustration and ask you to compare their case to the celebrated Thaw case. I have never read of any special caterer serving meals to the union men in prison, nor have I read of them having Brussels carpet on their cell floors, or dainty silk curtains to hide them from view, nor do they sleep on fine feather beds and smoke 25-cent cigars. And yet this man committed a most deliberate and cold-blooded, premeditated, horrible murder, witnessed by a large gathering of people, while no honest man believes the union men guilty and no evidence shows the fact, except a confessed murderer, who was kicked out of his union for utter depravity. And yet I have the first newspaper to see who objects. Judging from the tone of the press on the two cases things are as they should be and justice (?) is being done in this equal and no-class country.

Still the same papers boast of from one to five hundred thousand circulation each, and knowing there are so few Thaws and so many millions of Haywoods, Moyers and Pettibones that the workingman wants things and wants to read things that is slowly but surely driving us back to slavery.

Will we ever learn.

THOS. HICKEY,
Philadelphia, Pa. B. Agt. Local 359.

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A Pledge to Support Union Labels.

Editor The Carpenter:

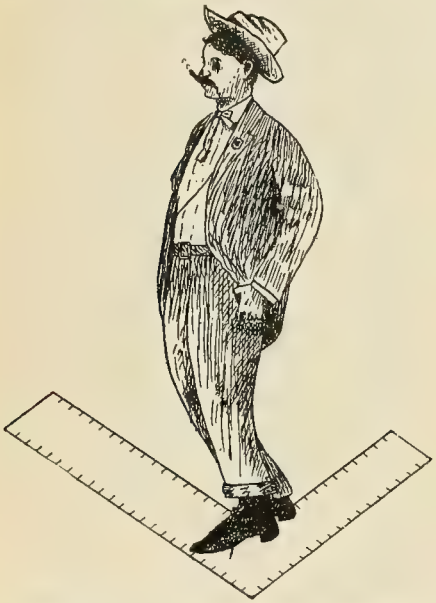
As this is the first time I have written you on any matter I have to introduce myself and subject. In the September issue of 1904 of The Carpenter there was a cartoon by Brother Stoddard of Indianapolis, Ind., setting forth the broken pledge of a delegate to the Milwaukee convention, where the stuff that made Milwaukee famous flowed freely.

Now, I have heard that Brother Duffy is a temperance man and I am glad to know it. I am one myself, and I believe

that the cartoon had its effect, for I learned that the delegates to that great convention, with very few exceptions, could be put in that class, if any.

Since that cartoon had its effect and is past and gone, what is the matter with publishing the cut of the enclosed, "Standing on the Square," pledging his word that every article he wears and is carried by him bears the union label. To illustrate the matter we will call upon subjects Uncle U. B. and Pete.

Uncle U. B.—"What are you going to do now, or where are you going, that you look so bright and cheerful, Pete?"



Pete—"I am going to the Fourteenth Biennial Convention of the U. B. of C. and J. of A."

Uncle U. B.—"Tell me, please, what you are expecting to accomplish when there, Pete—try to boom our label or some other label, eh?"

Pete—"I am going to the Niagara Falls convention, and I promise on the square that every article I wear or handle will bear the union label, and I want every delegate to know that the label can be had on the underclothes and hosiery, shirt and collar, pants, vest and coat, suspenders and belt, shoes and hat, gloves and handkerchiefs, fall overcoat, umbrella, leather grip and timepiece, and last, but not least, a walking cane selected from the best wood for the purpose and manufactured in a mill the products of which bear the union label."

Uncle U. B.—"What good will that do you, Pete? Don't you know those other trades that you are patronizing, and many other trades, totally ignore the union label of the carpenters' organization?"

Pete—"That's true, Uncle U. B., but we carpenters are broadminded and true trade unionists, and we are going to advertise our own label whenever and wherever possible on everything we build or make or handle, and to be jolly about it, we, the delegates to that big convention of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., will pledge and promise support to you, poor faithful Uncle U. B., and will gain recognition through me of our leading officers at the highest labor council in the land."

Yours fraternally,
J. J. FARLEY, L. U. 807, Toluca, Ill.

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For the Good of the U. B.

Editor The Carpenter:

As this is the 25th anniversary of our beloved U. B., and as we hope to witness in a few weeks one of the greatest conventions representing one of the largest skilled trade union of wage earners that has ever been convened on the American continent, and the editor of our journal being always ready to publish an article under the above from any brother, no matter how simple or humble, the writer earnestly requests the attention of the readers and friends of our journal to kindly peruse these few remarks under the above heading.

In the first place, we will have to refer back to certain sections of the general constitution to bear out our remarks. Now, in the first place, I would ask if many of our local officers and local members live up to that part of Section 61, when presenting the name of an applicant, wherein it reads: He must be of "good moral character," or do they admit him into the union because he is first, a good hot-air merchant, a good but untruthful talker, a good and brave fellow (by his talk) when present with a

few other union men, but a backslider, a coward and deceiver if left alone with the boss?

Secondly, do all our members live strictly up to Section 85, or do we allow many worthless fellows to join our ranks when we know them personally to be loud and loose-tongued street-corner orators that would give away any obligations to gain a point in any of their arguments?

Thirdly, do any of our local members live and act in defiance of Section 163, or do we allow an unimportant, habitual bar-room debater or good treater, one that we know was good to set them up to the foreman or boss at every opportunity, to the detriment of his fellow-workmen? Do we take into consideration that we are all committing an offense to the U. B. when any of us treats any of those habitual drunkards? Here is where the anti-treating law should be brought into use, for let me say here that thousands of our best carpenter-mechanics have been ruined in the past and hundreds are on the verge of ruin today through the curse of treating, or, in other words, "setting 'em up," and the writer hopes that the time is fast approaching when Section 163 will be amended to read on the first line, after the word "becomes a treater and habitual drunkard as prescribed in Section 163."

Lastly, Section 167 should be amended to apply to the good conduct of all our members outside of the meeting room as well as inside of it. How often we can hear ourselves swearing by those good and heavenly names using the names of the great Architect and Builder and Divine Son, the meek and gentle Carpenter of Nazareth. Let us say we would not dare be caught swearing by those holy names at any time, nor would we allow any profane language unbecoming of a man to be used in presence of a lady. But how often can such expressions be heard as we pass by? Now, to close these few remarks under "Good of the U. B.," the writer believes that there is much humanity yet left with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and hopes that the rank and file of our old and young members will try for the future to live up to the laws and rules of our general constitution and that we will try to give a good example to the coming carpenter and joiner, and when the next twenty-five years of the life of our organization, making it the golden jubilee of the U. B., will have elapsed, that every man working at the trade and every member of its branches will be the most exemplary tradesman of the world.

Yours fraternally,

A MEMBER,

Spring Valley, Ill. L. U. 631.

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Stay-Away Cry Becoming Unpopular.

Editor The Carpenter:

As we derive great pleasure from reading our valuable journal each month, especially some pungent articles, such as the one in the June issue, by Charles W. Nicholson, we would be excused if we indulge in a little friendly criticism.

We believe there is one feature in The Carpenter that is decidedly unpopular. We refer to that never-ceasing whine of the various local unions asking traveling carpenters to please keep away from their localities. This is depressing and lowers our confidence in the brotherhood of man. It reminds of the blessing asked by an old farmer at dinner: "Lord, bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife; us four and no more."

We know all men are selfish and we acknowledge that we, too, are selfish, but we would be ashamed to publish the fact abroad. In evidence of this we will say that there is most always room for one or two more carpenters here, provided they are men of good moral character and don't use curse words.

We have had some trouble in our union owing to inexperience, but as our membership is composed, to a great extent, of thoughtful and earnest men, we are hopeful of being able to profit by our mistakes.

Hoping that you will aid us by your counsel and advice to pass the crucial period of our existence and emerge into the highway of strength and vigor, we remain

Yours fraternally,

LOCAL UNION 1371,

Lynchburg, Va.

A Note from West Texas.

Editor The Carpenter:

Seldom seeing anything in The Carpenter from Texas, I would like to say a few words in regard to the Texas State Council of U. B. Carpenters.

We have adopted a monthly report system which keeps all members of the State informed as to the following points of interest:

1. Number of Members in good standing.
2. Number of Members 3 months in arrears.
3. About number of men out of work.
4. Wage scale per day.
5. Condition of trade.
6. About number of non-union carpenters in city.
7. About number of non-union contractors in city.
8. Number hours work per day.

We also print columns stating names of members drawing and depositing clearance cards.

As you can see, from this information a member can form a pretty good idea of the condition of trade and standing of unions affiliated.

Our expenses are met by a monthly per capita tax of 4 cents, payable by all members of the various affiliated unions. From this fund we hope to be able to pay the salary of an organizer, which we propose to put in the State to assist our general organizer in getting the entire State in a more thoroughly organized condition.

In the August issue of our journal I read an article by Joll Cammack of Local Union 1293, Sulphur, I. T., in which he speaks favorably of the "dollar-a-month" dues. He says that by this means we could place organizers in every county. This, I think, would be a good plan, but I believe that through the assistance of State Councils we could do as much or more good at a smaller expense.

However, I am just as much in favor of a dollar-a-month dues as anyone. I left the jurisdiction of my union in the early part of April and have not been within 200 miles of a union since. I still keep on paying my dues and intend to do so always.

During my five and a half years of membership in the U. B. I have held about every office in the union and do not believe that I have missed on an average of four weekly meetings a year, provided I was in a city where there was a union.

I am now in a little town near the border of Old Mexico, a health resort, 5,200 feet above sea level. There are but two carpenters here besides myself.

The Texas State Council will meet in convention on Monday, September 10, this year. Among the delegates to attend we expect several that will also be delegates to our general convention to be held in Niagara Falls a week later.

Any members throughout the country who are interested in state council movements, and would care to learn more of our aims, objects and workings, if they will write to us we will gladly send them some copies of our constitutions, reports and proceedings of our last convention.

Enclosed please find copy of our last report and credentials sent to every Local Union in the State of Texas.

Yours fraternally,

D. C. CONGER,

Sec.-Treas. Texas State Council, U. B. of C. and J. of A.

The Labor Press.

Now here is a rhyme for the labor press
That blazes the toilsome way,
And shoulders the load o'er the rocky road,
And gets more of knocks than pay.
For you grudgingly give to your truest friend,
Who bears the brunt of your fight,
What you freely bestow on your deadliest foe,
The organ of wealth and might.

You have dollars to help the plutocrat's press,
And pennies to give to your own,
And a kiss of delight for the hand that would smite,
While you hurl at your friend a stone;
Yet the labor press in the battle's van,
Ever welcomes the fiercest fight,
With a scornful smile for the knocker's guile,
And a dauntless heart for the right.

Yes, here is a song for the labor press,
Whose heroes may never know
Their need of fame, or the world's acclaim,
As they battle our common foe;
But whose hearts, as ever did heroes' hearts,
"Since this queer old world began,"
Ask naught for pay, but the dawning day
Of the brotherhood of man.

—Luke McKenny.

News Notes from Local Unions

St. Petersburg, Fla.—Trade has been very dull here for several months; there is not enough work here to keep resident brothers in employment and traveling brothers are warned to avoid this section of the country until further notice.

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Thomasville, Ga.—As we are endeavoring to enter into an agreement with our employers for the nine-hour day, we would ask all migrating carpenters to assist us by remaining away from this vicinity until such time as we may have attained the desired results.

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Kansas City, Mo.—Trade conditions being exceedingly dull in this locality at the present time, traveling brothers are requested to give this place a wide berth until further notice. A considerable number of our members are walking the streets in vain search of employment, so please stay away.

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Logan, W. Va.—The contracting firm of Hanna & Martin, who have the contract for the Logan National Bank building at this place, are conducting an unfair job, being antagonistic to organized labor. We therefore would request union men of all classes, especially those of convenient reach, to stay away from Logan, W. Va., until the matter is settled.

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Tolleston, Ind.—On July 28 last Local Union 1117 was organized with twelve charter members, and at this writing has a membership of twenty-nine in good standing. Our members are enjoying the increase of wages from 30 cents to 50 cents an hour and the eight-hour day. Trade is fair; there are a number of new jobs in operation and more in sight. Our boys seem to take great interest in their new Local Union and all are working for the cause of unionism and are determined to double our membership in sixty days. We have only one contracting firm that does not pay the union scale, but will do so on all work contracted for after this date. Long may Local Union 1117 prosper and enjoy the good prospects that are with them now.

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Butte, Mont.—Conditions in this city are very favorable for carpenters at present. We have not one unfair employer in town and not a carpenter that does not belong to the union.

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Santa Rosa, Cal.—Three of the five firms doing more or less mill work here have expressed a willingness to use the U. B. label on their products. The remaining two will most likely also fall in line soon. Trade is booming here now—every carpenter and handy man is at work. The unions are masters of the situation here at present. A greater and better new Santa Rosa is a settled fact.

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Pensacola, Fla.—We have quietly organized most of the white non-union carpenters, and we will also get the colored members of the craft who lately have drifted to this city to join the organization. On the other hand, the big contractors, who offered so much opposition to our efforts to secure better conditions, have either left town or gone out of business. Being anxious to take advantage of the more favorable situation and to strike the iron while it is hot, we shall soon make another attempt to enforce our trade demands.

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Information Wanted.

Mrs. Chas. Beaver, 519 Fulton street, San Francisco, Cal., would like to hear from her husband, Chas. T. Beaver, a carpenter by trade, who in November last left town and was traced to Los Angeles and San Pedro, Cal., Topeka, Kan., and Kansas

City, Kan. He is 35 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, light mustache, blue eyes, refined appearance, an excellent workman and quiet man. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will kindly send information to his wife, who is facing want and misery as a result of the horrible catastrophe which has befallen San Francisco.

Frank L. Hopkins of Local Union 119, Newark, N. J., disappeared from his home July 21, 1906, and has not been heard from since. He is 32 years of age, height 5 feet 8 inches, weight 140 pounds, dark complexion, black hair, brown eyes, smooth shaven. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by

J. S. WALDRICK, See'y L. U. 119.
113 Hartford St., Newark, N. J.

Anyone knowing anything of the present whereabouts of S. C. McRae, formerly a member in Beaumont and Sour Lake, Tex., and well known in both localities, will confer a favor by communicating his present address to C. G. Clark, care "The Bill-Board," Cincinnati, O.

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Successful Trade Movements.

San Bernardino, Cal.—Without having to resort to any suspension of work, and without the least threat of a lockout on the part of the contractors, we have been conceded our new wage scale of $3.50 per day on July 1, 1906. All our men are at work and we are gaining in membership daily.

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Toronto, Canada—Our demand for an increase in the wage scale to 33 cents per hour took effect on August 9. The strike was entered into by the U. B. and Amalgamated men jointly and all told there were about 1,200 men affected. The strike lasted just one week, being declared off on August 16 as a result of the action of the Builders' Association in conceding our demands.

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Stellarton, N. S., Canada—Our demand for the nine-hour day was conceded by the bosses after a strike that lasted one day only. All of the bosses in this city have conceded the reduction and we are in hopes of bringing into line the unfair bosses in the towns of New Glasgow and Westville and unionizing all the work in this immediate vicinity. Since our union was installed we have increased our membership by about sixty men and anticipate that, as the result of the successful settlement of our demand for nine hours, we will be able to prevail on the rest of the men following the carpenter trade to affiliate with us.

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Rejection of Candidate.

Whitfield B. Case, an applicant for admission to Local Union 594, Dover, N. J., has been rejected three times by that Local Union in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 78 of General Constitution.

The Santa Fe Road Still Obdurate and Unfair.

Topeka, Kansas, Aug. 14, 1906.

Editor The Carpenter:

As the Santa Fe machinists and boilermakers are still on strike and will continue to be until same is won, I would be pleased if you would put an article in your journal to that effect, for several reasons, namely: Brethren of other crafts do not of late hear or see anything about it in the press, as the same is controlled by the capitalist, also there being national and international conventions of the various organizations, the delegates must travel to the conventional city and they being ignorant of the fact of the strike still on, will patronize the Santa Fe, and another reason is that I have been requested by a number of the brethren of a number of the organizations to request an article put in their monthly journal as they don't want any union man to ride on an unfair road. And why should they?

Thanking you in advance for a little space in your journal in the interest of organized labor, I am,

Fraternally yours,
J. D. BUCKALEW,
3d Vice-Pres. of I. A. of M.

Labor organizations only will bring about the kind of reform which will abolish the present system of fraud, robbery, corruption and mass murder of the working class and their children.

Craft Problems

Carpentering and Building in the Philippines.

(By Philippines.)

—Woodworking Tools and Machinery Wanted.—

The writer has recently returned from a two years' visit to the Philippine Islands.

From the standpoint of a mechanical engineer, I found that the tools and ma-

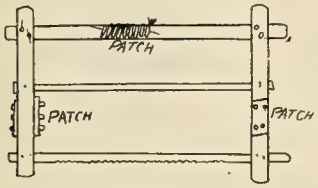


Fig. 1.

chinery of the wood and metal workers were exceedingly crude and unreliable. Fig. 1 represents the type of saw used by the wood cutters and carpenters. The saw blade is a thin strip of steel in which the teeth are cut pretty much after the

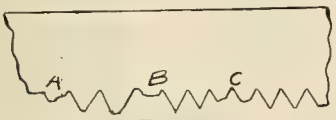


Fig. 2.

plan of the American saw blade. The blade is tipped at an angle in the wood frame so that the frame has to be held at an angle when in use. In this way long pieces can be cut. I found that the saws were in bad order as a rule, and were not only

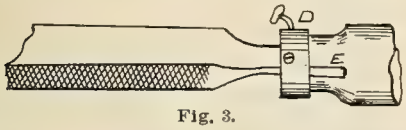


Fig. 3.

dulled, but the wood frames were patched and wound with cords as shown. Good American saws ought to be imported to the islands. I show in Fig. 2 a specimen of the average saw blade used by the Filipino carpenter. There are defective teeth at a, b and c, and often along the entire length of the blade. I saw that the woodworking fraternity possessed a fairly good equipment of files for both wood and metal working purposes, but in most instances the file is rendered defective for good worq by the way in which it is treated. Fig. 3 is a sample of one file which I saw in a carpenter shop. The ferrule was put on poorly and the pin d partly driven in

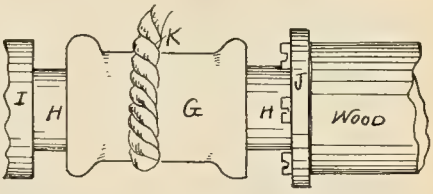


Fig. 4.

and bent. A key of metal was driven through at e. When the Filipino used this file in sharpening a saw or doing other work, he had difficulty in keeping the affair steady.

—Wood Turning.—

They have some curious devices for turning wood in the Philippines. They cut out a spool, as per g, Fig. 4, and secure it to the work to be operated upon. The spool is turned by a cord, k, and is fastened to the wood piece h, h, and the bearing joins the base, i. There is a flange secured at j and the wood to be turned is set screwed to this flange as shown. The devices for turning the combination, which is arranged in wood box

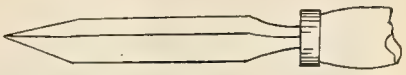


Fig. 5.

bearings, is sometimes a big wheel with a groove for carrying the cord k, while again it may be a common barrel, set up horizontally with shafts and arranged so as to carry the cord and drive the spool and its connections. The motion is very unsteady.

I watched the boys turn these devices and they were very irregular in their work. It seemed difficult for the wood turners to do any kind of decent work, but by hard labor and patience they managed to produce some sort of a turned article. Fig. 5 represents a type of common tool used by the Filipino carpenters and wood-

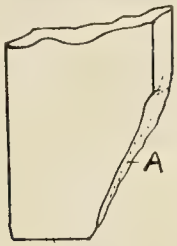


Fig. 6.

workers. It is a steel-pointed device and useful for cutting and turning.

—Tools in Bad Form and Order.—

I observed that very many of the tools of the Filipino carpenters were in bad order. Fig. 6 is a sample of the way in which I found most of their chisels and screwdrivers. Big pieces would be broken off as at a. The points were always imperfect and unsatisfactory work resulted. The peculiar mode they employ to

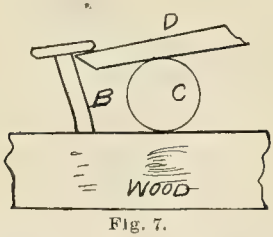


Fig. 7.

draw a nail is shown in Fig. 7. The hammers of the natives have no arrangements for pulling nails and so the Filipino carpenter loosens the nail with the point of a tool shaped like a chisel. This tool is shown in d, and the nail in b. After the nail is worked up a little, a round piece of iron, c, is adjusted as shown, and is used as a brace for the lever so that the nail can be drawn.

—Wood Screws and Connecting Devices.—

Fig. 8 shows the customary form of wood pin used by the natives in house construction. I watched the work of house and shack building many times and in some localities saw that the workmen used no nails or metal screws at all. The big wood houses of the islands are often


Fig. 8.


Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.

put up without metal work of any sort. The bamboo and nipa shacks are built without nails or screws. In nearly all cases the wood pins are used, although since the Americans came to the islands the hardware stores have carried stocks

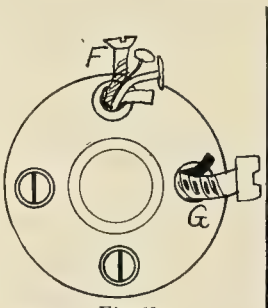


Fig. 11.

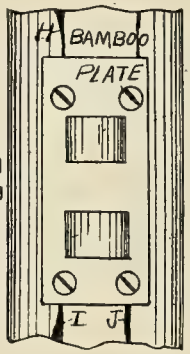


Fig. 12.

of nails, and the carpenters are beginning to use them. The wood pin in Figure 8 is made of hard wood and is driven securely into the hole previously bored for it in the woodwork, where it usually remains until it is withdrawn by mechanical means. A form of pin with a screw end like that in Fig. 9 is also used to good advantage in some of the house construction work. I also saw wood pins of

the pattern shown in Fig. 10. In this style of pin there is a key, e, provided, which is hammered to position after the end of the pin passes through the joined parts.

—Not Used to New-fangled Things.—

I noticed that some of the native carpenters were having trouble with the new sorts of devices introduced by the Americans. In one new house where I called, the carpenters were putting in metal furnishings for carrying wires for electrical wiring purposes. Nearly all of the shouldered rings which were secured to the woodwork were nailed or pinned like the sample in Fig. 11. A screw would be seen hammered over as that at g. I saw one adjustment in which several bits of metal, f, formed the securing attachment. In Fig. 12 is illustrated the usual way in which bamboo work is fitted with metal plates. The plate is secured by means of screws and it can be seen that the screws in each case have split the wood as at h, i, and j. This is because the native carpenter tries to drive the screws instead of turning them in. If he turns them in, he often fails to start a hole with a gimlet and the wood is split.

Woodworking Machinery in Japan.

Consular Agent E. J. King reports from Hakodate that the development of the railroad tie business in northern Japan should prove a good opportunity for the sale of American sawmill and other woodworking machinery. Mr. King writes: "American ties have been shut out of China by the cheaper hardwood ties from Japan. The latter have mostly been hand hewn, but machinery is being introduced and quite a number of small steam sawmills are now working. A new impetus has been given to the exportation of Japanese railroad ties by the demand from the west coast of Mexico, where they will again come into competition with American ties. Already one shipment of 83,000 ties has left Hakodate for Guaymas, Mexico, and arrangements are being made to ship 700,000 ties this year. They are delivered into Mexico for 56 cents, gold, each. The most of the sawmill machinery now used on the island of Hokkaido is of English make, and American manufacturers of band and circular saws and of other woodworking machinery would do well to pay some attention to this trade opening. For their benefit I submit a list of names and addresses of some of the principal users of woodworking machinery: Riuyemon Zaimoku Kaisha, Hakodate; the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Teshiwo Zaimoku Kaisha, Sapporo; the Hayakita Zaimoku Kaisha, Hayakita and Mororan Mokuzai, Kaisha, Mororan, all on Hokkaido Island, Japan."—Wood Craft.

An Encyclopedia of Carpentry.

The Cree Publishing Company of Minneapolis have recently purchased the exclusive rights to publish the Hodgson Book Company's Brotherhood Edition, in complete sets, and in addition have made arrangements with the editors for a new work, which will be called "The Encyclopedia of Carpentry and Building," bound in nine handsome, new enlarged volumes, bringing the matter in the volumes strictly up-to-date. These will be sold in connection with "The Hodgson School of Carpentry and Building." The Cree Publishing Company are now offering free consulting certificates to new subscribers. Should any one desire further information, we would request that they write the Cree Publishing Company, at Minneapolis. Many of our members have been benefited by Mr. Hodgson's works and no doubt will want to subscribe for this new encyclopedia.

Federation Hardware and Tool Company.

No doubt our members have noticed the ad. in reference to the Federation Hardware and Tool Company in the May issue, and also in the present number. This is an opportunity that has long been desired by the members of our Brotherhood, and we can recommend it to them as being in their substantial interest. We can heartily endorse and commend the business plan of the company, founded, as it is solely, in the interests of the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Unser fünfundzwanzigjähriges Jubiläum.

Dies ist unsere Jubiläums und zugleich Conventions-Ausgabe.

Fünfundzwanzig Jahre sind nun seit der Gründung unserer Brüderschaft in's Land gegangen.

Am 8ten August 1881 war es, als die Vertreter von zwölf Vereinen des Gewerkes, nämlich von St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Buffalo, New York, Washington, D. C., Detroit, Cleveland und Kansas City, 36 an der Zahl, in Chicago zu einer Konvention zusammentraten, um einen Nationalverband für Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner in's Leben zu rufen.

Es war die höchste Zeit ein Schutz- und Trutz-Bündniß der Arbeiter des Gewerkes zu bilden; denn die Löhne waren zu jener Zeit erbärmliche. Selbst in den größten Städten betrug der durchschnittliche, tägliche Arbeitslohn nur $2 und die Arbeitszeit zehn Stunden und darüber per Tag.

Unter diesen Umständen bedurfte es einige Jahre um die zerstreuten Gewerksgenossen der größeren industriellen Mittelpunkte des Landes zu vereinigen, ehe es ihnen gelangen konnte eine mäßige Lohnerhöhung zu erzielen und ihre lokale Organisation so zu kräftigen, daß diese eine Stütze der Beamten des Nationalverbandes werden könnten, die die äußersten Anstrengungen machten die Organisation auch auf kleinere Städte und Orte auszudehnen.

Die Ausbreitung des Verbandes, die Bestrebungen die Löhne zu erhöhen und die Arbeitszeit auf neun Stunden zu verkürzen, an allen solchen Orten wo die Organisation so weit gediehen war um einen Vorstoß wagen zu können, hat damals zu heftigen und zahlreichen Kämpfen geführt, die, wenn auch nicht immer, doch in ihrer Mehrzahl mit einem Siege der Brüderschaft endeten.

Diese Siege beschleunigten das Wachsthum des Verbandes außerordentlich. Die Organisation wurde so stark und achtunggebietend, daß es die, seit Jahren bestehende große Organisation des Gewerkes in New York der United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners, im Jahre 1886, als nothwendig und vortheilhaft erachtete, sich der Brüderschaft anzuschließen. Bei diesem Uebertritte wurde vereinbart den ersten Theil des Namens der New Yorker Organisation, auf den Namen des vereinigten Verbandes zu übertragen und seitdem ist letzterer als die Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner bekannt.

Im Jahre 1890 war die Brüderschaft die größte und mächtigste aller mit der A. F. of L. affilirten Gewerksorganisationen und wurde deßhalb von deren Exekutiv-Behörde als diejenige Organisation auserwählt, welche zuerst, am 1ten Mai desselben Jahres, den Kampf für Erringung des Achtstundentages aufnehmen sollte.

Mit welchem Erfolge dies geschah ist unseren Mitgliedern bekannt. In 502 Städten und Orten haben wir bis Dato die achtstündige Arbeitszeit eingeführt. Der Kampf dauert aber heute, nachdem 16 Jahre verflossen sind, noch immer fort. In vielen Orten, besonders im Süden und in Canada beträgt die Arbeitszeit noch neun und in einigen Fällen noch zehn Stunden per Tag.

Wir können heute, nach fünfundzwanzigjährigem Bestehen unseres Verbandes allerdings stolz sein auf unsere Errungenschaften, aber wir dürfen dabei nicht vergessen, daß wir noch eine kollosale Arbeit vor uns haben die gethan werden muß, um dem heute überall organisirten Unternehmerthum ein Poroli bieten und unsere Orgrnisation auch in Zeiten industrieller Kriesen intakt erhalten zu können.

Wohl besteht unsere Brüderschaft gegenwärtig aus 1,748 Lokal Unionen und hat eine Mitgliedschaft von ca. 170,000. Doch kann man annehmen, daß diese Zahl nur eine Minorität aller Gewerksgenossen repräsentirt und ist es daher nothwendig, daß die Werbetrommel recht eifrig gerührt werde, um die noch Fernstehenden unter der Fahne unserer Brüderschaft und mit uns zu vereinigen.

Auf politischem Felde konnte sich unsere Brüderschaft, aus bekannten Gründen, noch keine Lorbeeren erobern; wie ja auch voraussichtlich die Arbeiter aller Baugewerke die letzten sein

werden, die sich ihrer ererbten Vorliebe für eine der herrschenden politischen Parteien entwöhnen und sich zur unabhängigen politischen Thätigkeit der Arbeiter als Klasse, heraufschwingen können.

Unser fünfundzwanzigstes Jubiläum markirt lediglich unsere Errungenschaften auf ökonomischem Gebiete. Möge daher unsere nächststattfindende Convention die geeigneten Vorkehrungen zur Wahrung unserer ernstlich bedrohten Interessen auf politischem Gebiete treffen und möge sie diesem Journale in dieser Richtung mehr Spiel und Ellenbogenraum gewähren, damit es seine Aufgabe als Organ eines Verbandes von Lohnarbeitern, voll und ganz erfüllen kann.

Weitere beantragte Konstitutions-Veränderungen.

Lokal Union 344 Waukesha, Wis., schlägt einen Plan vor für die Bürgschaftsleistung der lokalen Finanzbeamten durch Vermittelung und unter Kontrolle der Gen. Office.

Lokal Union 1186 Pittsburg, Pa., will die monatlichen Beiträge an eine Lokal Union von 50 auf 60 Cents und von 25 auf 30 Cents erhöht haben.

Lokal Union 55 Denver, Col., beantragt Abänderung des Vertretung-Modus bei Konventionen. Die Deckung der Unkosten der Delegaten aus einem zu bildenden Spezial-Fond; Wahl aller Generalbeamten am 13ten November nach Stattfinden einer Konvention; Abänderung der Sektion 44, vielmehr Erweiterung der Machtbefugnisse der D. C.'s in größeren Städten; eine neue Sektion 52(a), nach welcher die Mitglieder, welche das fünfzigste Lebensjahr überschritten haben, ermäßigten Beitrag entrichten sollen; Abänderug der Sekt. 114 dahingehend, daß Mitglieder die an einem Orte Arbeit nehmen wo höhere Eintrittsgelder erhoben werden als am Orte früherer Zugehörigkeit, den Mehrbetrag an die Lokal Union entrichten sollen der sie sich nach ihrer Zureise anschließen.

Lokal Union 375 New York City beantragt Abänderung der Sektionen 4 bis 14, so daß alle Konstitutions-Veränderungen durch Urabstimmung erledigt, und ebenso die Nomination und Wahl der Generalbeamten durch die Gesammt-Mitgliedschaft vorgenommen wird, um das Abhalten kostspieliger Konventionen womöglich gänzlich überflüssig zu machen. Dieselbe Lokal Union beantragt Abänderung der Sekt. 130, vielmehr Leitung aller Strike und „Lock-outs", Besteuerung aller Mitglieder in solchen Fällen durch die Gen. Offize und Untersagung aller Kompromisse die nicht durch Urabstimmung genehmigt sind.

Lokal Union 2 Cincinnati, O., schlägt neue Regeln vor für die Wahl der Lokal Beamten.

Lokal Union 71 Fort Smith, Ark., verlangt strikteres Verfahren in der Beitragszahlungen reisender Mitglieder; Gleichlautende Regeln für Krankenunterstützung in allen Lokal Unionen; Gleichhohe Eintrittsgelder; Annahme des Finanzsystems der Int. Cigarrenmacher Union; und Abhaltung der Konventionen alle vier (4) Jahre.

Lokal Union 34 Long Island City, N. Y., beantrag, daß in Städten, welche aus mehr denn einer Borough zusammengesetzt sind, Borough Distrikt Councils bestehen sollen.

Lokal Union 18 Hamilton, Ont., Can., beantragt, daß der Gen. Exekutiv Board während den Monaten April, Mai und Juni in Sitzung sein soll, um alle Gewerksforderungen und Bewegungen dieser Monate sofort erledigen zu können.

Lokal Union 416 Chicago, Ill., wünscht Einschaltung einer neuer Sektion, 15(c), die Wahl der Generalbeamten betreffend; einen Zusatz zu Sekt. 175, dahingehend, daß eine Lokal Union nothleidende Mitglieder von Lokalbeiträgen entbinden kann und beantragt eine Abänderung des Sekt. 114 im ähnlichen Sinne wie Lokal Union 55 Denver, Col.

Verhandlungen der dritten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1906, des General Exekutiv-Board.

16. Juli.

Anwesende Mitglieder: Vorsitzender Schardt Deyl, Walquist und Pimbley. Boardmitglied Post trifft etwas später ein.

Während dem, zwischen dieser und der vorausgegangenen Sitzung des Board, sind laut Bericht nachstehende Fälle von dessen Mitgliedern durch brieflichen Meinungsaustausch erledigt worden:

Appellation der L. U. 4 Kansas City, Mo., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. in der derselbe einige Paragraphen der Distrikts-Konstitution mißbilligt. Die Entscheidung wurde von Boardmitgliedern aufrecht erhalten.

Der G. P. veranlaßte eine Abstimmung über Gewährung eines Freibriefes (charter) an eine neue Lokal Union in Los Angelos, Cal., welche bejahend ausfiel.

Den Mitgliedern in Nashville, Tenn., wurde eine Streikunterstützung im Betrage von $200 bewilligt, und den Shoparbeitern in Philadel-

phia die weitere Summe von $1,500 für denselben Zweck.

Dem Pittsburg, Pa., Distrikt wurde in drei Raten die Summe von $13,000 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder angewiesen.

Dem Hudson County Distrikt wurden $1,000 bewilligt.

Der Vierteljahresbericht des G. P. wird verlesen und gebilligt.

Schreiben der L. U. 183 Peoria, Jll., den Board benachrichtigend, daß sie ein Komite entsenden wird. Der G. S. wird angewiesen der Lokal Union mitzutheilen, daß ber Board deren Komite am 19ten Juli anhören wird.

Dem Chatanooga, Jll., D. C. wird die Summe von $170 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Boardmitglied Sullivan zeigt telegraphisch seine Ankunft am Abend dieses Tages an.

Gesuch des Structural Building Trades Alliance um Ernennung eines Vertreters um mit einem solchen der Int. Union of Elevator Constructors über Jurisdiktionsfragen zu verhandeln. Wird gewährt und die Ernennung des Vertreters der V. B. dem G. P. überlassen.

Dem Pittsburg, Pa., D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $5,000 zur Betreibung des Ausstandes bewilligt.

Appellation John Stromberg's und Anderer gegen die Art und Weise der Verfügung über Unionsgeldern seitens der L. U. 211 Pittsburg, Pa., welche von dem Board bereits als ungesetzlich erklärt wurde. Der G. P. wird ermächtigt L. U. 211 zu suspendiren, wenn sie sich dem Beschlusse des Board nicht fügen sollte.

Lokal Union 211 Pittsburg zeigt an, daß sie in obigem Falle an die Konvention appelliren werde. Der G. S. wird beauftragt ihr mitzutheilen, daß die Appellation nicht eher entgegengenommen werden kann als bis sich die L. U. dem Beschlusse des Board gefügt hat.

17. Juli.

Applikationen der L. U. 690 Little Rock, Ark., 1511 Stelarton, N. S., 71 Ft. Smith, Ark., 630 Raleigh, N. C., und 944 San Bernardino, Cal., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Die Forderungen werden genehmigt, die Unterstützungsfrage soll später Erledigung finden.

Dem Boston, Mass., D. C. wird die Summe von $1,120 zur Bestreitung der, durch den Abertham, Perkins & Cassson Einhaltsbefehl entstandenen Unkosten bewilligt.

Gesuch W. H. Staten's von L. U. 472 Ashland, Ky., um Entscheidung der Frage ob genanntes Mitgtied durch Zugehörigkeit zur Feuerwehr seiner Mitgliedschaft in der V. B. verlustig geht. Die Frage wird dem G. P. zur Entscheidung überwiesen.

Die Vierteljahresberichte der Vize-Präsidenten Guerin und Fuller werden verlesen und gebilligt.

General-Präsident McSorley der Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers Union erscheint vor dem Board in einer Jurisdiktions-Angelegenheit. Letztere wird erwogen und dem G. P. zur Untersuchung überwiesen.

Die Appellation der L. U, 31 Trenton, N. J., um finanzielle Hülfe wird, da der Ausstand beendet, als erledigt erklärt.

Gesuch der L. U. 360 Galesburg, Jll., um Erlaubniß zur Versendung von Subskriptionslisten deren Ertrag für den Bau einer Arbeiterhalle bestimmt ist, wird verweigert.

Die zwischen der L. U. 1789 Bozeman, Mont., und dem G. S, gepflogenen Korrespondenz, die Errichtung einer Co-operativ Werkstätte betreffend, wird von Letzterm unterbreitet. Der Board findet, daß die Mitglieder der L. U. das Recht zu einem derartigen Unternehmen haben, aber nicht das Recht Zirkulare, die zur finanziellen Theilnahme einladen, an die Unionen zu senden.

18 Juli.

Der Board wird darauf aufmerksam gemacht, daß die L. U.'s 333 Mannaroneck und 573 Rye, N. Y., der Anweisung des G. P. dem Partchester, N. Y. D. C. beizutreten nicht nachgekommen sind und der G. P. wird ermächtigt, diese Lokal Unionen zu suspendiren.

Der G. P. berichtet, daß sich L. U. 1717 N. Y., weigert, seine Entscheidung und Instruktion im Falle G. W. Craig, A. Wethers, Joseph Restel und A. F. Meyers gegen L. U. 1717, zu befolgen; er erhält die Vollmacht die L. U. zu suspendiren wenn sie auf ihrer Weigerung beharrt.

Gesuch der L. U. 916 Aurora, Jll., der Wittwe des verstorbenen ehemaligen G. S. P. J. McGuire, eine Pension aus der General-Kasse zu gewähren, wird zu den Akten gelegt, da der Board nicht die Machtbefugniß hat dem Gesuche Folge zu leisten.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 56 New York City dem McGuire Fond, eine, der Generalkasse zu entnehmende Summe beizufügen, wird ebenfalls aus obigen Grnnden nicht berücksichtigt.

Appellation der L. U. 112 Butte, Mont., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle Mike Barbo's, Unfall-Benefit betreffend. Da mittlerweile nachgewiesen wurde, daß die Forderung innerhalb 60 Tage nachdem der Arzt das Mitglied als permanent unfähig erklärt hatte, eingereicht wurde, wird die Entscheidung umgestoßen und dem Steller der Forderung die Summe von $100 angewiesen.

Im Falle J. Kelly's von L. U. 64 New York City. ebenfalls Unfall-Benefit betreffend, wird die Entscheidung des G. S., welcher die Forderung abwies, aufrecht erhalten, da der Unfall nicht in die, in den Sektionen 105 und 106 der General-Konstitution, bezeichnete Katagorie gehört.

Appellation der L. U. 75 Birmingham, Ala., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes H. E. Gill, die Forderung für Sterbebenefit abweisend. Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Dasselbe geschieht im ähnlichen Falle, eine Forderung Matej Karlovec von L. U. 39 Cleveland, O., betreffend.

Applikationen der L. U. 362 Pueblo, Col., und L. U. 266 Stockton, Cal, um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung und finanziellen Beistand. Genehmigung wird ertheilt, finanzieller Beistand soll, wenn nöthig, später besprochen werden.

Gesuch des Cleveland, O., D. C., einem ihrer Mitglieder die Benutzung des Labels der Brüderschaft als Geschäftsreklame zu erlauben, wird abgewiesen.

Der Rechnungsausweis des East Chicago, D. C. über die ihm auf Anordnung des Board ausgezahlte Summe von $495.76, wird unterbreitet und zu den Akten gelegt.

In Erledigung der Schreiben verschiedener Lokal Unionen und Distrikt Councils über das Treiben P. H. Scullin's von L. U. 338 Seattle, Wash., Beschwerde führend, wird der G. S. beauftragt gegen das Mitglied in seiner L. U. Anklage zu erheben.

Der G. S. erstattet Bericht über für den McGuire Fond eingegangenen Gelder und wird instruirt, der Gesammtbetrag der Wittwe McGuire's zuzusenden.

19. Juli.

Der L. U. 183 Peoria, Jll., wird die Summe von $500 zur Bestreitung der Unkosten zur Vertheidigung ihrer, in eine Verschwörungsanklage verwickelten Beamten bewilligt.

Appellation G. H. Norie's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. dahingehend, daß Anklagen gegen Mitglieder, die sich nicht auf Verletzung von Gewerksregeln beziehen, in der L. U. verhandelt werden müssen; welcher der Angeklagte angehört, wird abgewiesen und die Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

In der Angelegenheit der Mitglieder der Lokal Unionen 724 und 774 New York City, welche früher den New York City Carpenters angehörten und welche behaupten, daß sie mit der B. B. einen Vertrag eingingen wonach ihre Mitglieder, 20 an der Zahl, welche bei dem Uebertritte das fünfzigste Lebensjahr überschritten hatten, zu vollem Benefit berechtigt sein sollen, findet der Board nach Durchsicht vorliegenden Beweismaterials, daß diese Behauptung ihre Richtigkeit hat. Es wird daher beschlossen, daß alle früheren Verfügungen der General Beamten, in dieser Angelegenheit, die nicht auf Grund und unter Berücksichtigung dieses Vertrages getroffen wurden, zu widerrufen sind und wird der G. S. instruirt alle Forderungen obiger Mitglieder auf Grund dieses Vertrages zu berücksichtigen wenn diese Forderungen anderweitig im Einklange mit den Gesetzen der B. B. stehen.

Der Hudson County D. C. macht Applikation für die Summe von $400, zur Deckung der durch Bekämpfung eines Einhaltsbefehls entstandene Unkosten. Die Summe von $200 wird für diesen Zweck bewilligt.

Eine von L. U. 293 Clinton, Jll., angenommene auf die F. W. W. bezügliche Resolution wird verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt.

20. Juli.

Verschiedene Gutachten über ein zweckmäßiges Lehrlingsgesetz, welche der G. S. auf Anordnung des Board eingeholt hatte, werden unterbreitet, diskutirt und beschlossen, die ganze Angelegenheit an die nächste Konvention zu verweisen.

Bericht des General Organisators Kelley und Rechnungs-Ausweis des Strike-Komites in Pittsburg, Pa., liegt vor, wird diskutirt und den Akten einverleibt.

Organisator Kelley berichtet ebenfalls über die Schultz'sche Schadenersatzklage gegen die Gewerkvereine in Racine, Wis. Da diese Angelegenheit gemäß früheren Beschlusses des Board an den G. P. verwiesen ist, sind weitere Verfügungen nicht nöthig.

Appellation E. E. Phillips gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 36 Oakland, Cal., in welchem derselbe die Summe von $30 für Revision der Bücher des Schatzmeister's fordert. Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Appellation A. G. Hurd's und John McIntire's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., welche die Belegung der Appellanten seitens des New Rochelle, N. Y., D. C. mit einer Geldstrafe wegen Verletzung der Sekt. 30 der Distrikts-Konstitution, gutheißt. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird umgestoßen, da den Appellanten keine Abschrift der Anklage, wie in Sekt. 171 der General Konstitution vorgeschrieben, eingehändigt wurde, und der D. C. wird angewiesen, die Strafsumme zurück zu erstatten.

Appellation G. A. Jenning's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. die Belegung des Appellanten mit einer Strafe im Betrage von $1 wegen Nichtbesuches einer gewöhnlichen Versammlung gutheißend. Da Beweise erbracht werden, daß die betreffende Lokal Union ihre Mitglieder schriftlich zum Besuche der Versammlung, unter $1 Strafe bei Abwesenheit, aufgefordert hat, wird die Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation J. J. Weisend von L. U. 328 Liverpool, O., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 328, welche ersteren wegen Arbeitens am Labor Day, mit einer Geldstrafe belegte. Die Entscheidung wird umgestoßen weil dem Appellanten kein Verhör gewährt wurde und die Bestrafung wegen Verletzung von Gewerksregeln dem D. C. zusteht.

Appellation A. R. Selander's von L. U. 247 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., welche eine, dem Appellanten vom D. C. auferlegte Geldstrafe billigt. Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Gesuch der L. U. 97 New Britain, Conn., um Erlaubniß für den Vertrieb von Lotterie-Loosen unter anderen Lokal Unionen wird abgewiesen.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Weitere erfolgreiche Gewerksbewegungen.

Cold Spring, N. Y. Die achtstündige Arbeitszeit vom 5ten Juli an.

Stellarton, N. S., Can. Die neunstündige Arbeitszeit vom 1ten Juli an, nach eintägigem Ausstande.

Toronto, Can. Erhöhung des Lohnes auf 33 Cents per Stunde, in Kraft seit dem 9ten August, nach einwöchentlichem Ausstande.

San Bernardino, Cal. Ein Tagelohn von $3.50 seit dem 1ten Juli, ohne Unterbrechung der Arbeit.

Departement Français

Rest t-il encore quelques droits aux travailleurs organises de ce pays?

(Traduit de l'allemand du "Carpenter" du mois d'août, par Alphonse H. Henryot.)

Malgré l'agitation très étendue que developpe depuis quelque temps la Fédération Americaine du travail à l'éffet de combattre "la legislation par injonction," et malgré les protestations les plus véhémentes de la part des travailleurs organisés, contre les décisions que rendent régulièrement nos juges en faveur du capital chaque fois qu'une difficulté s'élève entre capital et travail, malgré tout cela il ne se passe pas de semaine qu'une décision, "injunction" n'est rendue contre une chambre syndicale quelconque, en lui enlevant ses droits civiques et la condamnant à l'impuissance la plus absolue.

Bon nombre de ces malencontreuse décisions ont été discutée dans ce journal, tel que ces jugements injustes rendu contre nos camarades de Butler County, Pa., et de St. Louis, Mo.

Ce qui nous force de revenir à ce sujet c'est une décision rendue, fin juin dernier, par le chancelier Garrison, de la court de Hudson County, en faveur d'unpatron de Bayonne, et rendue contre notre Local 118 et le Conseil du district à Jersey City, qui avait défendu à ses membres de travailler du material fabriqué par ouvriers non-organisés.

Cette décisions judicaire leurs défend à peu près tout ce que la loi de l'Etat de New Jersey leur permet de droit, et qui forme le but et la raison d'être de toute chambre syndicale. On nous défend d'influencer les non-organisés ou de punir ceux, qui désobéissent aux réglements de l'organisation. Ceux qui réfusent de quitter l'atelier fermé par l'Union, ne devront pas être condamnés aux amendes fixés par l'Union.

Si l'Union n'est plus en état d'imposer de rigueur ses décisions, quels droits lui resresteront alors?

Nous avons toujours admis le droit du patronat à l'organisation, nous lui accordons le droit de défendre ses intérést aux mêmes titre que nous défendons les notres. Mais ces intérêst se trouvent diamétralement opposés. Ce qui est l'interêt du capital, est forcément au détriment du travail, vue que l'interêt du capital se base exclusivement sur l'exploitation à outrance des travailleurs. Cett exploitation devient inévitable parceque le capital est, et reste en possession des moyens de production.

Au travailleur il ne reste que sa force de travail et son intérêt demande à ce qu'il vende cette capacité de travail le plus chere que possible, et aux conditions les plus avantageuse. Le patronat par contre, tâcherat forcément de reduire autant qu'il pourra, le salaire de l'ouvrier et d'augmenter dans la mesure du possible le montant des heures de travail de ses hommes. Plus il fera produire à bon marché, plus il pourra augmenter ses bénéfices.

Il s'ensuit par la, que le patronat cherchera toujours à rendre illusoire toute tentative de la classe ouvrière à ameliorer la situation economique de ces derniers.

Malheureusement, Messieurs les patrons entendent bien mieux à soigner leurs intérésts, que leurs ouvriers.

Aussitôt qui'ils ont reconnu la necessité de l'organisation, ils n'ont pas tardé de l'acomplir à travers les Etats-Unis, immittant en cela l'exemple, que leur fut donné par la classe ouvrière auparavant.

Il est un fait avéré, que le but de cette organisation patronale répose uniquement dans la plus grande et facile exploitation des travailleurs. Que cette exploitation n'est autre chose qu'un vole, n'empêchera pas ce vole d'être parfaitement légalisé par les lois du pays; par conséquent les tendences et le but de l'organisation du

patronat se trouvent être en pleine accord avec les lois existantes.

Les ouvriers organisés veulent protéger leurs intérêsts en imposant l'atelier organisé appelé "clos." C'est pour eux le seul moyen de contrôler leurs membres en ce qui concerne le montant du salaire et le nombre d'heurs de travail. Les patrons par contre s'y opposent et cherchent à maintenir "l'atelier ouvert," dans lequel il leur sera plus facile à dicter leurs propres conditions.

La tactique de l'Union ouvri&re consiste principalement à profiter des "bonnes saisons" pour augmenter leur salaire et ameliorer les conditions du travail, tandis que capital tentera à ruiner les chambres syndicales s'il peut, ou tout au moins à rendre inéfficace les tentatifes d'améliorations de la part de leurs ouvriers aussitôt qu'un moment de chomage lui fournira l'occasion.

Ceci une fois admis, il serait sot de notre part, si nous voulions disputer au patronat son droit de profiter de tout avantage que lui accorde la loi ou les usages et contûmes de notre système économique et productife d'aujourd'hui. Nous vivons dans un état et sous un système de classe. La classe qui possède les moyens de production est non seulement la maitresse économique mais encore, elle domine au pouvoir politique, faisant les lois à son avantage, à l'exclusion des masses pauvres, qui ne savent pas se servir, ni de leur pouvoir ni de leur droit, et consentent tranquillement, que la classe capitaliste usurpe les pouvoirs politiques et économiques à leur avantage, excluant ainsi la classe ouvriére de toute participation au gouvernement du pays.

Mais si nous voyons comment les juges et les administrations des villes, ceux des Etats, et le gouvernement fédéral, s'empressent de fouler aux pieds ces mêmes lois qu'ils sont, soidisant, tenus d'imposer également à tout citoyen, les lois étant faites pour tous, si nous les voyons s'abaisser aux genoux de la classe capitaliste et se gérer comme humbles serviteurs de ces derniers, voir même user de force pour protéger les intérêsts capitalistes et au besoin de sortir de la légalité par la force des armes, comme ils viennent de le faire dans l'Etat de Colorado, où ils ont contre tout droit et justice emprisonnés les officiers des ouvriers mineurs, alors ils commence à abuser la patience des travaileurs et il est temps que les ouvriers s'léve en masse et proteste contre cet abus de pouvoir, contre ces lèse-justice, sous peine d'être traité comme hors la loi.

Dans une article précédant nous avons cité la décisions récente de la Fédération Americaine du travail, concernant la nécessité d'envoyer des membres des chambres syndicales dans les divèrs corps legislatifes. Cette question étant de la plus grande importance, nous y reviendrons dans un prochain numéro.

Ce que les hommes d'union devraient toujours faire c'est d'acheter seulement que des marchandises faites par le travail d'union; toujours prendre la part de l'étiquette (label); de parler dans les réunions des unions, il est mieux de parler là qu'aux coins des rues; de donner aux officiers de l'union tout le support auquel ils ont droit, et ils ont droit à tout le support possible, pourvu qu'ils aggissent honnêtement et consciencieusement; ils devraient prendre la part de l'union en tout temps. Soyez un homme d'union toujours et en tous les circonstances.

Les ouvriers doivent démontrer non seulement la justice de leur cause, mais aussi le pouvoir de demander justice, et non seulement leur pouvoir mais aussi leur détermination irrévocable de mettre la justice en force. L'organisation est le pouvoir. Des efforts collectifs accomplissent biens des choses.

La production d'auhourd'hui, la production capitaliste, n'aurait pu s'introduire si elle n'avait débutée par exproprier sans indemnité les artisans et les petits industriels et elle ne peut se developer qu'en expropriant sans indemnité les capitalistes industriels. —Paul Lafargue.

Le mouvement en faveur de l'étiquette de l'union (union label) est le meilleur systèm de corporation qui ait jamais été inventé. Ne perdez jamais ce fait de vue.

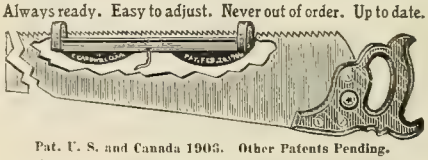
L'ouvrier qui ne se fait pas respecté par le patron est méprisé par lui et traité avec dedain.

Claims Paid in August, 1906

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
4391	Samuel J. Cavanagh (bal.)	774	$150.00
1602	Thos. H. Vellenoweth (bal.)	774	150.00
3845	Earl C. Crossman (bal.)	724	150.00
5328	Henry Hoffman	1	200.00
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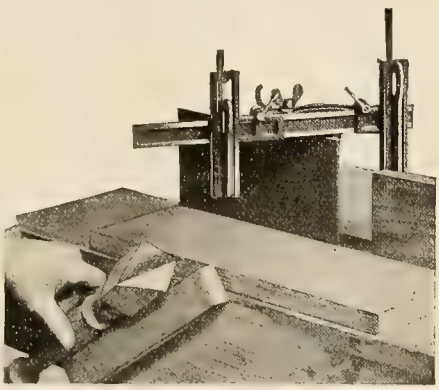
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The many thousands that have been enabled to change to congenial or more remunerative occupations or that have been otherwise benefited by this wonderful system of education naturally feel a deep sense of gratitude to the man whose genius created and developed the International Correspondence Schools and who is still the active head of the work. As a fitting tribute, a great celebration has been planned for the 16th of October, 1906, the day on which fifteen years ago the first student was enrolled. Hundreds of I. C. S. students and many persons of national prominence in educational work will be in Scranton on that day.

The first student enrolled—then a common laborer, now a mine superintendent—is expected to be present, as are also representative students in architecture, civil, electrical, mechanical and steam engineering, drafting, chemistry, commerce, etc. Few of these have ever seen their teachers or the magnificent buildings and system of the schools at Scranton. The event will not only be a notable one as a testimonial to the founder, but will also be of great interest to visiting students.

The day will be taken up with appropriate exercises and an interesting exhibit of the schools at work preparing and printing home-study text-books and correcting the recitations of students sent in from every part of the civilized world. A banquet to the guests will be given by the schools in the evening.

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Two men can do more and better work with it than four "dubbing" the old way.

This letter gives an actual experience of a well-known Cadillac contractor who prepared maple flooring with an "Electric" Floor Scraper for about $5 a thousand.

Cadillac, April 6, 1906.

I, as a member of Local Union No. 535, would like to recommend to my brother carpenters the "Electric" Floor Scraper. I successfully prepared 9,500 feet hard maple floor at the Cadillac Auditorium Rink at an expense of $48.00.—Perry T. Sharp, Contractor & Carpenter.

The owners of the rink gave us the following testimonial:

Cobb & Mitchell, Cadillac, Mich. Cadillac, April 24, 1906.

Gentlemen: The maple floor in our Auditorium Rink gives us and our patrons complete satisfaction. The perfect surface of the floor is frequently and favorably commented upon not only by our citizens, but by our numerous visitors from other places. From the floor up we have one of the finest roller skating rinks in the state. Truly yours,

The Cadillac Amusement Co., per D. M. Devendorf.

Write to us for our folder about it.

Cobb & Mitchell, Inc., Cadillac, Mich.

.....Cut off here.....

Please send me information regarding your "Electric" Floor Scraper and send me without charge a Corundum Pocket Whetstone.

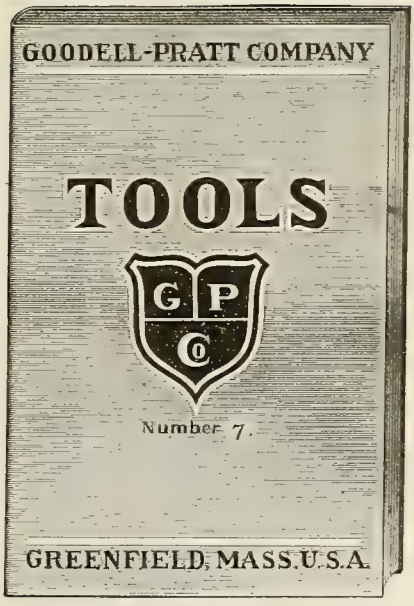
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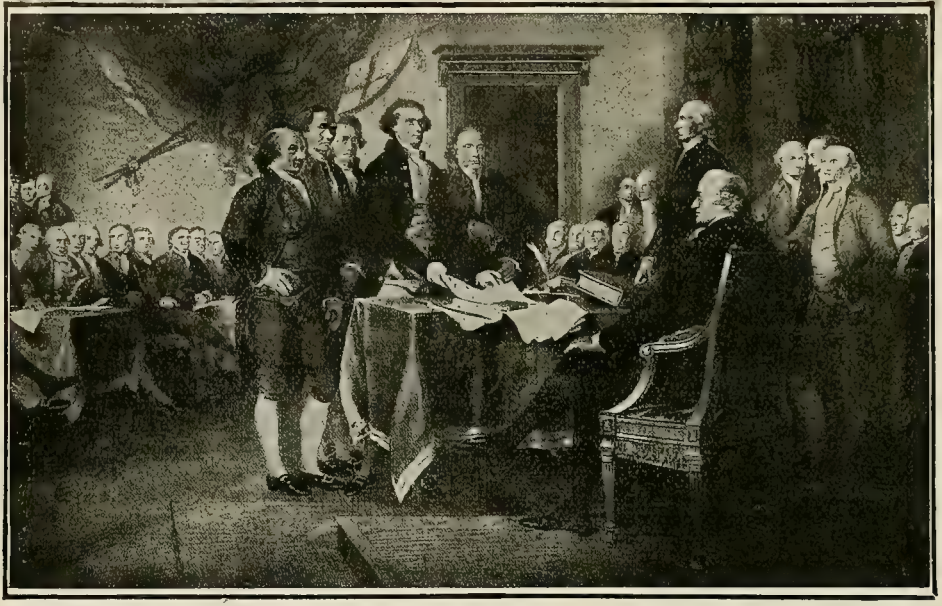
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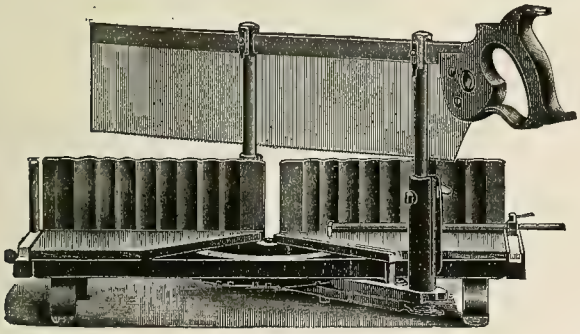




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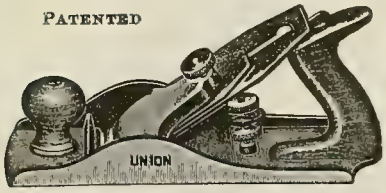
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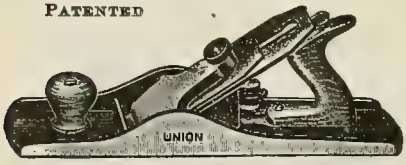
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The cutter is raised or lowered by a lever. The frog is solid and part of the plane body. It cannot give. The adjustment lever may be locked in place by two brass nuts, making the most rigid plane made.

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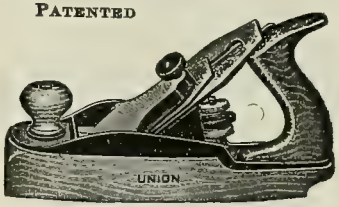
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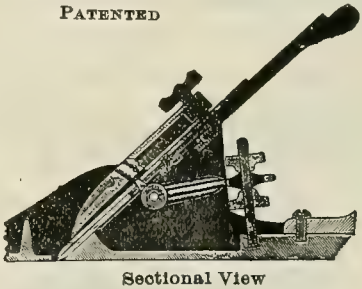
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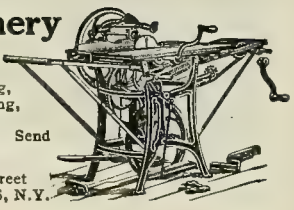


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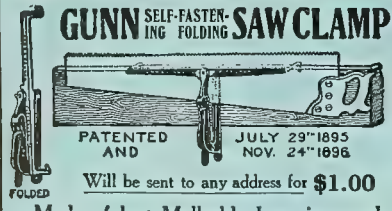
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(Signed) JOSEPH STRONG.

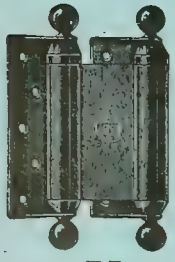
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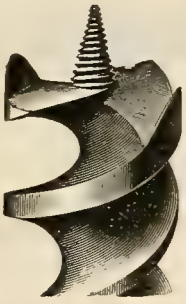
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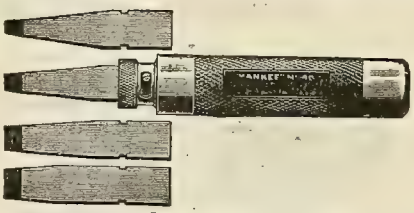
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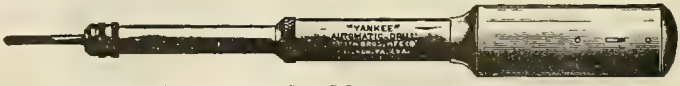


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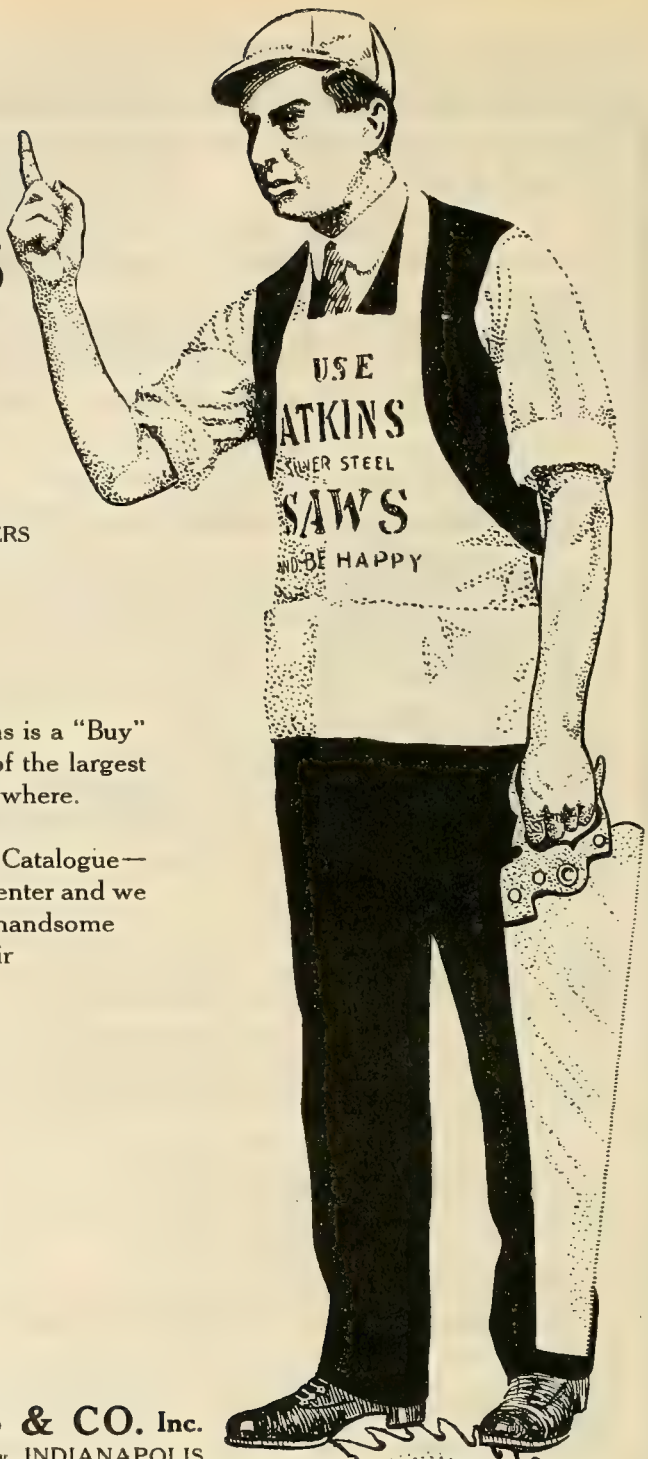
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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXVI—No. 10
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1906

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Ten Cents a Copy

Kind Words

THE GOOD THEY DO IS UNLIMITED

I

DROP a pebble in the water, just a splash and it is gone,
But there's half a hundred ripples circling on and on and on,
Spreading, spreading from the center, flowing on out to the sea,
And there ain't no way of telling where the end is going to be.
Drop a pebble in the water, in a minute you forget,
But there's little waves a-flowing, and there's ripples circling yet,
And those little waves a-flowing to a great big wave have grown,
And you've disturbed a mighty river just by dropping in a stone.

II

Drop an unkind word or careless, in a minute it is gone,
But there's half a hundred ripples circling on and on and on.
They keep spreading, spreading, spreading from the center as they go,
And there ain't no way to stop them once you've started them to flow.
Drop an unkind word or careless, in a minute you forget,
But there's little waves a-flowing and there's ripples circling yet,
And perhaps in some sad heart a mighty wave of tears you've stirred,
And disturbed a life that's happy when you dropped that unkind word.

III

Drop a word of cheer and kindness, just a flash and it is gone,
But there's half a hundred ripples circling on and on and on,
Bearing hope and joy and comfort on each splashing, dashing wave,
Till you wouldn't believe the volume of the one kind word you gave.
Drop a word of cheer amd kindness, in a minute you forget,
But there's gladness still a-swelling and there's joy a-circling yet,
And you've rolled a wave of comfort whose sweet music can be heard
Over miles and miles of water just by dropping a kind word.

CHILD LABOR.

(By W. J. Shields.)

CHILD labor is the great issue of the day, and if unionism has rendered no other service to humanity it would have justified its existence by its efforts in behalf of the working women and children. There is no hope for these wards of the State except the possibility of succor from trade unions. While the sentiment of a large part of society is one of righteous indignation against the dwarfing intellectually and otherwise of the future American, that dividends may reach the satisfying proportions to the investing classes, still there is that growing tendency responsible to labor agitation that as the probe is applied uncovering the processes responsible to dividends and showing in the flashlight of investigation shriveled, bent and emaciated forms of unprotected, helpless children. Helpless in helping themselves and weary-eyed in looking for a deliverer. This is bringing to the front the thought of how shall we save the country from this curse, for it is the country that is the greatest loser after all and to show the indifference or to put it more forcible, the utter heartlessness of at least some of the investing class, and also how useless it is to look to them for any relief. Permit me to quote from Marie Van Vorst in "The Woman Who Toils:" "In the week before I left for the South I dined with a very charming woman and her husband. Before a table exquisite in its appointments, ladened with the best the market could afford and good taste display, sat the mistress, a graceful, intelligent young woman, full of philanthropic, charitable interests, and one whom I know to be devoted to the care and benefiting of little children in her city. During the meal I said to her casually:

"'Do you know that in your mills in South Carolina tonight, as we sit here, little children are working at the looms and frames—little children, some of them not more than six years old?'

"She said, in astonishment, 'I don't know it, and I can't believe it.'

"I told her I should soon see just how true the reports were, and when I returned to New York I would tell her the facts.

"She is not alone in her ignorance. Not one person, man or woman, to whom I told the facts of the cases I observed 'dreamed that children worked in any mills in the United States.' After my experience among the working class I am safe in saying that I consider their grievances to be the outcome of the ignorance and greed of the manufacturer, abetted, aided and made possible by the ignorance and poverty of the laborer. * * * On my return to the North I made a special effort to see my New England friend. * * * I drew for her, as well as I could, pictures of what I had seen. She leaned forward, took a brandied cherry from the dish in front of her, ate it delicately and dipped her fingers in the finger bowl; then she said:

"'Dear friend, I am going to surprise you very much.'

"I waited and felt it would be difficult to surprise me with a tale of a Southern mill.

"'Those little children love the mill. They like to work. It's a great deal better for them to be employed than for them to run the streets!'

"She smiled over her argument, and I waited.

"'Do you know,' she continued, 'that I believe they are really happy?'

"She had well presented her argument. She had said she would surprise me, and she did.

"'You will not feel it a breach of affection and hospitality if I print what you say?' I asked her. 'It's only fair that the capitalists' view should be given here and there first hand. You own one-half the mill in—Carolina?'

"'Yes.'

"'What do you think of a modern mill with only nine hours a day labor, holidays and all nights free; schools where education is enforced by the State; reading rooms open, as well as churches, amuse-

ment halls, music, recreation and pleasure, as well as education and religion?'

"'I think,' she said keenly, 'that united, concentrated action on the part of the mill owners might make such a thing feasible; for us to try it alone would mean ruin.'

"'Not ruin,' I amended; 'a reduction of income.'

"'Ruin,' she said, firing. 'We couldn't compete. To compete,' she said with the conviction of an intelligent, well-informed manufacturer, 'I must have my sixty-six hours a week!'"

Those who make children, God's chosen people, a stepping stone to wealth and luxury know no shame, protest as loud as you will. Child labor is the particular concern of the labor movement, as this great army of little toilers is recruited from our ranks, the working people. These children are the flowers of the poorer working peoples' families withering before their eyes. Misfortune, ignorance, Mammon's greed, whatever the case may be which nips these tender flowers off the family stem, it is our family, not those of the rich, that bleed in consequence. Hence the cry of anguish which has aroused the world, and which has found a response with that sturdy army of toilers banded together under the A. F. of L., who have buckled on their armors in defense of the defenseless. The progress made by them has changed the situation from the filling of the factory, the stores, and the mines, to the filling of the playstead, the schools and the homes, and child-life is enjoying to a large extent the advantage afforded by our institutions, a physical as well as an intellectual development.

We do not attempt to say who is to blame for this infringement of the sacred rights of child-life, but we do take the stand that the human stock cannot be permitted to depreciate through the greed of co-operation or unprincipled parents. We do say that the employment of children in factories or mills depresses wages, destroys homes, and detracts from the glory of the family as a whole. The 1900 census gives us the information that there are about 1,752,187 children between the ages of ten and fifteen employed in the United States. This number is probably somewhat lessened through the operation of the numerous laws passed by our legislative bodies at the request of the labor unions throughout the country in the time intervening between 1900 and the present. Permit me to give one commendable example of a trade union aiding the operation of a law passed in New Jersey. When the child-labor law was enforced it was found that in many cases so narrow were the environments of the parents that the children's wages were absolutely necessary to the support of the family. The Bottle Blowers' Union in this particular came to the front and volunteered to pay these children their former wages, on the conditions that they were sent to school, and further, that if they missed a day at school they would be docked a day's pay. There is no more important subject treated than that of the labor of children in manufacturing industries throughout our country.

Mr. George E. McNeill, at the hearing at the Massachusetts State House, stated some hard facts in support of the recommendations for the alleviation of existing conditions.

"It is a lamentable truth," he said, "that thousands of children in this State are unfit for manual labor, and will be unfit for the duties of citizenship if they are forced to labor during the years when they should be developing physically. In the earlier days the hours of children were longer, but their work was more diversified. The process of today in our mills is a monotonous doing of the same thing continually; there is no joy in monotonous labor."

Undoubtedly Massachusetts is near the front in legislation for the safeguarding of the children of the commonwealth against the severe exactions of industry, even if it does not lead in this matter. But the conditions now existing are far from ideal. It has been the boast of Massachusetts that its chief product was men. This boast is not realized today under the license which permits the exhaustion of the powers of the children who are to form our body of citizenship in a few years.

There is no danger that legislation on this subject will be too radical. Better cut off the earnings which the boys and girls contribute to the family support during the years when they should be at

school, when they should be accumulating the knowledge and the physical resources required to make them valuable citizens, than to yield to temporary necessities. It is of more importance to the State that the young generation should grow up strong in body and well equipped in mind than that our manufacturing industries should get their labor at the lowest figure. It is hard to conceive that men who profess and call themselves Christians are amassing wealth by methods which are decidedly un-Christian. They are gaining it by the underpaid labor of thousands of men and women, and even little children. It was the raising of the school age in our northern States that was responsible for the moving of many of the cotton mills to the South, where restrictive labor laws were unknown and where abundance of cheap child-labor could be secured. The blame is not only traceable to the greed of the employer, but to the system that permits discrimination, one section of the country against the other. The labor movement of our country is giving to the world a lesson in the progress they are making in their defense of child-life, and they will spread the necessity of this reform from man to man and from one end of the nation to the other, until national laws are placed on the statute books guaranteeing protection of child-life to the fullest development physically and intellectually, introducing thereby an equality that will do much to minimize the injustices of the age. In my judgment, so important is the necessity of the development of child-life that the future stability, utility and perpetuity of the labor movement rests. It is only on the basis of this kind of development that a system of a higher equality can be realized, and from a higher understanding will come the knowledge of how to do the things that should be done, and to do them at the proper time, and with the proper sense of justice to all concerned. Undoubtedly the solution of the child-life problem would do much in satisfying the unrestful dispositions of the times. The surrounding of young life with the fullest advantages of a physical and intellectual development which would change us from a nation of crippled, diseased and dwarfed humanity to a nation of giants is the responsibility of the wage earners and all believers in the development of the human family.

The nation's supremacy in this scientific age is determined by this question of child labor, for the nation is dependent on the kind of men and women produced. One of the noted French generals, who was studying the tactics of our army before Santiago, in reporting to his government his findings, paid a most glorious tribute to the rank and file of our army. He described the common soldier as a marvel within himself. Each and all, so the report ran, exhibited a knowledge sufficient to command the movement, and to these qualifications he attributed the superiority of the American forces. We are agreed with this definition of why we conquered our Spanish foe. Some of the investing masses, such as have been alluded to in this article, might dissent and claim the honor for the officers rather than the men behind the guns. Sufficient to say if reports are true the bungling arrangements of these officers were responsible for more deaths than were the Spanish bullets fired. The man behind the gun; the man behind industry; the man behind the sciences; the man behind the professions, are all better and more able and more capable in every particular if the younger life has been freed from drudgery, freed from the dangerous gases responsible to confinement; freed from the overtax of mental and physical strain; freed to live in God's clear sunlight and to enjoy the natural development possible to the maturing age. The labor membership also possess the parent love which forcibly protests every form of discrimination against the offspring. They believe that every child should be able to get the best education it is capable of receiving, and society suffers if these possibilities are restricted. We have tried, and with a fair degree of success, to save the children from the factory, shops and mills, and we are still persisting, and will continue to persist, until child-life is permitted to bloom forth in God's sunshine, so they may develop physically, mentally and morally expand to perfect types of men and women, a credit to our institutions and American mannerism of life.

WORSHIPERS OF THE SCARLET EMPIRE.

(By Robert Burton Bruce.)



HE worshipers of that empire which has been created for, and is supposed to be inhabited only by unionized toilers by aristocratic wealth, present some very strange, nay, some very extraordinary lines of reasonings. The worshipers are amusingly platitudinous in their love and affection, their friendship and fealty toward each other. They have an aim in view—one of their own selection—but if one travels over the course they take to reach its minute point he is irresistibly led to direct the finger of derision at the poor logic of their arguments, for he soon finds them shooting shafts of ridicule and firing cannon overloaded with sophistries so offending to truth and decent taste that reason itself laughs at the vanity displayed in the belief they hold that their charges are vitally destructive.

The maker of cheap buggies and notorious reputations may have been the first to find an imaginary domain for unionized labor, and to designate it by a crimson title—the flaring name of "The Scarlet Empire"—in a book of which he claims authorship. The real author of the book, Mr. W. J. Pearcy, is a modest, unassuming gentleman in his personal self, blessed with a mind clear, shrewd and brilliant enough to profitably turn his pen to the pay and play and pleasure of the worshipers, particularly the King whom they worship, though well he knows the reading world will part with but few of its dollars to be doubtfully entertained in the vagaries of the hallucinated "Captain of Industry."

Unlike that unpopular creature, he sails under no false colors as author of the book, being content to let that ignominy fall on his silly employer and his obtuse colleague and co-laborer. It is known that he never owned, though he may have sat on the broad veranda of some marble palace located on a seashore, yet it is more than probable his imagination saw him often seated on the stoop of the captain's projected mansion on a Golden Hill, somewhere contiguous to an inland city. My joy would be if he but owned a palace at Newport or on some other seashore, for I know he would rival in his dreamings the greatest of all dreamers, old John Bunyan. Such a place, however, is, to his conception, just the one from which to be "gazing out on the sea"—of his thoughts. He is, therefore, a good dreamer, but he admits he is not what his employer assumes to be—a novelist. Nor does he claim to be a writer of fiction—only what he is—a careful editor and a thoughtful essayist. But his satire is so personal and censorious that it descends, like the captain, to the lowest rank of purchasable burlesque. He certainly draws a remarkable picture of the King of the empire in describing the monarch as "a hale, portly man of business, owner of a magnificent home, with all its cooks and butlers, and a well-known financier." We end the quotation here, as the words that follow—"and a respected citizen"—are, if the portrayal is intended to depict a real—a live—character, limited in adverbial application.

As he puts it, "I confess I feel some misgivings lest I ask too much credulity of some men; but then the word of a gentleman is not lightly to be questioned," although I feel there can be no offense in seeking from "some men" a little elucidation respecting certain things that are said to have occurred in the "empire."

"Truth," Mr. Pearcy, the real author, reasserts, "is often stranger than fiction." Yet he throws the valuable article into the doubtful columns when he fails to produce the word from the mouth of a live—and the only witness to the action of the King—that of "diving" to a supposed death from a Bridge of Sighs spanning a certain river just to be rid, in that river, "of life's cold felicities," among which were to be counted, what Pearcy says the King "owned," a "magnificent home with all its cooks and butlers." Now "the skeptical will doubtless contend that a man who 'dives' (especially at a time when he might sit on his broad veranda

and muse while gazing on the sea—which he would hardly do, if sane, in winter time) into a river expecting that, once in, its chilly waters would quickly rid him of life's cold felicities,'' was certainly a soul so saddened and chilled by the ''cold'' felicities of life and his ''magnificent home, with all its cooks and butlers,'' that he must have strayed from the realm of reason and became hallucinated by the thought that he was the discarded occupant of its throne. The unskeptical, however, will insist upon more positive and coercive measures and put him where there may be hope of curing his insanity, in fact they refuse to take up the book's inconsistencies and vagaries and the race to outstrip fairness and truth, knowing that time is too precious to consider trifles.

The worshipers themselves will, however, be generous and contribute liberally to the publishers' profits and the reputed author's vanity by buying ''personal'' and extra copies of the book, but it is doubtful whether the shelves of selected libraries will have or hold a place for it unless it is shelved there ''with the author's compliments.''

The number of these worshipers is not great; the writers among their ranks are not as numerous as are the few who are prolific in the use of words just about as serviceable as Connecticut nutmegs in wooden boxes.

What is striking is that the reasonings of these writers extend over so great a domain as the scarlet empire, and in ways so many and devious that really there is no trail to trace for strength or improvement hoped for along their old beaten paths, and throughout all their writings one finds the same infliction of incongruitous inconsistencies and distortions that he meets with in reading ''The Scarlet Empire.'' So extraordinary are they that they ought to be passed upon by courts which take jurisdiction over injunctional cases. The eye seldom falls on any effusions or literature emanating from their diseased minds, but that some peculiar assertion of fact is found to rest upon an imaginary foundation erected by the fire gods themselves.

''To promote social intercourse and to secure an exchange of views upon subjects of interest'' certainly has an indefinite scope. It comes from preambles and constitutions of any number of employers' associations, citizens' alliances, manufacturers' club and leagues, and similar organizations. But it is a declaration that must have been formed ''in the dark of the moon,'' or its author and the associations that adopted it lost or feared that courage which would have told us this ''social intercourse'' and ''exchange of views'' were intended to prevail only among their chosen few. We know of at least one ''manufacturers' club'' the aims and objects of which is the promotion of this social intercourse, but the subjects of interest that are paramount with the club is ''the protection of the manufacturers'' of the city and State in which the club is situated, ''from, and in restricting, vicious and pernicious legislation of great harm to manufacturing interests, especially such as is aimed to increase the cost of manufacturing and making it less profitable,'' as also in ''using its power, temperately but effectively, in co-operating with organizations interested in the labor questions,'' which seems like one locomotive meeting another in front of it on the same track. Among the matters which this club encouraged and worked for was a bill permitting the garnishment of wages exceeding $25.00 per month, and still they claim their efforts were ''toward dignifying labor and bringing about practical, happier environments, better morals, more equitable conditions and closer personal feelings between employers and employes'' by ''resisting the enactment of laws having a tendency to work injury to the workman and his employer.''

''Gentlemen,'' said a Colorado justice to a jury in his court, ''no matter what your verdict may be, the plaintiff comes into this court and tells us what the law is, and the plaintiff is right; the defendant will pay the claim and cost of suit,'' and it would seem that manufacturers' clubs and the Colorado justice had never heard of Blackstone's great principle, that ''courts construe laws, legislatures make them, and all must apply to all people who have right to equity and justice or are amenable to them; laws inequitable are laws unjust, nil and cannot be taken cog-

nizance of by any duly and lawfully constituted court."

Evidently these clubs and associations and alliances assume to be both court and jury, since they presume to pass upon the equity of legislation, and notwithstanding they declare they are not opposed to organized labor, as such; they tell us that it is among their objects and purposes to use their influence against and to strenuously endeavor to "prevent the enactment of laws and measures which organized labor urge, but which we (they) believe would have a tendency to work harm and injury to the workman and his employer," thus denying to others what they themselves assume.

Here rises the questions of the right of men to associate in organized body for each other's good, and if merchants, manufacturers and employers have and are permitted to exercise such rights as these, to judge without being judged and to act without censure, comment or interference, why is it not fair and equitable for organized labor to claim and exercise just such privileges, and to form, urge and obtain, "without the interference of others," the enactment of such legislation as will aid them in their respective trades, callings and professions? As Senator Beveridge recently said, "Whoever fights under the flag, will win; whoever appeals to the people on small issues, will wage a harder and more doubtful battle. And Theodore Roosevelt, while Governor of New York, said: "If the wage workers act with wisdom and forethought, if they show farsighted prudence in their combinations, industrial and political, their ultimate welfare is assured," and as President he asserts the last Congress has shown that no other "has ever more clearly manifested its practical appreciation of the fact that the welfare of the wage workers makes the real basis of the welfare of the Nation as a whole." The fight of labor is on, Senator. Congress has been looked to, Mr. President, and the record must be unfolded, not in words, but in actualities. Broad, indeed, is the Senator when he makes his application, not merely to the people as citizens of the republic; not merely to capital as a combining force, nor to organized labor, a propellant of that force, but so general that it will "right the wrongs and correct the errors of American business." Broader still will be not only the Senator, but the President and Congress, if the effort be so united that it can well be said "it is not so much a mere partisan struggle for mere party success as the ongoing movement for the moral regeneration of American business."

Throwing aside party affiliations or inclinations, frowning down all socialism and anarchy, and looking over the political horizon and the position of these manufacturers' associations, merchants' clubs and citizens' alliances it is pertinent to insist, even at the ballot box, that it is organized labor's inalienable and constitutional right to obtain the passage of such laws as will be fair and equitable to workmen and to fairly and peacefully resist the laws and methods that do not equalize the standards of right and wrong, of earnings and expenditures and of profits and losses. When this is done, then, indeed, Senator, "the court house will not be the enemy of the counting house," or the shop the factor of rational capital or reasonable labor, but an American factor which will "take care of itself—and the Nation," a light that will shine with "that true freedom that men call equality before the law," and the aim and object before them will be "onward and upward, pressing forward in the strength and joy of righteous living, passing by the gods of gold, and leaving behind them the false worship of the broken idols of the market place—a market cleared, set in order and regenerated."

Never think yourself too wise to listen to advice or suggestions. Don't get puffed up and think that your ways and ideas are the only ones that can bring success in the labor movement. And above all things don't imitate the school boy and say you won't play because your opinions are not given preference over all others. Such conduct might leave the impression that you are not sincere, or that you care more about yourself, the recognition of your opinions and the adoption of your ideas, than you do about the success of your organization or the labor movement.—Potters Herald.

NEVER GIVE UP.

(By Frank Duffy.)



KEEN, energetic, reliable, steady and stanch worker in labor's cause has written us recently that he has become "discouraged" in the movement and feels like "giving up." The question naturally arises, what is it that discouraged him? What dampened his ardor, stayed his energies and depressed his zeal? It cannot be the power of the enemy or the magnitude of his task. On inquiry we find it is the "carelessness and indifference," the "jealousy and apathy," the "knocking and fault-finding" that exists in the ranks of labor itself, and so after standing the "gaff" as long as he could he is compelled to acknowledge that he is weary and sick at heart of the work and is ready to resign his "thankless job" and take a "back seat."

There are few in any walk of life who are fortunate enough to escape such moments of "depression." It is easy to be contented with one's self and the world as we find it, if our only object in life is to secure a good position, appear well dressed, gain the applause of the crowd and be a "good fellow," out for a "good time;" but set yourself to do any really great and noble work and you will inevitably meet with opposition, derision, fault-finding and defeat. This in itself is enough to discourage anyone, even those of bulldog dispositions. Every time your friend betrays you, every time your fellowman goes back on you; every time you are left to "paddle your own canoe;" every time support, assistance, encouragement and advice is denied you, you will be tempted to become discouraged and disheartened in the work and to commit the sin of turning your back on the "thorny path," the path that you know is the right one, to shut your eyes to everything around you and in your cowardice "give up." In the labor movement there is no giving up, no standing still, no going backward; we must go forward, onward and upward; we must fight for justice and right and better things. If we know our friend, and we think we do, whose letter caused us to write this article, he is not made of the stuff that easily "gives up," that succumbs at the first trial or goes down at the first defeat. Feeling as he does is the best proof that he is "fitted" to do the work before him, which, as he knows, must be done by some one. He must remember that for almost every "blessing" the world now enjoys we have to thank men who felt as he feels, scores and scores of times before success crowned their efforts; he must remember that hundreds of men spent their "all" in the struggle and went down to unremembered, unmarked and unknown graves, thinking that their whole life was a failure and cheered only by the thought that they did their "best" and that no man can do more. So our friend will find consolation and satisfaction in knowing that this discouragement is a sure sign that he, too, has a chance of making himself worthy of a place among the brave, among those who were "just and fair" in all things at all times, whose steadfastness in the stand they took could not be shaken by frowns or threats or sneers. Be brave of heart, your work in the labor movement is a noble work. Set yourself to accomplish the task before you and you will succeed. Remember, you are not only bettering your own conditions, but you are paving the way for the future generation to have and enjoy better things. Why, then, should you be downcast and discouraged?

All honor to him, who unswerving and steady,
By the sweat of his brow would a competence win;
And who ever to meet life's reverses is ready,
Being upheld in them all by the stout heart within.
By no specter of guilt are his footsteps attended,
Ambition awakens no pangs in his breast;
And when the fatigues of the day's work are ended,
He calmly and peacefully sinks to his rest.

KEEP OUT OF POLITICS (DID YOU SAY?)

(From the pen of the late Sam L. Leffingwell.)

DAYS of high political excitement are again coming on apace—days of blazing, flaming, burning, seething politics, days in which the men of the nation will take sides in a struggle with threatening violence, rage, vehemence—almost approaching in its fury sanguinary results. And what will be the cause of this upstarting of heated blood through the gates and alleys of its normal channel of natural flow?

Will it be in honest contention for the establishment of principles for the uplifting of a race, for the betterment of conditions of the general masses, for the stability of a nation of free and enlightened people; or will it be only for the spoils to be won, for the power to be obtained by the winning side, for the larger accumulation of wealth by the greedy and voracious few, and the willing subjugation of the many to further helpless, oppressive and humiliating contentions for a fair proportion of the world's belongings? Year after year these excitements ebb and flow and a whole nation is fired to the boiling point of heat. Demagogues and charlatans, mountebanks, and political fakirs, bribe-takers and place-hunters lighten up the horizon with torches of pseudo patriotic flame, and the general mass, attracted only by the pyrotechnic display, finds in the end the same gloom and darkness, and only the charred stick of the rocket which proved an ignis fatuus over the marsh of buried hopes and aspirations.

Has the working man no concern in the results of these uprisings of flame and fume? As a trade unionist he is told to "keep out of politics." For a trade union as such this is most wholesome advice. The trade union has a mission to fulfill. Its motives are pure, holy and unassailable. It is fully worthy of its intentions, and with the progress now happily in view, it is on the broad road to the accomplishment of its honest desires. All it needs is a faithful adherence to the principles which prompt its creation and the methods which govern its action, and its destiny is assured. But for the working man of any class, the admonition to "keep out of politics" is as "wasted sweetness on the desert air." "Keep out of politics," did you say? Not when bread and butter are at stake. If there is anything more politic than another it is something to eat. Drop all the "ifs" and "ands" of partisan excitement and inducement and "strike" for the flour barrel of your subsistence. Do not stand around and point the finger of censure at the fellow that's got more of this world's goods than you have. If a majority of us are penniless because the laws are so framed that those who have the most are getting more, and we that have nothing and are getting nothing are being deprived of gaining strength in our struggle for firmer foothold, we should not blame those who are filling their haversacks, but blame ourselves alone who have the power of relief, but are too cowardly to assert our manhood. The circumstances, it is true, are at present against us, but a little reflection on economy in a political point of view, a little less faith and dependence in partisan pyrotechnics and horn-blowing, a little more sense in selecting those who are to frame laws for our own economic advancement and amelioration would bring about a new order of things, would accomplish a more equitable distribution of the products of our toil, give us a larger and fairer division of the capital we almost wholly create and place us more securely on a level with those who have been for many long ages of the world's history robbing us with our own sweet, submissive sanction and will. "Keep out of politics," did you say? No; wade right in and yourselves dictate what laws shall bring us relief. To begin with, there must be no lack of harmony among the working masses in the work of accomplishing the ends to be obtained, for a general amelioration of contentions there can be no effect without

perfect concert. There can be no concert without confidence, there can be no confidence without being bound together by common opinions, common affections and common interests. The movement of reform, slowly moving forward, has much resemblance to revolution, there is strong evidence of evolution, an evolution of thought, an unfolding and unrolling, a process of growth and development in the minds of the common people which is not the result of chance, nor of popular caprice; and if it should threaten rebellion it is not from a passion for attack, but from impatience of suffering. It is not to be supposed that the people, as a people, are never wrong. That they have been so is of frequent occurrence, but in all disputes between the people and those who are delegated with the administration of power, the presumption is at least upon a fear in favor of the people. When popular discontents are prevalent something has been amiss either in the construction of the laws, or in the administration of them. The general masses have no interest in disorder. When they go wrong it is their error and not their crime. There is nothing cruel or criminal in party alliance or affiliation. Party differences and contentions are really the grounds of stability for better government. There must be friction in all the actions of life, natural or artificial, in the conduct of government as well as in the regulation of more domestic affairs. But undisputed, undeniable fealty to party or partisan measures is bondage inexcusable to the promptings of reason and sanity. Party combination is convenient for working purposes, but one about which even those most interested care to say as little as possible. There appears to be something elevating to the intellectual integrity and self-respect of the individual in the systematic surrender of his personal action, interest and power, to a political connection in which his own judgment may never once be allowed to count for anything. And, then, many people closely allied to party confederacies frequently acquire a narrow, bigoted and proscriptive spirit. It is of no especial credit to a man that he has always acted right, from his own standpoint, but has taken especial care to act in such a manner that his endeavors could not positively be productive of any consequential good. For the working man, it is only by the exercise of his political power that he can ever hope for absolute redemption from evils which oppress him. This can never be done by politics in what may be termed a partisan sense. The average working man has some knowledge of what he may expect in that line. Republican or Democrat, Populist or Prohibitionist—it is all the same when it comes to action in his behalf. Partisan promises go for naught. Majorities roll up on either side; the whoops and hurrahs signify satisfaction at the victories achieved; men are inducted into place and power; peculation, robbery and corruption characterize to the general tone of legislation and administration of affairs, and the general mass of working men, like the gilly in the hunt for snipe, are left to hold the bag. How much, oh, how much longer are the laboring men to continue as "the hewers of wood and the drawers of water?" Who is at fault? Not the successful ones, certainly. Not the ones who have conceived and carried to accomplishment the schemes which have given them elevation to power and profit. Not those who laughed to scorn the pitiful pleadings of the oppressed for relief. They do it over and over again—year in and year out—gloating meanwhile at the gullibility of the long-eared masses—if not asses—who have given them place and power. Suppose the working men of any community, any municipality, county, congressional district or State should combine, what might not their votes accomplish? Why not select a man for councilman regardless of partisan preference; why not a man for mayor; why not a legislator; why not a man for governor who will honestly represent the interests of labor, each in his chosen field of action? Don't stand around and complain that it cannot be done. Labor has the majority in any city, county or state. Labor has the power for its redemption in its own hands, and if it has at its very doors the means of relief and will not assert its prerogative, will not exercise the power it possesses for its own redemption, absolute and secure, it should hide its head and suffer under the pitiful lash of willing submission.

"Keep out of politics," did you say?

Never. Go into politics with vim and vigor. Organize non-partisan clubs in every community. Bring men from all trades or callings. Even bring into affiliation the unorganized working man. Have frequent meetings. Have frequent discussions upon questions of economic import. Educate the ignorant upon questions which are vital to the general amelioration of the masses. Bar all demagogues and partisan blatherskites. Keep your eye on the chronic place-hunters and seek the best man for your purpose, no matter what his former predilections or partisan affiliations may have been. Seek him out, not let him seek you. Give him a fair trial. If he fails you, discard him, throw him out and try again. If you find a man already named by any party that you can trust, endorse him and give him your vote entire. Show him what you can do. Organized labor has done, and is doing, much for the redemption of labor from oppressive conditions. It is another stretch of woods we are going through, but the blue sky is ahead of us if we persevere. Monopoly is still strongly entrenched. Let us keep our advancing columns well massed. Instead of keeping out of politics, get into the fray, and if we are firm in our purpose, true to our colors, we will route the enemy, horse, foot and dragoon.

SELF-CENTERED LIVES.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

IT is "righteousness" that exalts a nation—not "self-righteousness." This is also true of the individual. Self-righteousness is just as deplorable in a trades unionist as it is in a churchman. When the much-exploited Pharisee passed away, they did not bury with him the copyright on all the goodness and the loyalty that had ever been developed.

When poor discouraged Elijah wanted the Lord to take away his life, it was on the plea that he alone of all the Israelites had been loyal to the God of their fathers.

"I, even I only, am left; and they seek my life, to take it away," he said.

But Elijah was reminded that there were fully seven thousand in Israel who had not bowed the knee to Baal nor kissed him.

Elijah's declaration was probably due to a fit of the blues. That kind of thing is responsible for the spirit that sometimes grows among many really loyal trades unionists. Perhaps it is more pardonable than the spirit of self-righteousness, but it also is provoking to the loyal "seven thousand" who have been true to the demands of the hour. It all resolves itself into this fact—most of us are too self-centered. We come to believe that our little plan is the most important, and, therefore, we think that our little lives are counting for the most. Now it may be that we really have a pretty good thing. And it is quite likely that in most things we are absolutely honest. But frankly, there are others whose lives and whose plans are counting for just as much as ours, but they are operating in different ways and they are influencing different constituencies. Let us give them credit for what they are doing. They are working out in all sincerity their own lives, and that is well. It is all that we have a right to expect of them. And so, whether it be self-righteousness or a fit of the blues that has swung us out of harmony with the best movements of modern times, let us swing back. We are injuring no one but ourselves by holding aloof from our fellows.

The largest organization of skilled mechanics of the world are the metal workers of Germany. At the close of the year 1905 their membership amounted to 259,692, having gained nearly 100,000 members during the two years previous. They are organized on an industrial basis, comprising all branches of the metal industry. There exists in Germany also a "yellow" organization of metal workers, consisting of a few thousand members of the craft.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

(By Rev. Mary H. Graves.)

TO be admitted to the presence of royalty has always been esteemed a great privilege, especially in the East, or wherever despotic monarchs have jealously secluded themselves from the public gaze. To have been allowed to "stand before kings," while others knelt or lay prostrate, must have been considered high honor. And this, according to Solomon the Wise, reputed author of the Book of Proverbs, was to be the proud lot of the man "diligent in his business."

The abstract truth pictorially conveyed by the proverb I understand to be this: Labor is honorable; useful industry is a key to respectability.

Even now, in this twentieth century and under the influence of modern civilization, owing so much of comfort and of luxury to discoveries and inventions in science and art, too many people regard labor, especially toil, as degrading. That the opposite view is the true one, appears from several considerations.

The teaching of experience and of observation, to the effect that exercise of brain or of muscle, or both, is of necessity the common lot of man is not refuted by the presence in any community of a small minority of exempts, a few drones in the social hive, and is strongly corroborated by the ever-present voice of reason.

What disinterested spectator—an inhabitant of Mars, for instance—beholding our planet, with its stores of exhaustless wealth, its swarming hordes of intelligent, rational, toolmaking beings, could ever imagine that he who proudly styles himself "Creation's heir" was born to a life of glorious ease?

What but absolute incapacity; that is, either mental or physical infirmity, or outward, irresistible compulsion, can consistently be held to release any man or woman from the obvious duty of doing his or her part of this world's work? The whole earth—its mountains, its rivers, its forests, its mines, its seas, its deserts, to be explored and taken possession of; its subtile elements, its X-rays, its radius, its heat and electricity, or whatever hidden force may be the origin of the phenomena which we thus name, to be subdued and brought into active, useful service—this is the task set before the human race and needing the whole sum of its united energies.

Look at the records of the past—the long past, dating from the cave dwellers, ages upon ages ago, continuing with the evidences of the higher life in the "city states of Babylonia" five thousand years before the Christian era; behold the marvelous monuments of taste and skill and of wearisome muscular toil remaining in the world today, our heritage from our predecessors; are we not convinced that the legendary cause has proved a blessing?

Architecture has been sedulously cultivated, both as a branch of aesthetics and as a utilization art. As a result, the world's enrichment by such structures as St. Peter's Church at Rome, the elegant and graceful Duomo of Milan, with its hundred marble spires, a forest of columns and 3,000 statues; the Parthenon at Athens, the finest specimen of the Doric syle in existence; not to mention the vast engineering and building operations now going on in Boston.

Among the most noteworthy products of human research and industrial application, the most useful triumphs of art, are our modern facilities for communication and travel.

Railroads and bridges and tunnels, telegraph wires and cables, trolley cars and steamships, attest the extent of man's control over the forces of nature and help prove him to be a ruler of his own right.

The ingenuity and labor devoted to the production of textile fabrics and house furnishing goods contribute very materially to the comforts and elegancies of life.

So essential to the maintenance of a large population is the cultivation of the soil, it has been well said that he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor.

The farmer of today does much of his work by machinery and on scientific principles; he is a commissary agent, or purveyor-general, to whom the world looks for a large part of its rations.

The Hebrew scriptures contain many allusions to the operations of husbandry. "The large number of inhabitants that Palestine supported under the Jews," has been said to be "the wonder of modern travelers," who are struck with the ruins of ancient cities and the desolation of the country.

In ancient Rome "agriculture was long the only source of wealth open to the patrician (or higher classes), and it was deemed the most honorable of occupations. Its operations were directed by men of wealth and learning, its literature was copious and held in high estimation." And is not this to some extent true both in England and in our own country?

So much of the world's material wealth lies far below the earth's surface that mining has become one of the most important branches of industry, and one where management requires no small amount of capital, as well as of business talent and mechanical ingenuity. The various manufactures from precious metals and stones combine in great degree the useful with the ornamental. It is well that some trades and professions should minister almost solely to the sense of the beautiful, for it is evident that beauty in itself was a definite object in creation. To be an appreciative admirer of nature and a co-worker man has need to cultivate his taste.

The manufacture of jewelry, we are told, "has been in all times a test of the artistic powers of a nation; for, being intended only for personal adornment, the genius of the jeweler has been directed to the production of the largest amount of beauty in the most limited space."

In a world containing so much of raw crude material to be worked up into forms of use and beauty, and where the majority of people are compelled by the circumstances of their lot to work in order to live, to sow in order to reap, all labor that is really advantageous to the community must command respect. Only laziness and shirking can be accounted dishonorable and degrading. "No man is born into the world whose work is not born with him; there is always work and tools to work withal for those who will; and blessed are the horny hands of toil."

How absurd for any of us to assume that the "world owes us a living!" What a miserably selfish maxim that!

Though one be born to an inheritance of lands,
And piles of brick or stone or gold.

these are not to be relied upon as a sure means of support.

The bank may break, the factory burn,
Some breath may burst the bubble shares.

How helpless, then, the man or woman without a business, trade or profession. How wise and prudent in parents, both wealthy and titled—even crowned, as I have read—to train their children to habits of industry, to have them taught some handicraft.

Even in monarchical Europe there is a strong current of public opinion against the existence of a leisure class to be supported by the "sweat of other men's brows."

That labor is honorable should appear from the fact, so evident to sagacious parents and teachers and not less to the wise ruler, that idleness is the mother of mischief, the castle of indolence too often a nursery of vice.

The primary school mistress knows that the restless little ones under her charge need to be kept busy and interested, and to this end she provides herself with many devices for securing their attention and preventing disturbances. The master finds more work for the bright rogues who learn their allotted lessons in half the usual time, and then would fain devote themselves to mirth-provoking pranks. If he is wise he will make his pupils' tasks agreeable, and thus lure them to a love of study and the school room.

You have heard of the sea captain who, when the deck of his vessel had been scrubbed to the utmost nicety of cleanliness and every part of the craft was seemingly in perfect order and repair, set his men to "scouring the anchor."

His motto must have been, there's nothing like work to prevent mutiny on shipboard. It is when soldiers are in camp that they are most likely to become disorderly and contract vicious habits. Many

an army has been more nearly demoralized by wintering in luxurious camps than in fighting Roman legions.

It has been said of Peter the Great, the eccentric Czar of Russia, that though a man of sensual habits and subject to ungovernable passions, during a great part of his reign he was so closely occupied in projecting and carrying out his schemes for the improvement of the condition of his people that "his gross animal nature had little opportunity for displaying itself."

'Tis an old saying, like a copybook, or an old-fashioned "reward of merit" card: "Persevering industry is the parent of virtue." Better to re-read than to forget.

Again the dignity of labor becomes apparent when we consider that the conscious possession of even a single talent presupposes the obligation to use it. The penalty of neglect is loss. If physical or mental powers remain inactive they will be subject to waste decay.

By way of review of what has been said, it may be remarked that labor is honorable and valuable to the individual worker as the honest method of earning a living, as a security against the allurements of vice, as the divinely appointed means of self-culture, development, growth; secondly, as being the acceptable, reasonable service which every able-bodied, competent person owes to the world, to the community in which he lives; thirdly, as the obedience and homage required by Him who made us in His own image and set us to rule over this goodly heritage.

A PREACHER'S VIEW OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

(By Rev. David Morgan.)

WHY do we have labor unions? What necessity brought them into existence? While labor unions in some form or other have existed for centuries, yet the modern labor union is only about a hundred years old, and was brought about by the employer. If we go back a few years, before labor unions were formed, and look for a moment upon the conditions of the laboring man and compare them with the treatment he now receives, we will at once be convinced that labor unions are a great blessing to the workingman. He was in many respects worse than a slave, for slaves are as a rule well fed and housed and not overworked, as their lives are worth something to their masters. But not so with the workingmen. They were compelled to live in the companies' houses (which were, most of them, miserable hovels), for which they paid exorbitant rents. They fed at companies' stores, which kept often the poorest foods at the highest prices, clothed in like manner, cared for when sick by companies' doctors, and buried by the companies' undertaker—all at great expense of the workingman. Money was almost unknown, as a pay-day would be once in three months, and if much was due the man, plans were at once adopted by the employer to reduce his wages, or dismiss the man who desired to save. He was compelled to work from twelve to sixteen hours a day and received the lowest possible wages. Women and small children were compelled to labor in order to make a living, and they were found in mills, factories and mines by the thousands. If the workingman went out on a strike for any cause he was with his family turned out of the companies' house, the store closed, and with no money or credit, he must go back to work or starve. If he left the place he would find himself upon the blacklist and could not secure employment elsewhere.

The labor union has changed this worse than slave into a self-respected, independent workingman. It has compelled legislatures to forbid women and children working at many of these vocations, has regulated the hours and compelled better sanitary conditions. He gets his pay each week, or every two weeks, in the money

of the realm instead of the scrip of the companies. He lives where he likes and buys where he likes. His hours have been reduced to ten, often nine, and now in many trades to eight. His wages have been doubled and in every way his condition improved. Besides, strikes and lockouts have been reduced, and the majority of cases of dispute settled by arbitration.

It is no wonder the labor unions are very dear to the heart of the workingman. Of course it costs him considerable time and money to maintain this organization. It not only helps him in his strike against his employer, but brings him into a close fellowship with his brother workman, who helps him in sickness or death, and when out of employment helps him to secure another job. He knows well that unless he can induce his fellow-workmen to join with him and share in the burdens of the union, that there are plenty of workingmen who will enjoy these benefits that the union has brought without being willing to pay one cent toward sustaining the very institution that has brought this blessing, for remember, the employer pays the same wages to non-union men as to the union men and gives them the same improved conditions. I have served upon several arbitration commissions where disputes existed between the employer and employes, which cost the union considerable money in order to avoid a strike; but the non-union man is never known to contribute a cent, and yet he gets all the benefits secured. Do we realize that all secret societies and other helpful societies are closed shops? Yes, even the church itself. The union requires no more than does the Methodist church. We ask those who desire to become members and enjoy its benefits to subscribe to our doctrines, to obey our laws and rules, and to contribute to its support. But suppose the people demanded to enjoy all its privileges, but not perform its duties or support the same, how long would the church exist? The union man well knows that unless he can maintain his union he will soon see a reduction in wages and the old conditions soon return. Look at the condition today of the workingmen in the South, where unions in many trades and factories do not exist, and see the miserable condition under which both white and black exist and the impossibility of getting laws to protect women and children.

The closed shop is a guarantee to the public (who are the largest factor after all), who buy the goods manufactured, that if the "union label" is upon the goods the workingman has been well paid and the goods made under sanitary conditions. To say the demands of some labor unions are unjust cannot be denied. But let us not forget that it is human to err; that even the church makes mistakes, and let us also not forget that the typothetae is as much a union of employers as the typographical union is of workingmen, and their rules are as severe on each other as the men's are. It is always a sad sight to me to see any part of our United States army. I am sorry that we need them, but as long as other nations are armed I suppose we must have our army and navy, and so long as employers are organized and ever ready to take advantage of the employe, so long the men must be organized to meet them. It is absurd for the employers to dictate what kind of organization the men shall have, as for other nations to try to dictate what kind of army or navy we shall possess.

Let us all pray that the day may soon come when both employer and employe can meet as brothers, and when both will be willing to throw away their weapons of warfare and settle all disputes by the Christian principle of arbitration; but until that day comes the workingman must protect himself as best he can and with the best equipments he can find, which to him is a strong union and a closed shop. The workingmen have as much right to say with whom they will work as the employer has to say whom he will employ. History has proven that it is only by insisting that all the workingmen shall be union men is it possible for them to maintain their union. This, then, in a word, is a contest to determine whether the labor union shall exist or not.

Therefore, the workingman will ever contest for the closed shop, as the existence of his union depends upon it.

The rights of the toiler are of whatever construction the property class chooses to put upon them.

CURE OF WHITE PLAGUE.

IT was estimated by Dr. L. F. Flick, during the recent convention of the United States Association of Tuberculosis that the financial loss to the public by consumption is $50,000,000 annually. Dr. Flick is well known as a specialist in the pathology and treatment of tuberculosis, and has written much on the subject. Other physicians in attendance were severe in their denunciation of various patent medicines advertised as cures for consumption. It was said that some of the "cures" were comparatively harmless, being mostly a mixture of inert drugs that had no effect one way or the other, while others were made up of cocaine, opium, hasheesh and cheap whisky, the latter of which was declared to be an active poison in any case, but especially so in the case of a consumptive patient.

Advocates of the home-treatment method of cure say that this loss of life and waste of money are to a great extent needless; that by pursuing the latest methods of treatment it is possible to restore a consumptive patient to health while he still lives at home and continues at work.

Consumption is regarded as one of the many effects of mal-nutrition; and the means adopted to overcome it is scientific nutrition. In roughest outline, the problem was to build up the body faster than the ravages of the disease could break it down, and the perfection of the diet which will do this has been the object of experiments to which the last seven years and more have been devoted.

The Post-Graduate School, New York, offers treatment as follows:

The dispensary at the Post-Graduate is open early in the morning and late in the evening, and every member of the "class" reports there before and after his work.

Consumption is regarded not only as one result of mal-nutrition, but more particularly as the result of a deficient absorption of fat. The "class" take a dose of fat twice a day. It is for this purpose, and incidentally, in order that the physicians and nurses may keep track of their progress, that the patients are made to come to the dispensary in the morning and evening, where they drink a cupful of an emulsion of fat. Doses of fat are by no means all the diet which is relied on to offset the waste of disease and hard manual work. Fats supply only the heat or energy which the body demands. Proteids—to be found in all lean meats, and in cheese, eggs, milk and vegetables—furnish both energy and tissue material, and, as the tendency of the body is first to assimilate heat or energy for the performance of its functions, it will draw the necessary amount from the proteids if it has not a sufficient supply of fats, with the result that tissue-building is neglected for want of material.

The great majority of the class in pulmonary tuberculosis earn their living without too much strain. Of the last five cures reported by the committee of inspection, one was a tailor, earning $12 a week, one a clerk earning $20; one a barber, $18; one a salesman, $8.50; and the fifth an elevated railroad guard making about $14 a week. From two to nineteen months was the time required in each case, and the gain in weight was from nineteen and a half to thirty and a half pounds. More striking gains than these are not infrequent. In one case a salesman who began the treatment weighing 107 pounds, increased in twenty-one months to 163½ pounds—a gain of more than 50 per cent.

Under any treatment, relapses are expected, but instead of sinking lower and lower after each one, it has been demonstrated that with the system of dieting outlined the patient rises steadily in strength, and each relapse is less severe than the previous one.

When a member of the post-graduate class experiences one of these relapses, or, where possible, when he first begins the treatment, he is put to bed in the dispensary annex and kept at rest, usually for eight weeks, but never for a longer period. During this time, bread, butter, milk and the emulsion of fats are the only food administered, and on this diet the patient is expected to gain about two pounds a week. Frequently, however,

the gains are much greater. An elaborate system of records enables the physicians to ascertain with scientific accuracy the exact consequence of the treatment. At the end of the eighth week the important question of the diet for the intervals between the exacerbations must be settled, and, as has already been pointed out, meats and eggs are now excluded whenever possible. All stimulants such as tea, coffee and alcohol, are forbidden, and smoking is discouraged, although it is not always practicable to forbid it absolutely.

It is on this principle of supplying the body in great quantities proteids and proteid-sparers that the cures of pulmonary tuberculosis are based. For the rest, as much fresh air as circumstances permit is insisted on, and the usual precautions to prevent contagion are rigidly enforced.

CHILD LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

ONE of the worst evils that has grown up in the South since the civil war is child labor in the manufacturing institutions that have come into the country. As long as the South was almost wholly an agricultural community, there was no danger of this kind; but with the coming in of great manufacturing institutions, this danger has also come. For reasons, probably, of cheapness many thousands of these little people are employed in these plants at as early an age as ten years; and by this fact they are absolutely and permanently deprived of every possibility of mental, moral or spiritual training. And the patent result of this is that, leaving out the awful threat to health and life, we are raising up a large number of as hopelessly unfit citizens as it is possible to conceive of. To show some of these conditions, we quote from an article by Mr. A. J. McKelway, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee. He says:

"There is a great and growing evil in our southern states of which the greater part of our people are ignorant. When the South resumed its manufacturing industries after the war, it copied, in the cotton mills especially, the child-labor system, which had been the curse of that industry for a hundred years in Old and in New England. Cotton manufacturing has grown to an enormous extent, and some quarter of a million operatives are now employed in making cotton goods. Only thirty per cent. of these are adults, so that the industry is built upon a child-labor basis. Some 60,000 of these workers are children under 16, and some are employed as young as six or seven.

"The long hours of the cotton mill are an additional strain upon the child workers, an average of eleven hours a day, or night, twelve hours for five days of the week. The physical and mental degeneracy of the people of England's cotton milling centers, as shown in the defeats of the Boer war, have awakened England to the fact that its present child-labor legislation came too late. In large districts of Manchester not a single well-grown man, woman or child was to be found that was not born in the country. Our Southern stock is the purest Anglo-Saxon, splendid in physical and mental development. Shall we not learn of England's experience, instead of dooming our race to degeneracy?

"Of course, where there is such a demand for the labor of the child, the school cannot get at him, but neither can the church. It is the children who are sent to work too soon that fill the ranks of the tramp and criminal classes, not the children who are sent to school and brought within the influences of the church. The state must cut off this demand for the premature labor of the child by forbidding his employment during childhood. The National Child Labor Committee, organized a year ago, has already secured such legislation in twelve states, or amended the laws in the states that already had them. It has just opened a southern office in Atlanta, with a southern man in charge, co-operating with the State Child Labor Committees. An ap-

peal is therefore sent out to the Christian people of the South to help in this most sacred cause of saving the little children from the bondage of the mill, and giving them a little better chance in life.''

In view of these conditions, the National Child Labor Committee has taken this matter up vigorously, and is bringing it before all the law-making bodies of the South. And in this good work they need and are entitled to the sympathy, prayers and hearty co-operation of every Christian and good citizen in the South.

It is high time that this destructive and murderous evil was put a stop to, and it becomes every good citizen to use his influence to get proper legislation adopted to end the evil. As long as greed exists men will do evil for gain; but the law should see that future citizens are given opportunity to acquire the information and develop the character and preserve the health necessary to make them useful members of the body politic. A republic owes it to its own safety to protect its own future citizenship, and no greater wrong can be done in a republic than to contaminate the source of the future life of the republic. This is treason in its most destructive form, and this is the treason of which employers of child labor are guilty, and this is the treason that ought at once to be put a stop to.

Any who are interested in this great and important work can get information, and be put in the way of helping materially by communicating with Mr. A. J. McKelway, Room 604, Century Building, Atlanta, Ga. Mr. McKelway and his co-workers want sympathy and assistance, and they are entitled to it in their good work.—Southern Churchman.

BOSSES AND PLUNDER.

IN Russia, in Turkey, in all autocratic countries, and under nearly every monarchial government, the mass of the people are plundered, systematically and brutally, through the force of oppressive taxation appearing in many forms and under various devices, to the end that the monarch, his family and his relatives, and a great number of nobles and a swarm of parasites, may live in ease and luxury, and that a numerous army and an expensive navy may be maintained to hold in power and upon the people's backs their oppressive burdens.

In Russia, the people, staggering under the loads which they have borne for centuries, are now in open rebellion against their form of government—a form which almost necessitates the impositions of the wrongs which its subjects suffer. That rebellion is unorganized, undirected and unarmed. It is but little more than an hysterical demonstration of irreconcilable opposition. But it is an existent, visible and even terrible reality.

It may yet receive proper direction. A Cromwell, a Washington or a Bolivar may appear, and the people may become organized and armed. Or a Danton, a Marat and a Robespierre may arise, and under them may be produced an era in which it will be in Russia, as it was in France, a crime to be of noble birth or to wear the robes of the church, for in the former country as in the latter the clergy and the nobility have been the defenders and the bulwark of an evil government.

The great defects in the Russian movement is that it is deficient in organization—is without sufficient leadership and is indefinite in its policy. It needs a thorough, militant and comprehensive union of its forces, an able, vigorous, aggressive leadership and a declared, clearly defined and wisely formulated plan for Russia's future. Without all of these in combination the national ills will receive only patchwork treatment and a century of struggle will need be made to obtain and accomplish that which should be immediate.

The people will continue under excessive burdens; they will be relieved of some of the evils which have loaded them down, but enough will remain to furnish them cause for discomfort, disquiet and dissatisfaction,

and to keep them in continual strife for better conditions—conditions which they should make theirs by seizing upon and fulfilling the opportunities of the present.

They should do their best and go to the farthest possible extreme now—they can more easily overcome the present government than they can resist one which will be formed with only a few of the rights of the people guaranteed and with evils slightly modified but not removed.

They should continue their fight; they should organize effectively; they should create a leadership, and they should proclaim a determination to found a republic based upon the doctrine that men are not only created free and equal but should live as created.

In Russia, in Germany, in France, in Austria, in Italy, in Belgium and in other European countries are to be found thousands of men who have more advanced perceptions and ideas of true democracy than were known to any American in the days of our revolution; and the students of the principles of genuine equality, of free and impartial government, and of a proper division and apportionment of the burdens of life and a general distribution of its joys and pleasures, are more numerous, more active and better informed in Europe than are the most advanced of the American people who give attention to those subjects.

In America, we have had a republican form of government and yet retain its semblance—we have a measure of the advantages of universal suffrage, of representative law making and of legal construction by judges elected by the people.

We obtained freedom from monarchial rule. We remained for a time the only fully free republic existent on earth; and aside from France we are today the only one with power, the only one with place among the leading nations and the only one able to demonstrate that the people are capable of self-government. But we have not progressed in the art or practice of securing to men that equality to which they were born. We have not even informed ourselves in that direction as have European lovers of liberty—lovers whose beloved is yet beyond their reach.

We became self-satisfied when after a few years of struggle we became free. Our English, Dutch, Scotch and Irish ancestors strove for generations against oppression, and by degrees obtained their privileges and made them ours when they founded American colonies. Those privileges we acquired through heirship. We did not earn them. They fell to us.

We were very much like the belated Irishman, who running down a city street to take a ferry-boat, and finding it just moving from the wharf, gathered himself for a jump and springing out over the rapidly increasing space between the boat and the wharf landed on the vessel upon his hands and knees. Raising himself upright and looking back across the then many feet between the boat and its former mooring and forgetting for the moment that it had kept in motion, he shouted in astonishment and self-congratulation as he surveyed the intervening distance, "Howly Moses, what a lep I made."

We made the leap—the force of our onward movement gave impetus to our ship of state, and for years it moved forward under the impulse it received when we landed upon it; and, remembering that we made the effort but failing to recall that other nations had made greater efforts or that the force of our landing had kept the ship under progress for many years, and realizing the greatness of the distance between a monarchy and a republic, we have been ever since self-satisfied and have given loud-voiced expression to our satisfaction.

The emperors, czars, sultans, kings and princes of monarchies and their retinues of nobles, relatives and favorites, their generals, their admirals and their bureaucrats, are the bosses of the old world. The money they wring from the people—their subjects—is their plunder.

Bosses of this kind have had place in history for thousands of years, and their plundering in times of peace has far exceeded the pillage of war.

The people have suffered terribly. Their lives have been worn out by toil, privation, hardship and want. They have remained generally ignorant and uncouth and have become often vicious.

In Russia their discontent is finding active expression. Their power is great. If exercised no human force can withstand it. God grant that they use their power.

Bosses of another kind have place in America and plunder in another form is carried on in "the land of the free."

European bossism has been for years on the wane, and its plundering has slowly but steadily decreased; but American bosses have increased in power and their plundering has grown with the passage of time.

The American bosses are the Murphys, the Odells, the Coxes and the Penroses of politics, the Morgans, the Rockefellers and the Baers of industry, the McCalls, the McCurdys and the Depews of insurance, the railroad kings, the financial magnates, and the general aggregation of manufacturers, bankers, and public speculators.

Their plunder is the people's money and is obtained through the instrumentalities of excessive rates, exorbitant prices, the use and misuse of public moneys, the diversion of private funds, over-taxation, abuse of trust, unnecessarily high tariffs, the manipulation of stocks and markets, the obtaining of franchises, the turning of the government into a manufacturer of the private currency of national banks, the various forms of graft and numerous other methods of public extortion.

In America, as in Russia, the people are at last in open revolt. But in America, the revolt is only against some of the oppressions, while in Russia it is more general.

We are wondering whether the Russian people will fail or succeed and, if successful, what will be the measure of their success. Will our final fate be better than theirs? Will we be able to keep up the incessant struggle necessary to permanent relief, or will we obtain a little ease and then relax our efforts—and will our last state be worse than the one of the present?—The Progressist.

LET'S JUST PLAY LIKE WE FORGET.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Cherished hopes—youth's fond illusions,
Like the mists have cleared away—
Grieve not over past misfortunes
Or mistakes of yesterday;
There are many hurts and bruises,
On life's road each heart must get,
Hide the scars and go on singing—
Let's just play like we forget.

Careless ones may give us sorrow,
Do not censure or complain,
Though we yearn for lost ideals
And for heights we ne'er attain;
Bury deep each disappointment
And the wrongs we may have met,
Though their sepulchres are sacred
Let's just play like we forget.

Learn the lesson trouble teaches
Nor its discipline despise,
For a heart that has not suffered
Cannot truly sympathize;
Others' lives have been afflicted,
Other hearts wrung by regret;
As we minister to others,
Let's just play like we forget.

Every heart has its own sorrow—
Hides some grief from prying eyes.
Try the balm of comfort-giving—
Therein cure for grieving lies;
There is so much toil and anguish,
Pain and worry, care and fret;
Be unselfish, helping others,
Let's just play like we forget.

Editorial

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FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

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UNITED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1906

Our General Officers have left headquarters en route for Niagara Falls, equipped with most elaborate biennial reports for presentation to our General Convention, which opened in that city on Monday, September 17, and is now in session.

For the first time, in pursuance of a recommendation by the Milwaukee convention, the General Executive Board submitted a synopsis of the proceedings of that body, covering their two years' term.

As the report says, 260 trade movements have been submitted to the G. E. B. during that period, of which 231 were sanctioned and 29 disapproved. These latter because, in the opinion of the Board, the respective movements did not warrant success. Seventy-nine appeals for aid were submitted and the amount of $80,688.25 appropriated, in sixty of these cases for the support of members involved in strikes or lockouts.

The General President in his report, recalling the foundation of our organization in August, 1881, with about 2,000 members, says: "The pioneers who participated in it laid the cornerstone for the structure better than they thought, for today we find ourselves one of the best and largest organizations of skilled mechanics in the world."

He further remarks: "The last two years have brought many changes to our organization, as well as to the labor movement in general. With the Manufacturers' Association, Citizens' Alliance, Employers' Association and kindred bodies trying to effect a combination to combat the trades organizations by the use of the "injunction," which the courts are only too willing to grant, they being directed against organized labor, we certainly can congratulate ourselves for the magnificent growth of our U. B., its total membership at present being 170,192. And yet the General President truly and correctly adds: "Our work is far from being complete; we have thousands of our craft yet to organize."

He then dwells at length and goes into details on every important event and episode in the history of our U. B. of the past two years. He reviews the New York lockout, the conferences held with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Wood Workers and the negative result of these conferences; the efforts made by our U. B. to organize the mills; the steps taken to compel the respective officials to observe the eight-hour workday rule on government work; the action taken by the convention of the A. F. of L. relative to our controversy with the A. W. W.; our relation with the Structural Building Trades Alliance and the necessity to combat the combined employers' forces through that organization; on the union label agitation; the work of our organizers, and on other points of equal importance.

The General Secretary's report is a

voluminous document of 111 pages, fifty-three of them containing a compiled list of our Local Unions in numerical order, stating location, meeting places, meeting nights, working hours, wages, Saturday half holiday and trade agreements where such have been established or entered into. This list affords very useful information that has time and again been asked for by many Local Unions and individual members.

Giving an account of his stewardship as General Secretary for the two years just closed, he says in his preliminary remarks: "The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was ushered into existence on August 12, 1881, after a four days' convention in the city of Chicago, Ill.—a puny, weak infant, with much doubt as to whether it would live or not, in view of the fact that two similar attempts had been made previously to form an organization of the craft, each having proved a failure.

"Thanks, however, to the founders and delegates who attended the first convention, backed up by the new recruits who joined later on, it grew and prospered with all the opposition that was hurled at it, until today it is the giant organization of the building trades on the American continent."

While the General Secretary, in terms similar to those of the General President, stigmatizes the endeavor of the various employers' combines to browbeat and scare the members of organized labor into submission to their "open shop scheme," admitting that the past two years were eventful and trying ones for the U. B. and organized labor in general, he finds that "there is nothing to mar the future of our organization, or prevent its onward march and growth, but our own carelessness, indifference and neglect."

The report gives a complete list of new unions chartered during the past two years and up to June 30, 1906, and a statement showing that on June 30, 1904, our U. B. was composed of 1,793 Local Unions, with a membership in good standing of 161,205

On June 30, 1906, we had 1,748 Local Unions, with a membership of 170,192 in good standing, being a gain in membership of 8,987, but a loss in Local Unions of forty-five, which, however, is accounted for by a consolidation of the Local Unions in thirty-two cities.

Speaking of our insurance system, the General Secretary states that our benevolent features have been introduced at the second convention of our U. B., held in Philadelphia in 1882, and since their introduction the sum of $1,800,000 has been paid out by the Local Unions to sick members, while the General Office has expended in cases of death and disability the sum of $1,512,343.20.

Further on in his report the General Secretary summarizes the approved and disapproved death claims from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906, and the causes of death, winding up this feature by pointing to the different sections of our General Constitution and G. E. B. decisions, pertaining to the payment of claims, which are conflicting with each other and require revision by the convention.

Reviewing strikes and lockouts, the General Secretary makes the following interesting remarks: "The 'open shop' has been a failure and is a 'dead issue' as far as this organization is concerned. During the past two years we had fewer strikes than the previous two years. In fact, many of those that occurred could have been avoided if our members had not been goaded into rebellion and resistance by the bosses in their determination to cut wages, increase the hours of toil, settle disputes by compulsory arbitration and their demand for the elimination of the sympathetic strike altogether."

The General Treasurer's report shows that on June 30, 1904, the balance on hand amounted to $172,035.78, while on June 30, 1906, the balance had increased to $199,294.45, a gain of $27,258.17 in the past two years. Commenting on the present healthy financial status of our organization and its progress generally, the General Treasurer says: "We are certainly passing through a period of unexcelled prosperity, but as no one can tell how long it will continue, we should prepare for future emergencies during these prosperous times. By so doing we will gain the confidence of our constituents and guarantee to them the safety and protection of their interests even in the most depressed times." The sound logic of the General Treasurer's admonition is

emphasized in his following statement, showing an increase of our death rate during the last fiscal term, the amount of $380,071.44 having been paid out for death and disability benefits, which is $63,260.59 in excess of the amount paid out for the same purpose in the previous two years.

The expenses in maintaining strikes and lockouts amounted to $127,813.42, which, indeed, is very reasonable, considering the magnitude of our organization and the improved conditions gained in many localities.

As a matter of course, the General Treasurer's report concludes with a statement of receipts and expenditures during the fiscal term, a summary showing for what purpose the expenditures were made and a detailed statement of money paid during that term to each Local Union for death and disability benefits.

Each one of these reports furnish very interesting reading and contain a vast amount of information for the rank and file, and as they will be embodied in the convention proceedings, each and every member should avail himself of the opportunity and secure a copy of the proceedings as soon as they are in print and ready for distribution by the General Office.

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This year's Labor Day was celebrated more elaborately and impressively than ever before. In most every city and town thousands of workingmen and women joined in brilliant parades, followed in most instances by other outdoor demonstrations, where prominent men delivered addresses on the significance of the day set apart in labor's honor.

It is especially gratifying to us to note the splendid showing made almost everywhere by the members of our U. B. in the parades and other celebrations.

May the good impression made on the general public at this occasion be a lasting one and have a tendency to swell the ranks of organized labor.

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A prominent feature of the observance of Labor Day in Philadelphia and nearby localities was the dedication of a monument to the memory of the "Father of Labor Day," our late General Secretary, P. J. McGuire. The monument was erected at McGuire's grave in Arlington cemetery, Camden, N. J., and, as we understand, is a token from Local Union 8, Philadelphia, of which the late brother was a member. The Central Labor Union of Camden conducted the dedication ceremonies.

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Collier's Weekly, which may have some influence in making, perhaps shaping, impressions, is honest enough to say that "labor finds its strongest weapons in the faults of predatory wealth and in the grasp (it probably meant "graft") which wealth has upon legislatures."

There can be no controverting this, nor the fact that it associates its strength with the Weekly's declaration that "improvement in fields in which organized labor has made noble crusades has been especially rapid of late in a large number of States. And if labor members in legislatures demand statutes along lines of their heretofore many efforts there can hardly be too many of them elected."

And it goes on to say: "It will undoubtedly exercise much influence in the fall elections; its accomplishments on the whole will probably work for the betterment."

Toilers, don't let this escape your eye; capital is against you; courts are for capital and against you. Congress gave you salt but refused you sugar; it is not the time to jolly or joke with "Uncle Joe's" from Maine to California, from the North to the South. Stand out on the firing line; the battle for your industrial rights is on and in earnest, and will be either won or lost before another month. Brighten up and be ready with labor's weapons.

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"Life is what we make it," says the Confectioners' Journal, "and whatever may be its clouds and storms, they will be chased away by the clear sunshine of a strong and noble character." Labor has had a long and may have a longer life of storms, but the nobility of its character as an elevating force will yet find the clear sunshine of the world's esteem for the honest, honorable and industrious workman. Be he skilled or unskilled in his trade or calling or profession, he will never degrade society by offending moral or civil law. When he does either he passes from respect and his autonomy will spare his last

dollar to mete out to him the punishment demanded by the law which he has so wantonly violated. Truly does Prof. Howarth say, "Daily conversations show that industrialism of modern life has so strongly associated the ideas of duty and labor that a man has come to be regarded as the more praiseworthy the harder he toils, and if he relaxes greatly in his activity, it is tacitly assumed that some apology or explanation is needed." Right indeed, too, is the Professor when he says: "Life is not for work, but work for life, and when it is carried to the extent of undermining or unduly absorbing life, it is not praiseworthy, but blameworthy." So, too, is it true that each improvement in organization makes the maintenance of life easier. Nor can it be disputed that man has no higher aim in life than to produce things true and pure, useful and beautiful, doing which he is making life ideal and desirable. Boldly courageous is the Professor's declaration that labor, "performed under conditions or hours that degrade and destroy life," is "too strenuous to supply the unreasonable needs of men," and therefore is "an evil." But may we ask, who are compelling these conditions and hours? Surely not the laboring man! How to get rid of this evil is, indeed, "a problem of pressing and present importance."

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No Citizens' Alliance, Employers' Association or other body, single or collective, that endeavors to hold organized labor as an institution teeming with evil dangerous to men and communities where life, in its social, moral, intellectual and industrial spheres, seeks every reasonable and rational effort to reach the ideal, can controvert the truths contained in a contrast recently drawn by the Eight-Hour Advocate. "As long as man is compelled to work for a living," says the Advocate, "he will be controlled by one of two forces—organized capital or organized labor—one seeking to gain the greatest profit from his toil and to compel him to work the longest number of hours for the smallest possible pay; the other, working for the welfare of its members, seeking only to gain fair conditions, fair hours and fair wages."

This is truth clearly and finely presented, insatiate capital strongly or organized labor fairly and truthfully arrayed before a critical world in contrast as to which is the better element to elevate the condition of mankind in ways that bring peace, prosperity and comfort to humanity in general. Ask capital what it does in this regard. Doubtless it will answer that its effort is to cheapen the cost of living by producing commodities for less money, though it will be silent upon the fact that it seeks to strengthen its efforts by lessening the wage of the forces that create these commodities.

The Advocate might well have asked capital to stand its edifice alongside the structure of labor, that the world might see which is the one that "fosters education, uproots ignorance, increases independence, decreases dependence, establishes fraternity, discourages selfishness, reduces prejudice, induces liberty, enlarges society, develops manhood, dissipates immoralities, lightens toil, raises wages, brightens the mind and cheers the home.

Blind to Himself.

He was constantly looking about for the flaws,
But he never had any himself;
He would dig for defects in a man without cause,
But he never had any himself.
He was ever suspicious; he'd always suspect
Every person he met had some awful defect—
In saints or in sinners, 'twas the same, every sect,
But he never had any himself.

He found them in men who were upright and true,
But he never had any himself;
He found them in women as pure as the dew,
But he never had any himself.
High and low, far and wide, he would always appear
With a curl of the lip and a taunt and a sneer;
No person was honest and upright, that's clear—
Except that it might be himself.

It's the way of the world; you have all met the man
Who never finds flaws in himself;
Avoid him; sidetrack him; try any old plan—
This man who is blind to himself.
Every soul has its flaws, as a rose has its thorn,
And out from the flaws are the pure and good born;
To the top they will rise, in spite of the scorn
Of the man who is blind to himself.

—Exchange.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of Second Vice-President H. C. Fuller, for Quarter Ending June 30, 1906.

To the General Executive Board—Brothers:

Under instructions from the G. P., on May 6 I started for Corpus Cristi, Tex. On my arrival I found that the members of our little but loyal Local Union had arranged for an open meeting to be held at the city hall on the evening of Tuesday, the 8th. There was a large crowd present, among the speakers being the mayor, the county judge and other prominent local personages. In their remarks they strongly commended the principles of organized labor, much to the credit of our membership of Corpus Cristi, they being the only trade organization in the little city. Of course, your "Uncle" Fuller came in for his share in the talks, also for his share in cream and cake, which had been so bountifully supplied by the boys.

On the 15th another open meeting was held and attended by men of all trades and callings. The result of my efforts to present and enunciate the principles, aims and objects of the organized workers were gratifying indeed. Our Local Union enlisted nineteen new members; twelve signatures were received for a charter from the Brotherhood of Painters, twenty-three for a charter from the Retail Clerks and thirty-one farmers signed their names and applied for charters for two Local Unions.

I left Corpus Cristi for Yoakum, a town of 5,000 inhabitants, but found nothing doing in the building line, and consequently no carpenters.

I next visited Taylor, where we have a Local Union. From the information I obtained from the two members that I met after my arrival, I learned that the membership was just large enough to hold their charter. Other members did not take sufficient interest in my mission as to engage in a talk with me on prevailing conditions after working hours. Judging from appearances these members were kept busier finding work than doing the work they secured.

Wending my way from Taylor to Temple, I found buildings going up everywhere and visited a number of jobs, arranging for a meeting to be held in the evening. The attendance was not very large, but the meeting was apparently well appreciated by those present.

At Waco our members had called a meeting which drew a good crowd of enthusiastic brothers. Here I learned that the state of trade was not very good, yet our members were in complete control of the situation and moving along in a very harmonious manner.

In Corsicana I found the banner town of Texas as far as our craft is concerned. Though work was slack, every member

stood close to the Local Union. They are not suffering from non-union competition and I have no fear of the results of any proposition they may be confronted with. We had a very interesting meeting, several members taking part in the discussions on measures of great importance to the advancement of the cause of unionism and its principles.

Upon my visit to Waxahachie I found that our members, though not very numerous, were faithfully keeping up the good work and anxious to have a public discussion on the benefits to be derived from organization, especially from our U. B. A meeting was held, but owing to short notice of my visit the attendance was rather small. From the interest manifested by the members I expect an increase in their ranks.

Stopping over between trains at Dallas, I met Brother Means, business agent of the D. C., through whom I learned that trade conditions are not satisfactory by far, yet the good work I know Brother Means to be performing will undoubtedly result in improvement on every hand.

Stopping at McKinney, I learned that many of our members were at work in various parts of the surrounding country and no trouble in the city. There was no meeting held, yet I wished that every Local Union would hold its own as well as McKinney—not let up until every man working at the trade is initiated into the union.

From here I returned home on June 1.

Receiving further instructions from the G. P. to again visit Temple, I proceeded there, hoping to arouse the members to more energetic action in an endeavor to more firmly build up the Local Union. The members were too busy to assist me in my efforts in that direction, but I obtained the promises of some outsiders that they would join at an early date. In my work in Temple I met with strong opposition on the part of the unfair contractors who are employing non-union men only, and that at nine to ten hours per day. These men, being afraid they might lose their jobs, were almost unapproachable, and I confess that I do not know just how to present the matter of organization for common protection of the interests of the craft to men of this kind.

From Temple I went to Beaumont, where I found non-union men in control of nearly all the work. Conditions are improving, however, and now our members are all employed with good prospects for the contractors employing them, to secure considerable work, keeping both going for some time.

While I have never met a membership more loyal to the laws and principles of our U. B. than our Beaumont brothers, yet I believe they have overlooked the very and most essential things necessary to the maintenance of an organization. They have depended too much on the infliction of punishment on those who dared to violate their laws.

As to what the results of my efforts here will be I cannot now conjecture, but I have long since realized the fact that it is impossible for any man to build up an organization when its membership fails to take a personal and active interest in its aims and ambitions and does not endeavor to further its cause in an intelligent and equitable manner. In inducing those who yet stand aloof to accept the benefits accruing from membership in the organization we must approach them as friends and not as enemies. Confronted with the opposition arrayed against us inside and outside of the organization, I hope that renewed efforts will be made by our loyal brothers for the upholding of the principles that all true union men advocate. Imbued with that true spirit of unionism that should guide us in all our actions, I certainly believe that we will be successful in improving the deplorable conditions now existing in Texas and in other sections of our country.

Wishing prolonged prosperity to our U. B., and hoping that it may continue to be the leader in the advancement of the cause of right and justice, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

H. C. FULLER,

Second Vice-President.

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P. J. McGuire Memorial Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$3,755.91
L. U. 509, New York City	25.00
L. U. 229, Glens Falls, N. Y.	5.00
L. U. 824, Jackson, Miss.	2.25
L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn.	3.00
Total	$3,791.16

Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

To its Affiliated International Unions and Local Alliances, Greeting:—

Since the issuance of our last bulletin charters have been granted to Great Barrington, Mass., Colorado Springs, Colo., Montgomery, Ala., Superior, Wis., Bloomington, Ill., Salt Lake City, Utah, Youngstown, Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio, New Haven, Conn., Columbus, Ohio, and Kansas City, Mo., while the work of organizing Alliances continues to manifest itself throughout the country. Our active Alliances, however can very much assist by encouraging nearby cities to organize and charter under this Alliance.

It is gratifying to report a renewal of activity in many of our local Alliances, particularly among those where disagreements and local issues have prevented local unions of our affiliated Internationals from continuing in membership in our Alliance. The work of bringing about reconciliation in all such cases is being pushed as rapidly as the circumstances will permit, and the hope is entertained that we will be able to report from time to time a continued success in this direction.

The late conference of the S. B. T. A. held in St. Louis instructed the general office to again prepare a monthly bulletin of advance building information for publication in the journals of our affiliated Internationals, but unfortunately this work is being held up through the restriction of advice of intended building projects, by reason of some of the publications going out of business.

We are now soliciting other information from authoritative sources, and as soon as in possession of it, a reissue of the monthly statement will be made. Meanwhile such advice as is received in this office is sent weekly to our various Alliances and is found to be of excellent service in avoiding probable friction, as well as permitting of renewed effort in unionizing the various trades.

A new catalogue of supplies will shortly be issued and sent to our various Alliances that will aid in discharging the affairs of our several locals in a much more business-like manner. These include ledgers, treasurers' cash books, recording, financial secretary and treasurer receipt books. These will be furnished on application to the general office at reasonable prices to be fixed later.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. J. SPENCER, G. S. T.



Report of General President James Kirby of Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

Dayton, Ohio, August 23, 1906.

To the Board of Governors—Greeting:

I herewith submit to you my report, extending over the period following our St. Louis convention.

As evidenced by the monthly list sent out by the General Secretary, the Structural Building Trades Alliance has made decided progress during that period. New local alliances are being formed, while the influence of the Local Unions of newly affiliated national bodies has begun to assert itself in a desire for general affiliation. This sentiment is becoming general among the several international organizations whose claims of jurisdiction conflict with those of other organizations. They are anxious to meet each other for the adjustment of pending disputes.

In this endeavor representatives of several organizations have held two conferences, and though they failed to bring about the desired result, a disposition to come to an understanding is being manifested in various ways, which leads me to believe that ere long all parties involved in these disputes will realize that the sacrificing of some minor or imaginary privilege and the arriving at an amicable settlement will be of untold benefit to all concerned. Their example would undoubtedly create a general desire for more universal organization, which, I regret to say, does not exist in all cases at the present time.

In the month of June I visited Bloomington, Ill., having been called there to effect the formation of a local alliance. After visiting several unions I accomplished the purpose; a temporary alliance was organized, which since then has been formally established as part and parcel of the S. B. T. A.

During my stay in Bloomington I took

up the matter of the building laborers, there existing in that city a Local Union of that craft. I met with little success, however, but some of the local men were of the opinion that the union could be induced to affiliate in a short time.

I also visited Champaign, Ill., and while there notified the local Board of Governors that no dual organization of building laborers, or any other dual organization, would be allowed to affiliate with our local alliance. Excepting the plumbers, all building crafts of Champaign were in fair condition.

Sometime in the early spring the carpenters of Cedar Rapids, Ia., endeavored to organize a local alliance, but some of the building crafts failed to respond. Later on some trouble arose and one of the very trades that previously felt strong enough to go it alone received a severe setback. This taught them a lesson and they started a movement for the reorganization of the alliance, when it was found that the original charter had disappeared.

By instruction from your body I visited Cedar Rapids to straighten out the tangle and was successful in the task. The charter which so mysteriously vanished had again made its appearance. The laborers affiliated with the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union and matters are now running smoothly in that city.

The painters of Cedar Rapids at the time of my visit had no organization, but several of them held membership cards issued by the general office of the Brotherhood of Painters, and believing that there is a good field for a healthy Local Union of painters in Cedar Rapids, I called the attention of General Secretary Skemp to this locality.

I stopped at and stayed a day in Iowa City in the interest of the various building trades, they being in a deplorable condition without exception. I found in that city a local organization of building laborers holding a direct charter from the A. F. of L. and reported this case to General Secretary Stemburgh of the International Hod Carriers and Laborers' Union.

I visited Rock Island, Ill., where some difficulty had arisen among our affiliated unions, one of their members having made the grave mistake of organizing a laborers' union and securing a charter for same from the dual laborers' organization, with headquarters at Dayton, O.

In my efforts to adjust matters in Rock Island I was materially assisted by General Organizer of the U. B. of C. & J., Phil. Carlin. Since my visit there I have reason to believe that things are progressing smoothly.

On July 8 I went to Muncie, Ind., where difficulties existed between the plumbers and their employers, which bid fair to lead to serious trouble. I waited on the master plumbers and succeeded in reaching an agreement satisfactory to both contending parties, as well as to the plumbers' national representative, Brother O'Neil.

The painters and carpenters of Toledo, O., having refused to affiliate with our local alliance, it necessitated my presence in that city. I am pleased to state that after spending something over a week in that locality the above named unions changed their attitude and are now in the fold of the local S. B. T. A.

In Lorain, Ohio, I met with several of the officers of the painters' and carpenters' locals and got them to interest themselves in a movement for the formation of a local alliance.

Neither in Columbus nor Cincinnati, Ohio, the carpenters and painters being affiliated with the local alliance, I visited both cities and addressed the carpenters. I believe in due time they will align themselves with the other building trades.

At Louisville, Ky., I found the alliance and the Central Labor Union at swords' points—a regrettable condition, which ought not to exist and for which both parties are to blame. The building trades had severed their connection with the C. L. U. while that body had assumed an attitude towards the former which was not approved by Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., and he told them so in a communication addressed to them.

As to the controversy relative to the Federal Steel Company of Chicago, referred to me by your body, I desire to state that this matter has been successfully handled by Vice-Presidents Lilien and Hannahan in conjunction with the Chicago local officers. The job has been completely unionized after a strike lasting thirty minutes.

At the Buffalo convention I was instructed to visit various national building trades organizations with a view to induce them to affiliate with the S. B. T. A., among which being the Elevator Constructors, the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the Sheet Metal Workers.

As to the Elevator Constructors, that organization has applied for admission, at the same time submitting their claim of jurisdiction, which was promptly referred to your body by General Secretary Spencer. Exception to their claim was taken by the carpenters, engineers, laborers and plumbers, and in order to arrive at a definite understanding on the jurisdiction lines, a conference of representatives of the trades involved was called and held at the Briggs House, in Chicago, on August 15, at which were present General Secretary Treasurer Snow and Vice-President Lally of the Elevator Constructors, General Secretary-Treasurer Tilden, Brother Olsen and Brother Shirk, representing the United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Vice-Presidents Lilien and Hannahan and myself. After several hours' discussion an understanding was reached with the laborers. The conference then adjourned to continue its session at the plumbers' general office. The jurisdiction question was again discussed in all its phases and we finally decided to let the matter rest till the meeting of your body.

The representatives of the Engineers and Elevator Constructors again met on August 20, at the Kaiserhof Hotel with about the same results as the meeting with the representatives of the United Association of Plumbers. The carpenters' claims were not touched upon, it being impossible for their General President Huber to be present, and it was deemed best to let the matter stand in abeyance for a short time.

The Sheet Metal Workers had notified us that as soon as their claim of jurisdiction was allowed they would submit the question of affiliation to their membership for a referendum vote. In their case the only difference existing was that between them and the Brotherhood of Painters over the glazing of metal sash.

Though the application of the Sheet Metal Workers was not made in the regular way, the painters generously agreed to meet them to mutually endeavor to settle the dispute, and a meeting was called, taking place at the Briggs House, in Chicago, on August 20.

There were present General Secretary Skemp, Vice-President Rower and Max Hahn of the Painters and Decorators and General President Sullivan and Brothers Ponchot and Redding of the Sheet Metal Workers.

I was elected chairman of the meeting and Brother Skemp secretary. After a thorough discussion of the subject it was agreed to refer the whole matter to your body, the Sheet Metal Workers agreeing that if your decision would warrant that course they would submit the question of affiliation to their membership with their recommendation to vote in favor.

The vote of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers on affiliation having resulted in the affirmative, that organization stands ready to make formal application as soon as the jurisdiction lines can be satisfactorily drawn and existing differences on these lines be adjusted, for which purpose your officers are now endeavoring to bring about a conference of representatives of the parties involved.

As regards the two conferences referred to above, and which adjourned without having reached the desired results, I wish to say that while the differences are as yet unsettled, a decidedly better feeling among the contending parties has accrued from these conferences. They are realizing now more than ever the urgent need of a closer bond of unity among the building trades, and also realize that by the display of some good will all existing disputes over jurisdiction lines may shortly be satisfactorily settled; a feeling which alone clearly demonstrates the usefulness of the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES KIRBY,

Gen. Pres. S. B. T. A.

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Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Corning, Cal.	Williamson, W. Va.
Fort Worth, Tex.	Sanford, Fla.
Sunnyvale, Cal.	Weiser, Idaho,
Minneapolis, Minn.	Chicago, Ill. (two).
Littleton, Colo.	Monrovia, Cal.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Winnipeg, Man., Can.
Belleville, Ont., Can.	

Total: 14 Local Unions

Convention Call, American Federation of Labor.

Under date of September 24 the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. has issued a circular to all affiliated unions advising them that the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. will be held at Normana Hall, in the city of Minneapolis, Minn., beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 12, 1906, and continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention, and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage workers who are not members of or eligible to membership in other trades unions are eligible as delegates from federal labor unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention and their names forwarded to the secretary of the A. F. of L. immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to September 30, 1906.

Headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the National Hotel.

Delegates should notify the chairman of the Arrangements Committee, A. E. Kellington, 122 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn., stating time of their contemplated arrival at Minneapolis and over which road they will travel.

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British Trades Union Congress.

The Thirty-ninth Trade Union Congress of Great Britain has been in session in Liverpool from September 3 to September 8. There were 491 delegates, representing 210 unions with a membership of 1,554,000, in attendance.

Among the delegates were thirty labor representatives or members of Parliament, while at last year's congress there were only 7. Independent political action and the creation of a concentrated organization to fight labor's battle inside and outside of Parliament was one of the main issues.

The congress adopted a resolution expressing the sympathy of the organized workers of Great Britain with the working men and women of Russia in their heroic struggle for freedom and constitutional government.

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Rejection of Candidates.

A. Schnepf applied for admission to Local Union 32, Brooklyn, N. Y., and was rejected three times, he having been scabbing on the members of the U. B. and being a man devoid of principle.

Arthur Fowler applied for admission to Local Union 112, Butte, Mont., and was rejected three times in succession.

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Expulsion.

W. H. Curtis, a member of Local Union 511, Roswell, N. M., has been expelled for defrauding his fellow workmen out of their wages and other money.

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California Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	$15,843.75
L. U. 887, Hampton, Va	50.00
Total	$15,893.75

"Our industry is a fight of every man for himself. The prize we give the fittest is monopoly of the necessaries of life, and we leave these winners of the powers of life and death to wield them over us by the same self-interests with which they took them from us. In all this we see at work a principle which will go into the records as one of the historic mistakes of humanity.

"There is no hope for any of us, but the weakest must go first, is the golden rule of business. The man who should apply in his family or in his citizenship this 'survival of the fittest theory' as it is practically professed and operated in business would be a monster and would speedily be made extinct as we do with monsters. To divide the supply of food between himself and his children according to their relative powers of calculation, to follow his own conception of his own self interest in any matter which the self interest of all has taken charge of, to deal as he thinks best for himself with foreigners with whom his country is at war would be a short road to the penitentiary or the gallows."—Hy. D. Lloyd.

What Our Organizers are Doing

W. J. Shields.

In my last published report I referred to the controversy in Lynn, Mass., between the Citizens' Alliance employers and our membership as represented in Local 595. This contention is still on and has resulted in a spirited contest on both sides. All the science known in industrial warfare has been operated—injunction suits have been fought in the courts and the restraining orders of the same have operated against our membership. The bull pen has been recognized as one of the city's institutions and the detective force of the Parryites have followed our agents and possibly invaded our halls. Every means has been used to harass, intimidate and cripple our forces. Schemes hatched in the clever brains of the paid hirelings of the Citizens' Alliance have been circulated and operated in an attempt to cause dissension among the boys, but I am pleased to be able to report that their every effort has failed and that we have met them more than half way in their every move. Their appeal for public condemnation of trade unions has been hurled back at them by an indignant community, who disclaimed their monopoly of patriotism and love of country. The public has learned through a partial investigation the extravagance and the utter disregard of truth of their declarations. Those who know this un-American organization understand that a trade union is considered easy prey for them, but a union supported by public opinion is their master, and this truth is being verified in the Lynn situation. From the books of the building department of this city we copy the following information: From May 1 to August 1, 1906, more than $800,000 worth of work went to the fair employers, while but $160,000 worth went to the Citizens' Alliance bosses. This same record also shows that during the month of May much of this work was secured by the last mentioned bosses, as up to the middle of June the discriminating policy was not practiced to any extent. Down through July and into August most all contracts carry the union clause. Public opinion is surely playing an important part in settling for all time to come the carpenters' trouble at Lynn. Responsible for this public sentiment is the membership of 595. They, in entering the contest on May 1 last, represented 400 members in good standing. On August 15 the financial secretary reported 350 in good standing and further stated that fifteen or twenty members had taken transfers since the strike opened, but a very few have deserted the union or stigmatized their characters as union men. The membership stands as strong today as it was in the beginning, and if it was not for the barnacles that cling to the ship of labor, those lost to all sense of decency and honor, we would have long since won in this issue between might and right.

Another notable contest of this section has been amicably adjusted, the contestants being the Newton and vicinity D. C. and a very prominent builder named Hunt. For three long years we have patiently persisted in getting Mr. Hunt and his employes into line. One of the difficulties we had to contend with was that thirteen of these men had fines charged against them. In negotiating this settlement our boys showed splendid judgment and were able to collect about $125 in fines, besides receiving a guarantee that the forty carpenters now employed by Mr. Hunt would pay their $10 initiation fee and become U. B. members inside of fifteen days from date of signing agreement. This settlement guarantees future peace and harmony and furnishes an assurance of this jurisdiction, being able for time to come to keep in close touch of all future progress. Mr. Hunt has experienced to his entire satisfac-

tion and his findings represent that it is more to the advantage of builders in this age to deal with the unions than it is to antagonize them. Would that other employers might benefit by his experience and adopt the system of agreement in preference to the tug-of-war contest.

The sections of Somerville, North Cambridge and Medford have largely removed the stigma of lack of interest and are daily getting in closer touch with the things demanded by the laws of the Boston and vicinity D. C. Their business agents are proving a good investment, and their accomplishments are recognized as beneficial to the entire jurisdiction.

One other matter of especial interest that is the coming over to the U. B. of what was formerly known as Local 24 of the A. W. W. This body of machine men and cabinet workers, without any immediate solicitation on our part, decided that the U. B. was the preferable organization to defend the interest as represented by them. The pleasant work of transfering them into the U. B. was performed by Brothers Watson, Potts, Cameron, Kimball, Gallagher and myself. We feel a certain sense of pride in this addition to our U. B. membership, as represented in this new local, which is No. 1824, are what is claimed to be some of the finest mechanics in their line known to our country, and not only this, but they represent a type of trade unionists, as proven by their contest this present season, that represents them as not only being able to fight, but also proves them able to produce the ammunition as the battle progresses. Twenty-six dollars in strike assessments paid in full is the record of many of this membership. We welcome them into the fold of the U. B. and trust that they will heartily co-operate with us in bringing into existence one grand organization of woodworking interests of our country that we may concentrate this force against all enemies of organized labor.

If space permitted, many other matters of interest might be referred to, but suffice to say that never in the history of this section has the interests of carpenters been better protected or so generously dealt with by the public at large as at present. It is all very interesting to note the progress of the times, but it is sometimes a matter of doubt if the proper sense of appreciation is given to the influence wherein lies the foundation of all this heralded success. We are apt to be forgetful that all of these industrial changes are more or less responsible to sacrifices of one kind or another, and that those in the front ranks preparing the way are many times impaired in their usefulness by unthinking co-workers. Many of us become chronic grumblers and fault-finders, and others can never see brightness or success. What we need most is to learn to talk up, not down. Success is a delicate plant and requires encouragement and sunshine. The world likes sunny, hopeful characters. It shuns those would-be prophets who see only failure and disaster everywhere. Let us then give all our time, unstinted, and do all in our power to further the interests of our organization, being satisfied that our harvest will be a productive one, as our efforts under a reign of good will and charity of this kind can but be crowned with success.

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N. Arcand.

Here is the resume of my work during this last month:

On July 18th I visited Quebec Local Union 730 and addressed an open meeting, after which five new members were initiated. I returned to this city July 30th with Mr. A. Verville, the labor deputy. The attendance was numerous, but the presence of many members of the national trade unions who were drunk and paid to cause tumult and raise a howl necessitated the meeting to be adjourned to the next day. The national unions who have their headquarters in Quebec are in constant war with the internationals. Their last enterprise was a failure, for our meeting on the following night was very successful, and a few days after the Bricklayers' L. U. left the National Union and went over to the International.

On July 16th I addressed an open meeting of L. U. 134 in Montreal. Twenty-two new members were enlisted after the meeting. This L. U. improves rapidly. They have two open meetings a month, which always bring in new recruits. Lo-

cal Union 134 has the noble ambition to become one of the most numerous of the U. B.

On July 18th I proceeded to Magog for the installation of the new local I had lately founded in that place. I found the working population in great jubilation on account of the fine victory that the weavers had just achieved over the bosses of the cotton mill. Our new local opens with twenty members, who are all most decided to go ahead on the way to progress. I then proceeded to Sherbrooke, where I succeeded in organizing a new L. U., with best prospects for a good future.

In St. Romuald, where I went next, I could only secure six signatures for a local, but I expect to complete the number necessary for a charter in a short time.

I then visited L. U. 933 at L'Ange Gardien, and the two Ottawa locals, 93 and 1734. In this last place I addressed open meetings, which resulted in the gain of eight new members. Those three locals are in good shape and improving gradually.

In concluding this report I take pleasure to state that Brother Jos. Ainey, of L. U. 134, had the honor of being chosen a candidate in St. Mary's ward to represent organized labor in the Canadian parliament. No opponent has yet been appointed. In any case, Brother Jos. Ainey is so well known and esteemed by the Montreal working people that he will probably meet with the same success as his friend, Mr. A. Verville.

Since my last report for the journal I have visited a number of cities in the province of Quebec. In Montreal, where I have attended and addressed several open meetings, our local unions are in good shape and improving daily. Every meeting brings an increase in membership. On August 20, for instance, twenty-five new members joined Local Union 134, the increase continuing at the same rate during th month.

I went to Shawinigan Falls on August 21, and after a couple of days' work, succeeded in organizing a new local union with thirty charter members. When I returned to this place for the installing of the new Local Union thirty-six applicants had paid their initiation fees. I believe this local is a good acquisition for our U. B.; its members are displaying great ardor and zeal in their efforts to increase their ranks and secure better working conditions. Their activity may serve as a good example for bigger cities of my district, some of them being in existence for two or three years and not having attained a like numerical strength, not to speak of the indifference shown me in my efforts to ameliorate their condition.

On Sept. 1, accompanied by Brother Ainy of L. U. 134 and two friendly deputies to the Canadian government, I went to Sorel. This day proved a lucky one for Local Union 761; we had two successful meetings with good results.

I went down to Sherbrooke on August 5, presiding at the installation of the Local Union I recently started in that place. This was my third attempt at the organizing of the craft in Sherbrooke; this time, however, I believe the organization will survive and stand firm. Its membership is seventeen and there is a splendid opportunity to make up for lost time.

In the latter part of the month I visited Local Unions 332, Magog, and 1584, Sherbrooke, and found them deserving compliment on their fine standing and effective work done since my last visit.

Proceeding to St. Hyacinth, I found that Local Union 108, while holding its ground, had made no further progress. The working population of that city seem indifferent to unionism and its endeavor to improve labor conditions, and despite the good will and individual efforts of the local officers, the toilers are quite slow in realizing the necessity of protecting themselves against the encroachments of the employers. As a result wages are low and conditions in general unfair.

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R. Fuelle.

On June 21st, while in Cincinnati, I received instructions from the G. P. ordering me to proceed to St. Louis, Mo. On my arrival there I found nearly one thousand of our members on the street on account of an arbitrary action of the Bricklayers and Masons' Union in their dispute with the stonemasons of St. Louis. The bricklayers nobly assisted the master builders in the obtaining of carpenters to fill the places of our men, out on a sympa-

thetic strike ordered by the Building Trades Council. I only hope that the bricklayers will always be in a position to hold their own and not, as in 1894, in the Anheuser-Busch malthouse affair, have to ask the assistance of the carpenters. After their last hostile action such assistance would certainly be greatly in doubt.

On June 27th, however, the trades on strike resolved to resume work, the bulk of our members obtaining employment at once.

Returning to Cincinnati on July 8th, I stopped at the general office to receive instructions, leaving the same day for my place of destination. My mission this time was to attempt the reaching of a settlement with the unfair mill firm, the Meader Furniture Co. This firm hires all non-union carpenters at nine hours per day for their work in the buildings, while our outside men in Cincinnati are working but eight hours for the last ten years.

In company with the business agent I called on the firm, only to receive the reply: "We don't want to have anything to do with you." All members should bear in mind the unfairness of the Meader Co.

On Wednesday, Aug. 1, I attended the meeting of Local Union 27, when sixteen candidates were admitted to membership. This Local Union is now in a healthy condition, all members are again at work and that under union conditions. They have raised their initiation fee to $25.00, the increased amount having taken effect on Aug. 1st.

By instruction from the G. P., I went to Baltimore, Md., on Aug. 2d, finding it a brand new city, its center being almost entirely rebuilt since the great fire in 1904.

I visited Local Unions 1315, 1722, 1598, as well as the D. C., meeting with a hearty welcome everywhere.

I am well pleased with the progress made in Baltimore up to date. I found our old friend, Chas. Goebelein, of the A. W. W., complaining bitterly because all his former followers had deserted him, and now he is telling those that don't know him, his old chestnut of the carpenters having no sympathy for shop men, trying to get them to join with him for long hours and small pay. But he is generally shown the cold shoulder. He is now making an effort to organize the scab carpenters.

The Local Unions in Baltimore, composed of inside men, recently decided to charge $25.00 initiation fee on and after October 1st, this year. In a number of shops the eight-hour work day was established on May 1st last.

It is now fairly demonstrated to all shop and mill men that the U. B. is the progressive organization, through which they may obtain the most favorable conditions.

The Greatest Foes.

Indifference is one of the greatest foes organized labor has to contend with.

Some men will pretend to be trades unionists; they will loudly condemn the actions of non-union men; they will talk boastfully of the principles of organized labor, yet their actions contradict every word they utter.

They do not fulfill any of the obligations of a union man; they do not attend the meetings of their union, neither do they contribute in any manner to the advancement of the cause, except, perhaps, pay their dues when forced to it.

They assert that there is no danger of them ever doing anything contrary to union principles or that would injure the labor movement. But what are they doing to strengthen the cause of organized labor? Do they know that the conduct of a trades unionist must be positive, not negative, if anything is to be accomplished? They might claim that their actions will always be in accord with union principles; but they seem to forget that the progress of trades unionism is measured by the strength that results from the faithful, earnest and active conduct of the members of organized labor. It matters not how just our cause may be, we cannot succeed unless we are solidly united in hand, mind and heart.—Baltimore Labor Leader.

Labor organization will sooner or later determine whether capital shall rule justly and humanely or continue in tyranny to grind the faces of the poor.

Two wrongs never make one right.

Correspondence

Some Pungent Remarks.

Editor The Carpenter:

I would like to say a few words, through your columns, about the United Brotherhood and what I have always advocated. There is a vast difference in being organized and having organization. We can belong to organization and yet not be organized. In my experience I find that it is a lack of education and self-respect among the members of our craft. In their personal greed and selfishness they forget their obligation. They cannot interest themselves enough to thoroughly organize for selfish motives. There is a great deal of this practiced even among our officers. I've seen officers condemn and vote down a proposition to advance the scale of wages, and within the hour deliberately ask for an increase in his salary as an officer. Now, that is simply ignorance or want of education and self-respect. There is quite a difference in brother unionists. Some are born with the principles which we advocate and others have to be educated to it. Our obligation does, and should, cover our very existence in its entirety, and until we confine ourselves to it and cut out this selfish vulgarity we cannot command anything. I got on a street car sometime ago and there was quite a number of union carpenters on the car. One of them was telling how he sent a man to do a job which took him two hours, and a few days later he sent another man to do the same kind of a job and it took him three hours. Of course, he discharged that man, exclaiming, the idea of paying that man the scale of wages!

Leaving all other arguments aside, that brother has no respect whatever for the obligation he has taken. I have yet to meet the man that can say this or that man is not worth the scale of wages. I say any man is worth the minimum scale of wages. Any man that belongs to our great union and is true to his fellow-man and to the obligation he has taken is worth the scale and all he can get. There are quite a number of us that have had the chance to serve an apprenticeship, and there is a big percentage that had to live, and possibly had a family to support that were thrown into our business in a case of necessity, and still another for convenience because there was a larger field to work in —all reasons for necessities of life, and we've got to take them in; we've got to protect them; they've got to live; they've got families to support just as we have; their grocer don't make any difference; his rents are correspondingly the same as yours, and if you don't take him into your ranks necessity compels him to work against you. The skilled man has an advantage by at least 50 per cent. and better. The master builder says, give us skilled men and we will recognize you. All men are good to them unconditionally. They know that if you would close your doors on the man that will do right and try to improve himself, if we only give them the chance, that it is only a question of a very short while they can get any kind of a man, at their own price and conditions. Let us be true to our obligation, and in so doing we will always be true to our fellow-workman under any and all conditions.

Fraternally,

J. DUDENHOFER,

L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex.

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Brother Milton Logan's Suggestions.

Editor The Carpenter:

For the benefit of the U. B., I would like to offer some suggestions, but before doing so allow me to thank you for the kind reception given the articles and sketches I sent you from time to time and for their publication in our journal.

The illustrations and instructions I have presented to the readers so far I believe to be as essential to the apprentice who wishes to become a mechanic as the A, B C's in the learning of any language.

In my Local Union, No. 1235, I have

occasionally given a few illustrations on the blackboard, which seemed to be of interest and appreciated mostly by our younger members. I have tried to get some of our older members to assist me in this work and show me something new in the way of construction; for I, too, am anxious to learn. Yet, so far, and though there are some good mechanics among them, they could not be induced to come forward in an effort to enlarge our technical and mechanical knowledge.

If they would lend us a helping hand our educational work could be made more interesting and profitable to all.

I would suggest that a clause be added to our general constitution providing for the selection and appointment by the G. E. B. of a lecturer, whose duty it should be to visit the various Local Unions and deliver before their membership instructive lectures, using the blackboard as an aid, wherever appropriate or necessary, to make drawings and details.

In short, to give a plain, practical idea on the subject of carpentry and joinery, the object being to instruct the union carpenter in the theory and up-to-date method of doing any and all kinds of work he may be called upon to do. It should be our constant endeavor to aid our members to become A1 mechanics. By having such a lecturer, and by the members paying close attention to his teachings, they would soon attain a higher level of efficiency; much higher than that of the non-union man, whose only ambition seems to be to profit by the shorter hours and higher wages established by the union.

I would like to see such an improvement in the mechanical abilities of the union carpenter, that all contractors would find it profitable to hire union men only, as some of them are doing here, and the non-union men step down and out.

I propose to make myself as useful as possible in my Local Union this coming winter, and in this endeavor I have drawn up the following code for the observance of the investigating committee in the examination of candidates.

The Investigation Committee shall require the candidate:

1. To show how he would lay out a rafter pattern with the square.

2. To show how he would lay out a brace pattern from an octagon out of a square; also out of a square piece of timber.

3. To bisect an angle (using the compasses).

4. To draw an ellipse.

5. To get the stretch out of a semicircle.

6. To set out and square a foundation.

7. To lay out stairs.

I would be pleased to learn the opinion of my brother members on the above suggestions and hope to hear from some of them in the columns of The Carpenter.

Fraternally yours,

MILTON LOGAN, L. U. 1235.

Warren, Ohio.

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A History of L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.

The first attempt at organizing a carpenters' union at Evansville was made in the winter of 1883, when a meeting was held in Turners' Hall, attended by about sixty members of the craft. This meeting as well as a second one called later on, passed off without any result; in fact so little interest was taken in the movement that all hope of organizing the carpenters was abandoned at that time.

Bros. Schoetlin, Henry Buhmeir and John Banks made another attempt in the month of January, 1885. A meeting was held at Mozart Hall and attended by about seventy-five carpenters. The same brothers called another meeting in February which had a still larger attendance, while another faction met once or twice somewhere in the upper end of the city.

At a third meeting the two factions consolidated and the organizing of a union was effected.

The condition of the men engaged in the carpenter trade was such that something had to be done. Wages being only from $1.25 to $1.50 per day of ten hours, the absolute necessity of organizing the craft and securing better working conditions through concerted action was keenly felt by the men who took the initiative in this movement.

P. J. McGuire, the General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, who was editing The Carpenter in New York, the official organ of that organization, then a small, four-page paper, was communicated with and promptly sent on information as to the steps

to be taken in organizing a union of the Brotherhood. On April 10, Local Union 90 was finally launched with 60 charter members.

The local union prospered, making rapid strides in 1886 and having a membership of 160 at the end of the year.

The dues at that time were 15 cents a month and the initiation fee $1.00.

In 1888 the union met with serious reverses and came very near going to the wall, the membership having dwindled down to fifty. The next year, however, it regained lost ground and got back to her old number.

Mathew Hallenberger was the father of our German-speaking Local Union 470, situated in the West End.

The planing mill men organized and formed Local Union 783 and had about ninety members.

During the panic of 1892 and 1893 the different Local Unions lost a good many members. In that year the three Local Unions consolidated, the German-speaking members and the mill men, surrendering their charters and joining Local Union 90 by card.

As an inducement for outsiders to join, initiation fee was temporarily abolished and as a result forty-eight candidates were initiated at one meeting. Louis Harte was the first business agent. By good management Local Union 90 had $1,000 in bank, but in two years the strain on her treasury, caused by the relief of cases of sickness among the membership, was so great that the funds were all consumed and the treasury empty. Finances and membership went up and down until the dawning of a new era in 1901. When that year was ushered in the union had 150 members all told and $350 in her treasury. From that time on Local Union 90 has been growing steadily numerically and financially until now it has a membership of 410 and a neat bank account, and is the second largest carpenter union in the State.

The death rate has been very low for so large an organization, amounting to only $4,000 for the 21 years of the union's existence, while the amount of $7,200 was paid out for sick benefit during the same period.

Too much credit can not be given Brothers Schoetlin, Henry Buhmeir, Mat. Hallenberger and John Banks, who were the founders of the organization of carpenters in Evansville. These men started the fight for an improvement of conditions and have been rewarded for their energy, zealousness and perseverance by seeing the wages raised from $1.25 and ten hours per day to $3.20 and eight hours, the present scale.

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The Situation in Billings, Mont.

Editor The Carpenter:

In explanation of the conditions of trade and organization in this city, it will be necessary to refer back to the beginning of the pending movement.

On May 8, 1905, an agreement was entered into between the contractors of this city and the members of Local Union 1172 to the effect that journeymen carpenters should receive $4.00 per day of nine hours; this agreement to hold for good one year.

About February 1, 1906, we made a demand for eight hours at same pay to become effective on May 8, 1906. This demand was immediately answered in the local papers by P. B. Moss, a prominent business man and banker, and at that time president of the Citizens' Alliance, setting forth that a compliance with such a demand would be an injury to the growth and prosperity of the city. The fact that building material had risen in price among local dealers about 30 per cent., as well as the increased price in household necessities, did not tend to injure that growth and prosperity.

Later, the contractors' association combined with some of the business men and formed Citizens' Alliance No. 3. We gave the contractors ample time to complete such contracts as they had on hand and to figure work on a different basis.

After we had made our demand the lathers and painters also asked for an advance in wages, which were conceded without a demur; lathers being raised from 4 cents to 5 cents per yard and painters to 50 cents per hour; the whole venom of the Citizens' Alliance being spent on the carpenters.

On May 8, 1906, all carpenters working for contractors who refused to grant the eight hours and to pay the new scale, ceased working; nor would the painters, lathers, bricklayers, stonemasons, plaster-

ers, laborers and teamsters work for these contractors. In this way affairs went on for some time, many of the union carpenters contracting all the work they could obtain, in order to keep the union men employed. Then, the non-union contractors began to ship in men. Some of the latter joined the union, some left town and others went to work on unfair jobs. These men were to receive 50 cents per hour and to work nine hours per day; a good many of them being paid less, however. One of the non-union contractors said to me the other day: "I can get all the men I want, but they are no good."

A good many of the union men have left town, only about fifty or sixty men remaining here of a membership of 187 last spring.

A proposition was offered the contractors wherein we declared ourselves willing to work with non-union men provided all worked eight hours per day at 50 cents per hour. This proposition the contractors refused to consider, nor will they accede to our demands until we have whipped the Citizens' Alliance.

This week there are about forty-seven union carpenters and twenty non-union working. This is, to the best of my knowledge, the condition of affairs in this city at the present time.

Fraternally yours,
JAMES CURRAN, Pres. pro tem.
W. P. ANDREWS, R. S.,
Billings, Mont. L. U. 1172.

We are often told, with some sadness, that the modern carpenter is not nearly so skillful as were the old workers in wood. This may true of the bulk of workmen—though we do not believe it—but we have no hesitation in saying that there is no piece of ancient woodwork in existence that can not be duplicated today by either American or English workmen. The old workman had his own time, and his own way, in doing his work, and we have no record of the failure and blunder he made before his work was completed. Today workmen are under pressure all the time they are at work, and a failure or a mistake means, oftentimes, a dismissal. His employer requires from him quantity, not quality, of work, and this accounts for four-fifths of inferior work and "jerry-building." This condition does not rest altogether on the contractor's head; most of it is due to the fact that most prospective owners of buildings want, if they can get it, a $100,000 building for $60,000, a fact that can only be accomplished by stinting material, using inferior stuff and driving the workmen. Give the latter a fair chance and supply him with good materials of the right sort, and all the cry about the superior workmanship of the ancients will be a cry of the past.—The National Builder.

W. W. Werner, a member of Local Union 492, Reading, Pa., is a candidate from that city to the Pennsylvania Legislature in the coming elections.

The toiling masses can not depend on the justice or generosity of their masters, but must save themselves from monopoly by active and thorough organization.

A Small Sermon.

You's got to quit yoh foolin' if you wants to git ahead.
You's got to quit regrettin' 'bout de chances dat is fled,
An' hopin' dat de future gwine to be so sweet an' grand,
You's sure to grab de prizes without reachin' out yoh hand.
De butterfly is han'some jes' as long as he's alive,
But homely Mistuh Bee done got de honey in de hive.
De leaves will sure be drappin' an' de wind is boun' to blow,
You wants to quit yoh foolin' or you won't stand any show.

It's mighty sweet to hear de bird a-singin' f'm de tree,
But, son, you isn't any bird an' never gwine to be.
An' when de air is bitin' an' de frost is shinin' white,
You can't git up an' fly to whah de sky is blue an' bright.
It's hahd to keep f'um dancin' when you hears de music play,
But de man dat sticks to walkin' makes de progress on de way.
You may have uncommon smartness; folks may call you brave and strong,
But you got to quit yoh foolin' if you specks to git along. —Washington Star.

News Notes from Local Unions

Terre Haute, Ind.—Our men are all employed, with good prospects of steady work to continue until stopped by bad weather. We are taking in new members every meeting night and it seems that our recent trouble is nearly settled.

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Sheboygan, Mich. — We would most urgently request traveling brothers to avoid this vicinity at this time as work is very scarce here and most of our men walking the streets. Under these unfavorable trade conditions and having a continuous battle to fight to get the outsiders to join our union, we find it a difficult task to hold our own. Assist us by staying away.

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Asheville, N. C.—Local Union 384 desires to warn traveling members against the standing advertisements from the Champion Fiber Company of Canton, N. C., offering employment to carpenters at good wages. The good wages paid by this company are $1.25 and $1.50 for ten hours' work. Canton is only a few miles from Asheville, which is the changing point to get there and as some of the brothers in colder parts of the country may want to come South for the winter we would caution them not to be misled by these advertisements and stay away from Canton, N. C.

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Fitchburg, Mass.—We are sorry to say, that owing to the apathy and indifference of some of our members, the condition of our local union here is very unsatisfactory, indeed. On January last we asked for an increase from $2.50 to $2.80 per day of eight hours, and now, after the lapse of over seven months, only three of the contractors have signed our agreement and are paying the increase. This state of affairs is due to those of our members who are not men enough to stand by their rights, setting their own interests at naught by working with non-union men. Nor will there be any change for the better unless we succeed in organizing a district council and the local unions in this section join in a united effort for the improvement of conditions. There is plenty of work here for an organizer, for, as the above shows, our own men need stirring up badly.

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Evansville, Ind.—We desire to notify all members of the U. B. that this city is overrun with carpenters coming here, while many of our own brothers are idle. Our resident brothers could handle twice the amount of work that is going on here at present. Transient brothers especially are warned not to place any credence in newspaper articles emanating from the citizens' alliance, business men's associations and unscrupulous real estate agents, who are extensively advertising this city in the dailies and county seat papers of all near-by States, with the result that now Evansville is flooded with scabs in all lines of the trade.

Brothers, if you are making a living where you are, stay there, for if you come here you will make your own lot as well as ours much harder to bear. Please take heed of our warning and remain away from Evansville, Ind.

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Victory in Waterbury, Conn.

From Waterbury, Conn., comes the cheering news of a settlement of all differences between our local union and the Employers' Association and the resumption of work by our men at the rate of $3.00 per day and eight hours' work.

Thus, the lock-out declared by the association three and one-half years ago, because of our members refusing to work with non-union men and sign an open-shop agreement, has now ended in a decided victory for the union; a victory our men have heroically fought for all through this long period, never wavering but ever faithfully

standing by their organization and its principles, ever true to their colors. They are to be congratulated on the outcome of this long struggle. They have won for themselves the admiration and the gratitude of the entire U. B. by their display of manhood, firmness and perseverance.

No Compromise.

In order that all persons might have an opportunity to express their unbiased opinions on the labor situation at Billings, Mont., open meetings have been held at the Union Hall ever Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock for the past six weeks, and they have been fairly well attended by both union men and fair-minded business men, and unbiased persons of all classes and professions. And as a result therefrom a committee of nine persons, with Frank Rademacker as chairman of the committee, was appointed; all fair, honest business men, having nothing but the best interest and welfare of Billings in view, and the betterment of conditions both socially and in a business way, and knowing that no family can long prosper where contention, animosity and quarrel exist, and Billings is but a large family. These men, appointed to see if the difficulty could not be adjusted, and wanting a proposition from some one as a basis to act on, the following proposition was prepared by the unions:

1. Full recognition of the union.

2. No discrimination to be made against any union men for having taken active part in the present difficulty.

3. That we will work with non-union men, provided they are not expelled members from any union, and that contractors allow union men to use all honorable means to solicit their membership.

4. That eight (8) hours shall constitute a working day, between the hours of 8 and 12 o'clock a. m. and 1 to 5 o'clock p. m., and all overtime, if there be any, to commence after 5 o'clock p. m. and to be paid for at the rate of one and one-half time of amount as per previous hour worked.

5. That, in the event of a dispute between employer and employe an arbitration committee must be appointed, each party intrusted to choose one, the two to choose some disinterested party to act with them, they to settle the dispute, and in the event they can not agree, they to appoint two disinterested parties to act as the committee, the two to appoint a third party who shall decide the difference and their decision to be final.

6. We in turn agree that should these articles be accepted, we agree not to discriminate against any firm, business or contractor having taken active part against us.

The committee, after having waited about a month, received the following reply:

Billings, Mont., Aug. 4, 1906.

Mr. X. N. Rademacker et al., Billings, Mont.:

Dear Sir—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your communication to the citizens' alliance, containing certain propositions which you was asked to submit by the representatives of the labor unions in this city.

Your letter and the propositions were submitted Friday evening, August 3, at a regular meeting of the alliance, and after due consideration, they instructed me to inform your committee that the alliance declined to take action upon or consider any of the propositions submitted, and assign as a reason for the above action the following:

The basic principles upon which the citizens' alliance rests are as follows:

To promote the stability of business and the steady employment of labor, whether organized or unorganized, by encouraging friendly relations between employers and employes, and to discourage strikes and opposing boycotts and all kindred movements which savor of persecution.

To afford its members and the community at large protection to all men or women who desire to work from unlawful interference arising from the evil effects of strikes, lockouts, boycotts and all similar movements unnecessarily interfering with trade and business.

To protect its members in their inalienable rights to manage their respective business in such manner as they deem proper without domination or coercion by any organized movement against such rights.

The membership of the citizens' alliance is composed of all classes of business and professional men, property owners, contractors and laborers, and it is the desire of this organization that the laboring men and all wage earners in the city of Billings should be well paid, and we have no desire

to promote any movement that would stand in any way toward a reduction of wages.

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. LAZON,

Leader Citizens' Alliance No. 3 of Billings, Mont.

And this man who signs himself as Leader has never, that we have ever known of, performed an honest day's labor, is not now, or never, that we have ever heard of, been an employer of labor, a contractor, mechanic, or anything else, and the principal support of his household are his wife and children, who are musicians and music teachers.

YELLOWSTONE TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY.

Lockout Anniversary.

On Monday, September 3, 1906, occurred the anniversary of the "lockout" of the union printers from the establishment of the Crowell Publishing Company, publishers of Woman's Home Companion, a monthly magazine devoted to women, child slavery, open shop, imported strike breakers, injunctions and most any thing that will tend to disrupt typographical unions. In reviewing the work done during the past year no doubt the Crowell company found that their subscription list was in a deplorable condition, their news stand sales badly demoralized and, what is the most severe blow of all, that they were unable to deceive the public by their attempt to foster the child slavery movement and at the same time try to crush organized labor, one of the most persistent foes of child labor in this country. See to it that your friends do not purchase the "Woman's Home Companion."

Antique Saws.

The saws of the Grecian carpenters had the same form, and were made in the like ingenious manner as ours are at present, says a writer in an English exchange. This is fully shown by a painting still preserved among the antiquities of Herculaneum. Two genii are represented at the end of a bench, which consists of a long table that rests upon four-footed stools. The piece of wood which is to be sawn through is secured by clamps. The saw with which the genii are at work has a perfect resemblance to our frame saw. It consists of a square frame, having in the middle a blade, the teeth of which stand perpendicular to the plane of the frame. The piece of wood which is to be sawn extends beyond the end of the bench, and one of the workmen appears standing and the other sitting on the ground. The arms, in which the blade is fastened, have the same form as that given to them at present. In the bench are seen holes, in which the cramps that hold the timber are stuck. They are shaped like the figure seven, and the ends of them reach below the boards that form the top of it. The French call a cramp of this kind *un valet*. Montfaucon also has given the representation of two ancient saws taken from Gruter. One of them seems to be only a blade of a saw without any frame, but the other resembles a crosscut saw. One may, however, perceive both the handles between which the blade is fastened; the wooden bar that binds them together, though the blade is delineated too near it; and about the middle of this bar, the piece of wood that tightens the cord which keeps the handles as well as the whole instrument firm. Saws which were not placed in a frame, but fastened to a handle, were described by Palladius.—Carpentry and Building.

Boycotts and Strikes Not Punishable.

The Supreme Court of Saxony has decided that boycotts and strikes in wage wars are not punishable by law and that employers cannot demand compensation for losses caused by strikes or boycotts. The court also holds that there is no offense against the law when strikers through the press or by pamphlets appeal for public support.

The verdict is the result of the case of the boycotted bakers of the town of Kiel, who claimed $2,000 damages and the punishment of the proprietor of a local newspaper. The decision is likely to revolutionize the future of strikes.

The workers generally underestimate their own ability and overestimate that of their masters. They could accomplish great things for themselves if they would realize their abilities and power.

When purchasing demand that you be waited on by a union clerk, then ask him to show you union-labeled goods; they are as cheap as scab goods and much better.

Craft Problems

Saws — How They Are Made, How to Choose Them and How to Use Them.

(By D. L. Stoddard.)

Perhaps a common laborer has no right to choose so big a subject, which is a big one, indeed, even though a saw be considered as but a little tool.

The carpenter who is almost constantly using this tool at his work generally has no idea how it is made, and I myself, having barely passed through a plant where saws are manufactured, and there being several secret departments to which no stranger is admitted, I candidly acknowledge that I do not know a great deal about



it. Believing, however, that the little I witnessed would be of interest to my brother carpenters, I have decided to give a brief description of the making of saws, as such looked to me.

When I first saw the rough sheet steel, that was big enough to make two blades out of, it appeared to me as if it would take a long time to turn it into as fine a saw as I have in my tool chest. But when the big "cutter" came down that made two pieces out of one in less than no time, and by a similar process they were shaped into straight or skew-backs and the wheel of the "toother" (the latest improved machine, looking much like a planer through which the sheet steel runs like a board through that machine) hummed, each revolution cutting a tooth into the sheet, one began to realize the rapidity of the work.

When I further saw that rough steel go into a big grindstone, weighing about a ton, I found it did not take long to change a rough-looking piece into a brightly shining saw blade. I was surprised to learn as we moved along that the blades were being polished on different composition wheels that made them as smooth as glass. And yet though they leave the wheels in such good shape and further tedious polishing seems hardly necessary, the blades were once more polished and re-polished by hand until they were allowed to leave that department of the factory.

A wonderful "setting machine," quite as marvelous as the toother, is doing the setting of the teeth. Yet the most human-like machine I ever saw in my life is the "saw filer," which not everyone is permitted to see. The blade, or saw, runs through it quite rapidly, those human-like steel arms never missing a stroke, filing every tooth perfectly.

With all this wonderful machinery of latest improvements, a great deal of this work is yet done by the older method; thus, some twenty men were filing the saws by hand almost as fast as the machine.

Many of the workmen were toothing saws by sliding the blade along by hand, in which operation, to move a muscle out of the ordinary steady way was to spoil a saw.

It looked discouraging to me to see a fine twelve-tooth-to-an-inch saw almost finished and a tooth spoiled. This, however, was mostly done in the beginning; after once getting started right a man never missed.

In a display of the most wonderful human skill, I saw one of the workmen shove these fine saws right along steadily over an iron and hit every tooth offhand with a hammer, that looked much like an ordinary riveting hammer, setting the saw quicker than it takes you to read this, and to perfection.

The name of the firm, trademark and other inscriptions were stamped or etched on the saw by a slow, just greatly improved transfer process.

One would be surprised to find through how many hands a saw handle goes, although it is smoothed and polished on all kinds of belts and wheels, yet each one is put into a vise and rasped off by hand. There is very little brush work done in the filling and finishing of the handle.

which is a dipping and revolving shaft drying process. After the handle has passed through that it is polished by machine and by hand with as much care as the saw blade itself.

I was surprised at the amount of slow and tedious work devoted to the fastening of the handle and the finishing up of the saw. After watching the various processes and operations carefully, it is, indeed, a puzzle to any carpenter how the best saw in the world can be made and retailed on the market for a price amounting to about one day's wages.

The choosing of the saw is a feature of the utmost importance to the carpenter. He can work away with an old square or an old hammer all day without knowing the difference; but to work all day with a poor saw is to wear one's very life out and practically accomplish nothing.

A poor saw is a poor article for a carpenter to own; he can really not afford a poor one at any price.

To keep a common saw in good order is another matter of vast importance. It takes a good deal of time, which, in addition to the cost of files required, soon makes a common saw an expensive one. The only one a carpenter can afford to buy is the best.

A large manufacturer once said to me, "Never buy a saw until you have sawed with it." This, however, is a hard thing to do, for the hardware merchant hates to see the finely polished saws even touched. But I would not buy one unless assured it was made of "silver steel," as silver steel is the finest and most condensed steel known. Other steel, examined through a magnifying glass, looks more like a sponge and is far beyond the former superior quality of silver steel, the best material known for saws.

Some years ago one M. A. Potter, who has made his life's work the study of saws, came to the conclusion he could fasten a handle to a saw in a more scientific manner than the old one, and after years of experimenting finally accomplished the "Perfection Handle," as illustrated in the accompanying sketch (the dotted lines show the old style). It places the handle more onto the saw and gives the user a better control of it and places the hand nearer to the work. The point of the saw does not seem so heavy, it makes the saw balance better, and therefore the work easier.

In purchasing a saw I would be sure to get one not only with a Perfection handle, but one that was "perfection hung," the hang of the saw exactly fitting my hand and idea. I would be sure the blade was perfectly true and the back not thicker than the edge of the saw. I would get a firm grip of the handle, striking the point of the saw with my fingers, and if it had a good clear ring I would know the handle was on tight and in good shape and the blade made of good material.

No saw should be bought that will not pass such examination. A saw that will pass the very best tests, the longer you own it the more you will realize its merits.

An extra dollar spent in the purchase of a real good saw is a dollar that counts more than any other dollar the carpenter may ever spend.

In buying a saw, as well as any other article, I would insist on getting one made by union labor. I would not only be sure that the men who made the saw were working under fair conditions, but I would get one made by the very best and high-priced skilled labor.

Any saw made by cheap labor is bound to be a cheap and poor saw, and the carpenter who buys it must be a cheap carpenter.

The way to use a saw is to keep it clean and wiped off with an oily rag in order to keep it from rusting. Have just enough set to it to run freely and no more. Don't be so dull as to allow your saw to run dull; be sharp enough to keep your saw sharp.

The farmer has moved along from day to day until he has gotten out of his old rut, and when he tilled his ground for the crop he rode on his plow. But the manufacturers were up to the times, and when that came around they had the seat on the plow for the farmer to ride on.

Manufacturers are always up to the times! So, carpenters, never ride on your saw until you see the seat; don't be so foolish as to think you must do so much work that you must hang on your saw with both hands and feet to crowd it through

wet, shaky lumber. No, never ride on your saw; saws were not made to be rode on, and don't try to wear the center of the saw all out by sawing in the center with a quick, jerky stroke, but with a firm stroke shove the saw through the whole length of the blade; make every tooth do its duty, as well as the muscles of your arm and body; let all help; don't put the work on just a few.

Be a union man, divide up the work and give all a chance to share in it; don't put the work on just a few, letting the rest watch them do it all. Every muscle and tooth should do its share, even to the very back tooth, and if you consider yourself the back tooth of the organization, remember there is work for you to perform. Come up and do it; don't put all the work on the center or front ones.

Let every brother do his share and work together as evenly as the teeth of a good saw well filed. Then his organization will be in perfect working order, as perfect as a No. 400 Silver Steel Saw with a Perfection Handle.

A Few Hints For Our Younger Brothers.

(By James Barry.)

The first great difficulty—I might almost say "snag"—the young trade school graduate is confronted with, granted that he has learned how to sharpen his tools, is how to properly use them in his first venture with his brand new kit, consisting of a highly varnished tool chest, brass-bound, a couple of polished planes, two or three chisels, a few ratchet screw drivers, an extension rule, nickel hammer and a few saws, generally harmless, except to himself.

He will suddenly get up against a job where his brand new kit disappoints him grievously. He finds his leather handled chisel no good and will invariably fall back on our old college chum, the "knife."

His good intentions are all in vain, and when he finds his pet chisel has been a good tack extractor while his back was turned, you may imagine the rest.

He will learn that it is absolutely necessary to keep his tools under lock and key lest they are liable to go on strike at any time after Tom, Dick or Harry have handled them.

The quality of the wood, its denseness rather, affects the tools very much. A chisel or plane-iron keeps its edge and lasts much longer if used on soft stuff, than on hard wood. Yet, whatever the quality of tools or stuff, it is highly essential to keep the tools sharp, and to do this it requires a good oil stone of which almost every carpenter has his especial favorite. A stone should be selected that is free from any flaw or hard streak, which I admit is not an easy matter, but nevertheless a very essential point. It is an old proverb that says: "A good workman is known by his tools," and I claim the best criterion is a carpenter's oil-stone. Tools, no matter under what high-sounding name they may go, are merely so much junk if not kept in good order; the "Nickel" or the "Guinea" stamp does not make the tool the more efficient.

May these few hints be of benefit to our younger brothers and assist them in their endeavors to become full-fledged mechanics.

Saw Mills in England.

When attempts were made to introduce sawmills in England they were violently opposed, because it was apprehended that the sawyers would be deprived by them of their means of getting a subsistence. For this reason it was found necessary to abandon a saw mill erected by a Dutchman near London in 1663; and in the year 1700 when one Houghton laid before the nation the advantages of such a mill, he expressed his apprehension that it might excite the rage of the populace. What he dreaded was actually the case in 1767 or 1768, when an opulent timber merchant, by the desire and approbation of the Society of Arts, caused a sawmill, driven by wind, to be erected at Limehouse under the direction of James Stansfield, who had learned in Holland and Norway the art of constructing and managing machines of that kind. A mob assembled and pulled the mill to pieces; but the damage was made good by the nation, and some of the rioters were punished. A new mill was afterward erected, which was suffered to work without molestation, and which gave occasion to the erection of others. It appears, however, that this was not the only mill of the kind then in Britain, for one driven also by wind was built at Leith some years earlier.—Am. Carpenter and Builder.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Die Berichte der Generalbeamten an unsere 14te General-Konvention.

Ausgerüstet mit umfassenden Berichten an die gegenwärtig tagende Konvention, über ihre Tätigkeit, den Stand der Organisation und wichtige letztere berührende Vorkommnisse der verflossenen zwei Jahre, haben unsere Generalbeamten die Reise nach Niagara Falls angetreten.

Der Inhalt eines jeden dieser Berichte ist für alle unsere Mitglieder so wichtig und von so großem Interesse, daß wir es für angemessen erachten unseren deutschredenden Lesern eine kurze Uebersicht darüber zu geben. Wir nehmen an, daß wir damit deren Wünschen entsprechen, umsomehr als die Konventionsverhandlungen nur in englischer und nicht in deutscher Sprache erscheinen werden.

Gemäß eines Beschlusses der Milwaukee'er Konvention unterbreitete diesmal auch der General Executiv Board einen Tätigkeitsbericht. Laut demselben hatte der Board, von Januar 1905 bis Juni 1906, über 260 Gesuche um Genehmigung von Gewerksforderungen abgehandelt. 231 dieser Forderungen wurden sanktionirt und 29 mißbilligt, diese letzteren weil in den Augen des Board die begleitenden Umstände den Erfolg der Bewegungen nicht in Aussicht stellten. In Verbindung mit diesen Gewerksforderungen wurden 79 Gesuche um finanzielle Unterstützung eingereicht. In 60 dieser Fällen wurde das Gesuch gewährt und die Gesammtsumme von $80,688.25 für ausstehende Mitglieder bewilligt.

Der Bericht des General Präsidenten greift in der Vorrede bis zur Gründung der Brüderschaft zurück, welche am 12ten August 1881 mit einer Mitgliederzahl von 2,000 erfolgte.

Von den Gründern und Pioniren sagt er: „Sie haben den Grundstein solider gelegt als sie dachten, denn heute sind wir eine der größten Gewerkorganisationen der Welt."

Er sagt weiter: „Wir haben in den letzten zwei Jahren manche Kämpfe durchfechten müssen; aber trotzdem das vereinigte Unternehmerthum alle Hebel in Bewegung setzte um uns und andere Gewerksorganisation zu vernichten und dabei häufig zu Einhaltsverfahren griffen, in denen ihnen die Gerichte bereitwilligst entgegen kamen, da die Einhaltsbefehle gegen Arbeiter gerichtet waren, so haben wir doch beständig an Mitgliederzahl zugenommen und beträgt diese augenblicklich 170,192." Doch, fügt der Gen. Präsident bei, „Die nothwendige Arbeit ist noch lange nicht gethan und unsere Aufgabe noch lange nicht erfüllt, denn Tausende geschickter Arbeiter stehen noch außerhalb unserer Organisation, und diese müssen wir gewinnen!"

Die mit der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters und den Amalgamated Wood Workers abgehaltenen Konferenzen sowie deren negative Resultate läßt er Revü passiren; er verbreitet sich über die Versuche die Holzbearbeitungs-Fabriken zu organisiren, über die Maßregeln die zur Einhaltung der achtstündigen Arbeitszeit an Regierungsarbeiten ergriffen wurden, die Beschlüsse der letzten Konvention der A. F. of L. bezüglich der Streitfrage zwischen der B. B. und den A. W. W., unsere Beziehung zu der Structural Building Trades Alliance und die Notwendigkeit dieser Verbindung um die Angriffe der organisirten Unternehmertums abzuwehren, über die Agitation zur Verbreitung unseres Union Labels, die von unseren Organisatoren verrichtete Arbeit und andere gleichwichtige Punkte.

Der Bericht des General Sekretärs ist ein umfangreiches, 111 Seiten umfassendes Dokument, wovon allein 53 Seiten eine Liste aller Lokal-Unionen in nummerischer Reihenfolge bilden unter Angabe des Ortes, des Versammlungstages und Versammlungsplatzes, der eingeführten Lohnrate und Arbeitszeit, ob Samstag Halbfeiertag eingeführt ist oder nicht und ob an den betreffenden Orten Verträge mit den Arbeitgebern bestehen oder nicht.

Der General Sekretär brandmarkt ebenfalls die Versuche des organisirten Unternehmertums die Arbeiter dieses Landes zur Unterwerfung unter ihren „Offenen-Shop" Plan zu zwingen und knüpft daran die treffende Bemerkung, daß trotz dieser Versuche, die Zukunft unser Brüderschaft nicht durch die Unternehmer sondern nur durch unsere eigene Nachlässigkeit und Gleichgültigkeit gefährdet werden könne.

Der Bericht enthält ferner eine Liste der seit dem 30ten Juni 1904 aufgenommenen Lokal Unionen und einen Vergleich der numerischen Stärke der Brüderschaft an obigem Datum, mit der heutigen. Danach bestand unsere Organisation am 30ten Juni 1904 aus 1,793 Lokal Unionen mit einer gutstehenden Mitgliederzahl von 161,205, und am 30ten Juni dieses Jahres aus 1,748 Lokal Unionen mit 170,192 gutstehenden Mitgliedern.

Dies ist ein Zuwachs an Mitgliederzahl von 8,987, zugleich aber eine Verminderung der Gesammtzahl der Lokal Unionen von 45. Diese Verminderung erklärt sich jedoch dadurch, daß an 32 Orten eine Verschmelzung der dort bestehenden Lokal Unionen stattgefunden hat.

In einer Uebersicht über die ausgazahlten Unterstützungsgelder seit Einführung der Benefits im Jahre 1882, stellt der General Sekretär fest, daß die Lokal Unionen die Summe von $1,800,000.00 on. Krankenunterstützung und die General Offize an Sterbe- und Unfall- Benefit die Summe von $1,512,343.20 ausbezahlt hat. Es folgt dann eine Zusammenstellung der innerhalb der verflossenen zwei Jahre bewilligten und abgewiesenen Forderungen für Sterbe- und Unfall- Benefit, der Todesursachen u. s. w. Dabei macht der General Sekretär auf verschiedene sich wiedersprechende Konstitutionsparagraphen aufmerksam die, wie er sagt, bei Erwägung der Forderungen große Schwierigkeiten bereitet hätten und deßhalb einer Revision unterworfen werden sollten.

Ueber das Thema, Strikes und Lockouts, bemerkt der General Sekretär: „Die „offene Shop"-Idee ist schmählich gescheitert insoweit sie unsere Brüderschaft betrifft; wir hatten in den letzten zwei Jahren weniger Ausstände zu verzeichnen als in den zwei vorherigen, und die meisten Ausstände die stattfanden hätten vermieden werden können wenn die Arbeitgeber nicht, durch Versuche die Löhne zu beschneiden, die Arbeitszeit zu erhöhen und anderer Anmaßungen, unsere Leute zur Rebellion getrieben hätten."

Aus dem Berichte des General Schatzmeisters ist zu ersehen, daß der Kassenbestand am 30ten Juni 1904, $172,035.78 betrug und $199,294.45 am 30ten Juni 1906; dies ist eine Zunahme des Kassenbestandes seit ersterem Datum, von $27,-258.17.

In seinem Komentar über die gegenwärtigen günstigen Finanzverhältnisse und die Fortschritte der Brüderschaft im Allgemeinen, bemerkt der General Schatzmeisterk „Wir erfreuen uns zweifellos einer Periode der Prosperität, es kann aber Niemand sagen wie lange diese andauern wird und wir sollten uns für künftige Nackenschläge vorbereiten so lange die guten Zeiten anhalten. Wenn dies geschieht erhalten wir uns das Vertrauen unserer Konstitutienten und bieten ihnen Garantie für Schutz und Hülfe auch während einer kommenden industriellen Krise."

Die gesunde Logik dieser Ermahnung erhellt aus dem Teile des Berichtes über Ausgaben für Sterbe- und Unfall-Benefits im letzten Fiskaltermin, welche $330,071.44 betrugen, gegen $316,810.85 im vorausgegangenen Termine; mithin ein Mehrbetrag der Ausgaben vom 30ten Juni 1904 bis 30ten Juni 1906, von $63,260.59.

Was Ausgaben für Unterstützung ausstehende Mitglieder betrifft, sagt der Bericht des General Schatzmeisters, so sind wir in dieser Beziehung im letzten Termine sehr gut gefahren indem nur $127,813.42 für diesen Zweck verausgabt wurden.

Selbstverständig enthält der Bericht einen detailirten Ausweis über alle Einnahmen und Ausgaben der letzten zwei Jahre; und eine Liste der an die Lokal Unionen ausbezahlten Beträge an Sterbe- und Unfall-Benefit.

Wir betonen nochmals, jeder einzelne Bericht der Generalbeamten ist so interessant und enthält eine solche Fülle von Information, daß sich auch alle deutschredenden Mitglieder, die des Lesens der englischen Sprache kundig sind, gut thun werden sich ein Exemplar der Konventionsverhandlungen zu verschaffen, sobald dieselben gedruckt und zur Versendung bereit sind.

Bericht des General Präsidenten der Structural Building Trades Alliance, James Kirby.

Dayton, O., den 23ten August 1906.

Ich unterbreite Ihnen hiermit meinen, sich über den, unserer St. Louis'er Konvention gefolgten Zeitraum erstreckenden, Tätigkeitsbericht.

Wie schon aus dem vom Gen. Sekretär versandten Monatsberichte zu ersehen ist, hat die S. B. T. A. während obigem Zeitraume wiederum entschiedene Fortschritte gemacht. Neue Lokal-Allianzen sind gebildet worden, andere nationale Organisationen haben sich uns angeschlossen und wieder andere fühlen immer mehr das Bedürfnis nach umfassenderem Zusammenschluß. Dieses Bedürfnis macht sich besonders bei solchen Organisationen geltend, unter denen noch Meinungsverschiedenheiten in Jurisdiktionsfragen vorherrschen und sie sehnen sich daher nach einer endgültigen Schlichtung dieser Streitfragen.

In einem dahingehenden Bestreben wurden zwischen Vertretern verschiedener Verbände Konferenzen abgehalten die, wenn sie auch nicht das gewünschte Resultat erzielten, doch den Geist der Brüderlichkeit erweckt haben welcher ein Verständnis unter einander erleichert und zur Einsicht geführt hat, daß wenn gegenseitig Zugeständnisse gemacht und die differirenden Teile auf unbedeutende und vielleicht imaginäre Vorteile verzichten, außerordentlich viel gewonnen werden kann. Es wäre sehr zu wünschen, daß diese Einsicht auch in anderen Verbänden ihre Einkehr halten würde.

Im Monat Juni wurde ich nach Bloomington, Ill., berufen um die Gründung einer lokalen Allianz in Angriff zu nehmen. Ein provisorischer Körper wurde gebildet der später formell der S. B. T. A. einverleibt wurde. Die Bildung einer Lokal Union für Bau-Hülfsarbeiter in Bloomington steht in Aussicht.

Ich besuchte auch Champaign, Ill., um gegen die Aufnahme einer rivalisirenden Hilfsarbeiter-Union in die Lokal Allianz, Stellung zu nehmen. Mit Ausnahme der Plumber sind unsere affilirten Verbände dieses Ortes in gutem Zustande.

In Cedar Rapids, Ja., wurde vor einiger Zeit eine lokale Allianz gegründet der sich jedoch einige der Baugewerke nicht anschließen wollten weil sie wähnten ihre Interessen ohne die Hülfe anderer Gewerke, hinlänglich wahren zu können. Eine dieser Union wurde kurz darauf in einen Kampf mit ihren Arbeitgeber verwickelt in dem sie eine gehörige Schlappe erhielt. Dies öffnete dieser Union die Augen und sie ergriff die Initiative zur Reorganisirung der Allianz in Cedar Rapids, welche auch bewerkstelligt wurde. Die Lokale Union der Hülfsarbeiter dieser Stadt hat sich nun dem nationalen Verbande dieses Gewerbes angeschlossen; auch ist dort ein gutes Feld für eine Painter-Union.

Ich ging nach Iowa City um den dortigen Gewerken mit Rath und That beizustehen, da der Stand der Organisation dieser Stadt ein bedeuerlicher war.

In Rock Island, Ill., wurde meine Anwesenheit notwendig durch die unerklärliche Handlungsweise eines unserer eigenen Leute, welcher eine Union unter der Jurisdiktion eines rivalisirenden Verbandes organisirte und damit eine Sonderorganisation an diesem Orte geschaffen hatte. Dem Uebel wurde abgeholfen. Der Stand der affilirten Unionen Rock Island's ist gegenwärtig ein befriedigender.

Am 8ten Juli begab ich mich nach Muncie, Ind., um einen Versuch zu machen den zur Zeit schwebenden Ausstand der Plumber zu schlichten. Es gelang mir die Arbeitgeber zur Unterzeichnung eines Vertrages zu gewinnen, der beide Teile, sowie den anwesenden Vertreter des nationalen Verbandes der Plumber, befriedigte.

Da sich die Painter in Toledo, O., weigerten sich der lokalen Allianz anzuschließen, wandte ich mich nach dieser Stadt. Die Painters sind nun ebenfalls in der Allianz vertreten.

In Lorain, O., wurde die Gründung einer Lokal-Allianz angebahnt.

Weder in Columbus noch in Cincinnati, O., konnten wir bis jetzt Fuß fassen; ich besuchte beide Städte und sprach in meheren Versammlungen, die Notwendigkeit des Anschlusses der dortigen Baugewerke klar legend und erwarte baldigen Erfolg meiner Bemühungen.

In Louisville, Ky., fand ich unsere lokale Verbindung auf dem Kriegsfuße mit der dortigen Central Labor Union; in einem Zustande an dem beide Teile Schuld trugen.

Die Baugewerke hatten sich von der Central Labor Union losgesagt und letztere nahm gegenüber ersteren eine so feindselige Stellung ein, daß ihnen Sam. Gompers in einem Schreiben dessenthalben Vorstellungen machte und ihnen erklärte, daß er ihren Standpunkt in der Streitfrage nicht billigen könne.

Die Differenzen mit der Chicago Federal Steel Co., eine Angelegenheit die mir der Board zur Regelung überwiesen hatte, wurde durch die Vermittelung unserer Vize-Präsidenten Lilien und Hannahan, in Verbindung mit den Chicago'er Lokalbeamten, geschlichtet. Nach einem Ausstande von 30 Minuten Dauer wurden an den Arbeiter der Firma Union-Bedingungen eingeführt.

Die Bussalo'er Konvention hatte mich beauftragt bei den verschiedenen, noch nicht affilirten, Verbänden vorstellig zu werden und sie zum Anschluß aufzufordern.

Ich bin nun in der Lage zu berichten, daß die Elevator Constructors um Aufnahme in unser Allianz nachgesucht haben und mit den Sheet Metal Workers stehen wir dessenthalben in Unterhandlung. Da in diesen und in allen ähnlichen Fällen die Feststellung der Jurisdiktionsgrenzen des betreffenden Verhandes, der Aufnahme vorausgehen muß, haben am 15ten und am 20ten August, in Chicago, zwischen Vertretern der interessirten, bereits affilirten Verbände, Konferenzen stattgefunden um eine Verständigung in der Jurisdiktionsfrage zu erzielen. Dies wurde jedoch nur teilweise erreicht. Das Aufnahmegesuch der Elevator Constructors wurde schließlich an Ihre Körperschaft zur Erledigung verwiesen, ebenso die Frage der Feststellung der Jurisdiktionsgrenzen für Sheet Metal Workers. Die Vertreter letzter haben in der Konferenz erklärt, daß wenn die Entscheidung Ihres Boards befriedigend für sie ausfalle, die Frage des Anschlusses dieses Verbandes ihren Mitgliedern behufs Urabstimmung unterbreitet und die Vertreter den Anschluß empfehlen würden.

Die Bridge und Structural Iron Workers haben sich durch Urabstimmung für den Anschluß entschieden und Ihre Generalbeamten sind gegenwärtig bemüht, die Feststellung der Jurisdiktionsgrenzen dieses Verbandes durch eine Konferenz zwischen Vertretern der interessirten Organisationen herbeizuführen.

Zum Schlusse möchte ich bemerken, daß obwohl die oben erwähnten Konferenzen noch nicht zum erwunschten Ziele geführt haben, denselben doch das Verdienst zufällt durch allseitigen Meinungsaustausch zwischen den interessirten Verbänden gar manche Vorurteile verdrängt, und den guten Willen erzeugt zu haben die noch vorherrschenden Jurisdiktionsdifferenzen möglichst schnell zu beseitigen. Dieser Geist der Brüderlichkeit allein schon liefert beredetes Zeugnis von der Nützlichkeit und dem Wert unserer Structural Building Trades Alliance.

James Kirby,
Gen. Präs. der S. B. T. A.

Der diesjährige 39te Jahreskongreß der Gewerkschaften Großbritaniens tagte vom 3. bis 8. September in Liverpool. Es war dies der größte Kongreß der bis jetzt abgehalten wurde. Die Zahl der anwesenden Delegaten betrug 491; dieselben vertraten 210 verschiedene Unionen mit 1,554,-000 Mitgliedern. Unter den Delegaten waren diesmal 30 von den Arbeitern erwählten Parlamentsmitglieder, während im vorjährigen Kongresse deren Zahl nur 7 betrug. Die zwei von der A. F. of L. erwählten Delegaten waren ebenfalls anwesend. Unabhängige politische Tätigkeit bildete den Haupt-Gegenstand der Verhandlungen. Das parlamentarische Komite wurde beauftragt eine Konferenz aller Richtungen einzuberufen, um eine Vereinigung derselben, und damit einheitliches, von den herrschenden politischen Parteien unabhängiges politisches Vorgehen zu erzielen. Der Kongreß nahm eine Resolution an, welche den russischen Arbeitern in ihrem heroischen Befreiungskampfe die Sympathie der organisirten Arbeiter Großbritaniens ausdrückt.

Verhandlungen der dritten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1906, des General Exekutiv-Board.

(Fortsetzung.)

21. Juli.

Gesuch der L. U. 553 Berlin, Ont., ein Geldbewilligung und Erlaubniß zur Versendung von Subscritionslisten im Interesse eines, seit längerer Zeit kranken Mitgliedes, wird nicht gewährt.

Gesuch des Chicago'er Organisations-Komites um Indossirung eines Planes zum Austausche der Mitgliedskarten zwischen Lokal Unionen der V. B. und solchen der A. F. of L. and J., wird nicht gewährt, weil gegenwärtig in beiden Organisationen über Verschmelzung abgestimmt wird.

Der G. P. wird instruirt dafür zu sorgen,

daß die V. V. auf der, im November d. J. in Minneapolis, Minn., abzuhaltenden, Label-Ausstellung vertreten ist.

Ein Schreiben der L. U. 211 Allegheny City, Pa., läuft ein, das den Board benachrichtigt, daß sie sich dem Beschlusse desselben betreffs der Employers Legal Security Society gefügt habe.

Applikation der L. U. 651 Jackson, Mich., für weitere Geldbewilligung, wird abgewiesen.

L. U. 330 Roselle, N. J., verlangt die Summe von $30, einen Betrag welchen die L. U. den Erben ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Judson Vorhees, welcher außer Benefit war, ausbezahlt hat. Der G. S. hatte sich geweigert die verlangte Summe an die L. U. zu zahlen und letztere drohte dann mit Verweigerung der Kopfsteuer, wenn ihr die Summe nicht ausgezahlt werde. Die Handlungsweise des G. S. wird indossirt und L. U. 330 soll darauf aufmerksam gemacht werden, daß Nichtentrichtung der Kopfsteuer Verlust aller Benefits ihrer Mitglieder zur Folge habe.

Appellation der L. U. 644 Petin, Ill., um Bewilligung einer Geldsumme zur Bestreitung der Unkosten eines Delegaten zur Konvention. Da der Board nicht die Macht hat Bewilligungen für solche Zwecke zu machen, wird das Gesuch abschläglich beschieden.

Appellation der L. U. 1464 Attelboro, Mass., um finanziellen Beistand in ihrem Ausstande. Da die nöthige Information nicht beigefügt ist, wird die Angelegenheit vertagt.

23. Juli.

Die Revision der Bücher der Gen. Offize nimmt die Sitzung dieses und des folgenden Tages in Anspruch.

25. Juli.

Appellation des Rockport, Ill., D. C. um weitere Geldbewilligung wird so lange zurückgestellt, bis die L. U. über die, ihr im April zugewiesenen Gelder, Rechnung abgelegt hat.

Der Bericht der Rechnungsexperten Lybrand Roß Bros. und Armstrong über die finanziellen Transaktionen der Gen. Offize, während des verflossenen Vierteljahres, wird verlesen und der G. S. angewiesen, die Experten um Ergänzung und übersichtlicherem Abschlusse des Berichtes anzugehen.

26. Juli.

Der Board beschäftigt sich während des Vormittags mit den eingelaufenen Amendements zur Gen. Konstitution.

Ein Bericht des Sekretär's des Pittsburg D. C. über die gegenwärtige Strike-Situation, wird entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Der L. U. 651 Jackson, Mich., wird die Summe von $100 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Von Dokumenten, bezüglich des in St. Louis, Mo., schwebenden Fox'schen Einhaltsbefehls, welche Organisator G. J. Bohmen einsandte, wird Notiz genommen.

Appelation der L. U. 1100 St. Louis, Mo., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle C. H. Davison's welcher sich weigerte ein Assessment im Betrage zu $5 zu entrichten, wofür er einen Antheil an einer Cooperative-Holzarbeitungsfabrik erhalten sollte. Die Entscheidung des G. P. zu Gunsten Davidson's wird aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Die U. S. Fidelity Co. benachrichtigt den Board, daß die Bürgschaft des G. S. am 15ten August ablaufe und werden letzterem zur Erneuerung derselben Instruktionen ertheilt.

Der G. Sch. wird angewiesen, dem beweglichen Konto in der Am. Nat. Bank, die Summe von $10,000 zu entnehmen und dieselbe dem interessetragenden Konto in der Capital Nat. Bank von Indianapolis zuzuführen.

27 Juli

Eine Applikation der L. U. 1555 Niagara Falls, N. Y., aus Millwrights bestehend, um finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung, wird nicht berücksichtigt, weil derselben alle Einzelheiten fehlen über die dortige Gewerkslage und den Stand der Organisation der Lokal Union.

Ein Schreiben der L. U. 612 Union Hill, N. J., bezüglich eines vom Hudson County D. C. ausgeschriebenen Strike-Assessments, wird dem G. P. überwiesen.

Der Board beschließt, am 17ten September d. J. in Niagara Falls, N. Y., in weitere Sitzung zu treten.

Dem G. P. werden zur Beschützung des in Rochester, N. Y., der Conspiration angeklagten 1ten Vize-Präsidenten T. M. Guerin, die nöthigen Instruktionen ertheilt.

Der Bericht des Board an die nächste Konvention wird vervollständigt und zum Druck beordert.

28. Juli.

Appellation des Baltimore, Md., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle Robert Ainsworth's, die Auferlegung einer Geldstrafe im Betrage von $50 wegen Arbeitens mit einem Nichtunionmanne betreffend, wird abgewiesen.

Dem Pittsburg, Pa., D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $5,000 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Der L. U. 1731 Monongahela, zum selben Zwecke, die weitere Summe von $100.

Applikation der L. U. 284 Erie, Pa., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung und finanziellen Beistand; Genehmigung wird ertheilt und die finanzielle Frage zurückgelegt, bis es sich zeigt, ob Beistand nothwendig ist oder nicht.

Das Protokoll als Ganzes wird angenommen und der Board vertagt sich bis zu seinem Zusammentritt in Niagara Falls, N. Y., am 17ten September 1906.

Franklin Pimbley,
Sekretär des G. E. B.

Frank Duffy,
Gen. Sekretär.

Departement Français

Rest t-il encore quelques droits aux travailleurs organises de ce pays ?

(Traduit de l'allemand du ''Carpenter'' du mois d'août par A. H. Henryot.)

(Suite.)

Dans un numéro précédant nous avons appelé l'attention de nos membres sur une décision de la Fédération americaine du travail tendant à envoyer des membres appartenant aux divers organisations ouvrières du pays, dans les divers corps législatifs ou au congrès. Après avoir essayé en vain d'obtenir des lois en faveur du travail, par nos législateurs actuels, la Fédération, approuvé en cela par les membres les plus actifs des grandes organisations, n'a vu d'autre remède, que d'engager la classe ouvrière à faire ses lois elle même.

Nous ne sorions imaginer une chose moins logique que l'habitude de la classe ouvrière, choisissante ses maitres, ses patrons, les proprietaires de maisons d'habitations et des fabriques et usines comme législateurs pour lui fabriquer les lois, condamnant cette même classe proletarienne à se laisser voler, gruger impunément par les maitres quelle s'est donnée elle même.

As t'on jamais vu ces même patrons, ces banquiers, ces avocats, ces prêtres, choisir comme représentant de leurs intérêts, un membre de la classe ouvrière? Est ce qu'un proprietair d'immeubles quelconque voterai pour son locataire, une grande compagnie de chemin de fer pour un de leurs employés? Jamais de la vie! Et si même ce cas impossible arriverait, l'on pourra prendre pour certain que ces représentents, choisis par et pour les intérêts capitalistes, n'oseront défendre autre chose que l'intérêt de ceux qui l'auront envoyé dans une législature ou dans le congrès.

Pourquoi donc demandons nous, la classe ouvrière ne suit elle pas l'éxemple donné par la classe capitaliste? Pourquoi ne confie-t-elle pas la défense de ses intérêts à un mandataire de sa classe?

Si la chambre syndicale est en opposition pendant toute l'année avec les patrons et les capitalistes en générale, pourquoi donc las classe ouvrière abdique-t-elle tous ses droits le jour des elections? Nous sommes des membres et des adhérents de notre union pendant 364 jours de l'année et le 365me nous devenons des scabs. Des scabs au point de vue politique.

Nous remettons entre les mains de nos patrons tous les moyens de nous voler pendant toute l'année, de nous faire mettre en prison par les agents de la force publique, de nous faire condamner par des juges élus par nous même, d'égorger toutes nos demandes, tendant à amelioré nos conditions d'éxistence par des jugements par injonctions, de faire arrêter nos piquets en cas de grève, et voire même de rendre des sentences à mort, tel que les juges et les gouverneurs du Idaho et du Colorado essayent en ce moment de le faire avec nos frères de l'Union des mineures de ces Etats.

Il serait donc vraiment necessaire que la classe ouvrière abandonnerait cett politique néfaste et odieuse, qui consiste à courrier toujours avec les partis politique bourgois, il serait urgent dissons nous que les ''leaders'' des chambres syndicales commencent enfin à éclairer et éduquer les membres de leurs unions et les engager enfin à mieux se servir de leur bulletin de vote aux jours des élections.

Considérant, que par le droit de vote, les travailleurs de ce pays ont les moyens en mains de se donner toutes les lois possibles à leur avantage, si nous considérons que les ouvriers du continent, voire même de la Russie, maltraité et bafoué, ont le courage et le bon sens de se fair réprésenter dans leurs parlements divers par leurs camarades de classe, la rougeur de la honte nous monte au front; nous sommes honteux de voir nos

camarades americains jeter leurs droits aux ennemis de notre classe, aux ennemies de l'humanité.

Nous sommes prêt d'admettre, qu'une amélioration sensible et visible ne serait être attendu immédiatement, au moins en ce qui concerne nos juges des courts superieures. Beaucoup d'entre eux sont sur leurs sièges pour un grand nombre d'années; ou encore pourrons nous nous attendre à un vote ouvrier assez fort dans les premiers temps à venir, vu qu'une éducation politique de la classe ouvrière ne saurait être forcé à bref délaie; mais rien que l'exemple donné par quelques milliers de voix prolétariennes donné à un membre de la classe des travailleurs ferait refléchir la classe bourgoise, et une sainte terreur les obligerait à changer leur systême d'iniquité envers nous.

Ce serait le seul moyen de mettre un term à la corruption de nos politiciens et de nos justicières, qui se servent du pouvoir, que nous leurs donnons à l'avantage de la classe capitaliste, qui à les moyens de les recompensé pour les services qu'une magistrature corrompue leur rend contre la classe des crève de faim.

N'import quel sera le resultat de la nouvelle méthode de combât inaugurée par la Fédération du travail, il est du devoir de notre organisation d'aider à éclairer ses membres sur leurs droits et leurs devoirs.

Il nous faudra leur montrer de quel côté se trouve leur intérêt, nous devons leur faire comprendre qu'en matière politique aussi bien qu'en matière économique, notre lutte avec le capital ne saurait être autre chose qu'une lutte de classe, et que tout représentent d'une autre classe que la nôtre, ne saurait être en mesure de servir d'autres intérêts que ceux de la classe qu'il représente, sous peine de se voir mettre à pied par ces maitres, comme un valet quelconque qui aurai manqué à ses devoirs.

Donc, mes amis de la classe ouvrière, voulez vous des lois ouvrières, envoyez au parlement des travailleurs, des représentents de votre classe. Voulez vous que les lois soient executés, votez pour des juges qui sortent de vos rangs. Voulez que les officiers du gouvernement se considèrent à l'avenir comme des serviteurs du peuple, faite que le peuple les choisisse dans les rangs de sa classe. Ce sera le seul moyen pour la classe ouvrière d'obtenir justice et égalité devant la lois.

La tactique la plus efficace, celle qui assurera le plus de résultats avec le minimum de risques, dans notre état social, c'est de poursuivre l'application d'améliorations successives, partielles, mais dont profiterait une corporation entière.

Il est dangereux de marcher à l'aventure, de poursuivre à l'aveuglette, en gaspillant les forces combatives ouvrières, en épuisant des ressources précieuses, si péniblement amassées. Ce n'est pas une action convulsive, temporaire, souvent suivie de réaction, qu'il faut produire; c'est une action continue, sans régression, assurant des améliorations constantes, avec des forces toujours prêtes à défendre ce qui est acquis, toujours disposées a conquérir plus de mieux-être, de dignité, de meilleures conditions de travail. Voilà la tactique la plus sûre!

A. Keufer.

Tant que la femme sera victime du travail maudit de l'usine, de la fabrique impure, comme en esclavage; tant que la femme souffrira de son ignorance, la classe prolétarienne ne sera pas régenérée.

La femme si douce, si simple, si sensible, si croyante, si dévouée, est trop abandonnée à une sotte superstition, à une fausse religion.

Cet état de choses n'est pas sans porter préjudice à la santé des femmes et des enfants.

Les femmes se trouvent usées avant l'âge et la race à laquelle les possédants portent tant d'intérêt, dégénère.

En régime capitaliste, les salariés n'ont qu'une seule marchandise; la force de travail.

Quel est le prix de vente de la force de travail? se demande-t-on. Ce qui est indispensable pour se nourrir, se vêtir, et élever sa famille, répondons-nous. Le salarié qui vend sa force de travail, quand il a produit son salaire, travaille pour le compte du capitaliste. En effet, s'il travaille douze heures par jour, il fait six heures pour lui et six heures pour le capitaliste. Le salaire est ainsi pour l'ouvrier, et la plus-value est confisquée par le capitaliste.

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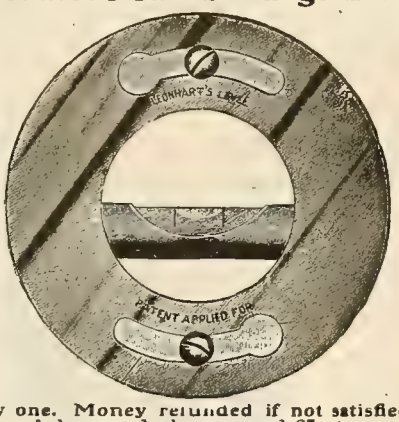
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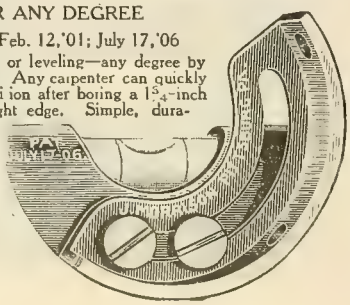
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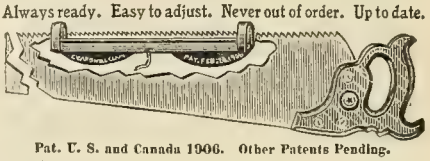
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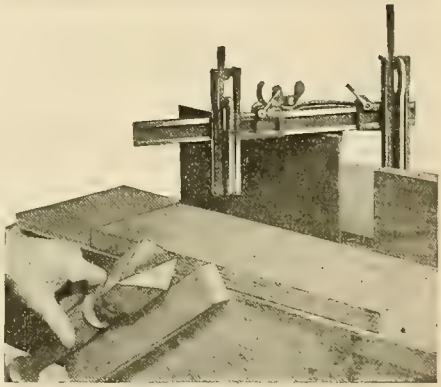
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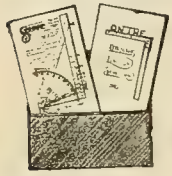
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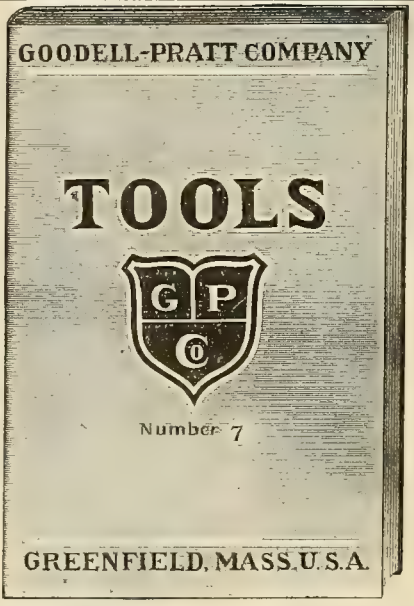
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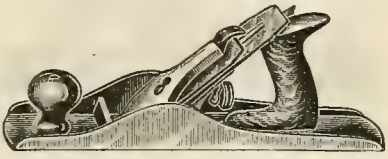
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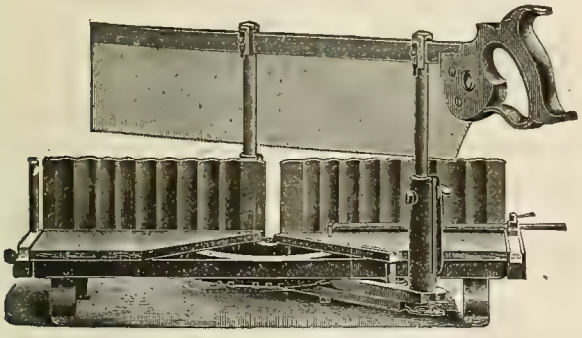




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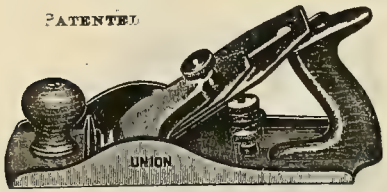
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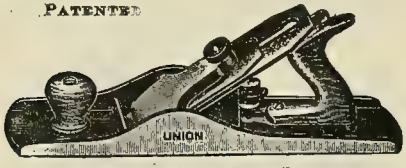
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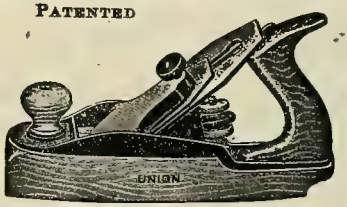
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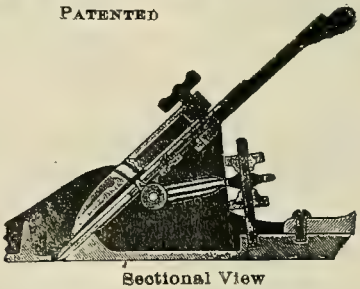
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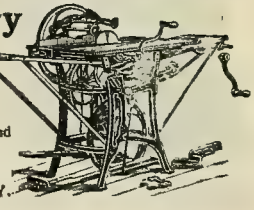


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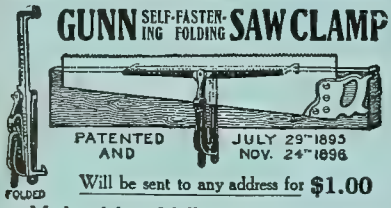
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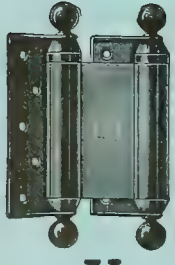
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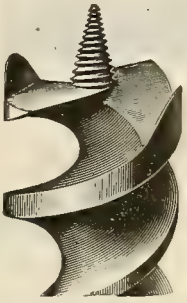
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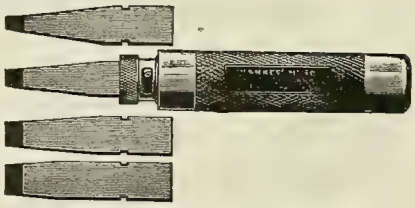
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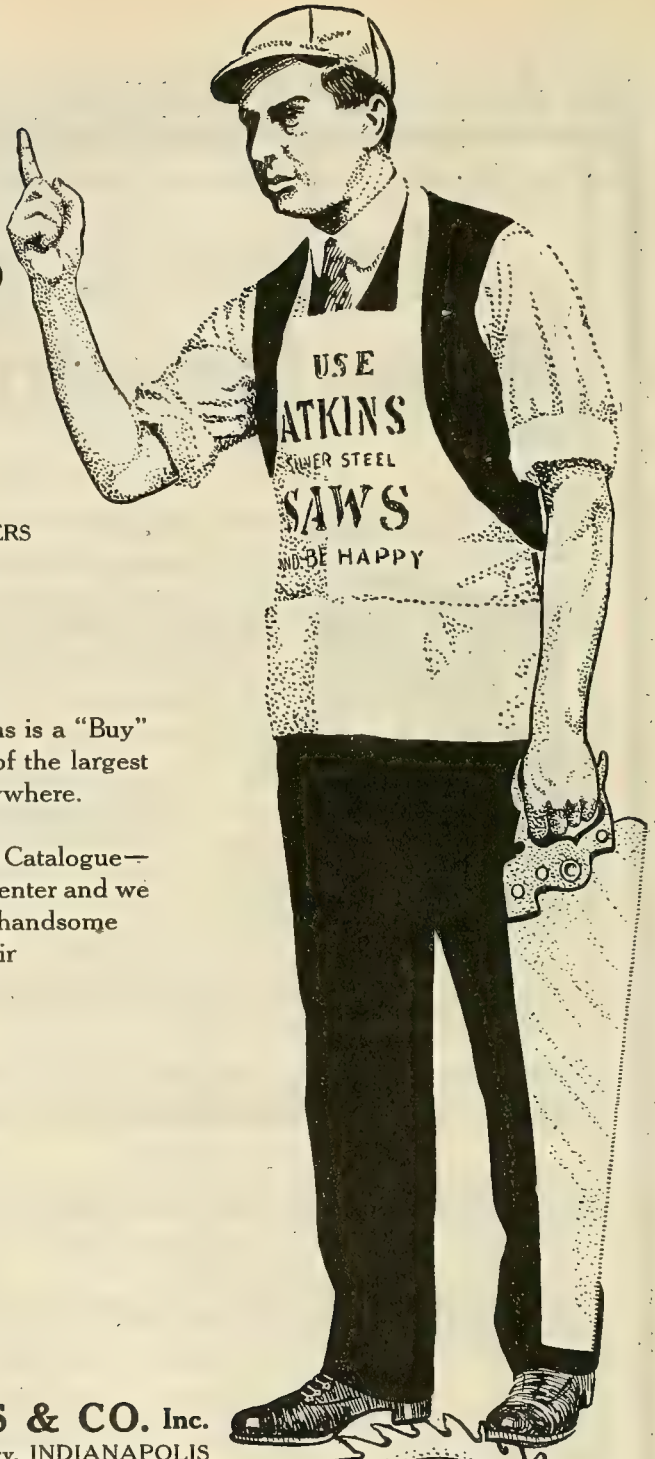
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

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INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1906

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BROTHERHOOD.

By HARRIET MARTINEAU.

All men are equal in their birth,
Heirs of the earth and skies;
All men are equal when that earth
Fades from their dying eyes.

All wait alike on Him whose power,
Upholds the life He gave;
The sage within his starlit tower,
The savage in his cave.

God meets the throngs who pay their vows
In courts their hands have made.
And hears the worshipper who bows
Beneath the plantain shade.

'Tis man alone who difference sees,
And speaks of high and low,
And worships those, and tramples these,
While the same path they go.

Oh, let man hasten to restore
To all their rights of love!
In power and wealth exult no more,
In wisdom lowly move.

Ye great! renounce your earth-born pride;
Ye low! your shame and fear.
Live, as ye worship, side by side;
Your brotherhood revere.

SPONGES, THEIR USE AND ABUSE.

(By J. W. Miller.)



PONGES? What has a carpenter to do with sponges? says one of our craft. Now don't become critical or disgusted with us before we make our charges and bring our indictment. Let us make our plea first. Then if we do not prove our charges and give you a thought, judge us and pronounce sentence. Sponges? What are they? They are a marine formation, the remains or excrescence of a marine animalcule. There is a great variety of the sponge family all useful for different purposes. In medical science, in physical improvement and in the mechanical arts. In fact, so useful has the sponge become that it is an important item in the world of commerce. We have now given you a brief description and the importance and usefulness of this kind of sponge. But let us go a step further. Speaking by analogy, there are also other kinds and classes of sponges besides those of marine formation. There are human sponges who, like a marine sponge, have a great capacity for absorbing or taking in all they can use or assimilate without giving anything in return. In the first place, there is the professional sponge, or sponger, of the "genus homo," known as the "tramp," or "hobo," who comes to your back door asking for something to absorb (eat) possibly he may be a man of respectable appearance, intelligence, possibly a craftsman in one of the useful trades. If so, he will in his conversation reveal that fact by discussing the business activities of the country, the usefulness of the various mechanical pursuits, the present and future prospects for work in the various trades, and in particular that of his own, in which he is most interested. Should opportunity offer, he may ask for work or he may inquire as to the activity in the of sponge in all cases, as there are good mechanics among them and worthy of our efforts to assist, though they may have been unfortunate enough to be compelled to take to the road for a living or to seek that which every self-respecting, honest man desires, viz., work, whereby he may gain an honest livelihood. There is another kind of human sponge known as the genteel, or gentleman sponge, one of those who says, "The world owes me a living and I will have it." This class of sponge does not work, but gets his living from his fellow-man, not always in an honorable and honest way, but by a system of graft in ward politics or other scheme whereby he may demand a few dollars from the office-seeker. This species of sponge is not limited or restricted to the grafter, but quite frequently is found among the so-called friends of labor in the various lines of business and industrial trades. The merchant who asks his clerk to work long hours for a very meager salary is a genteel sponge, absorbing that which belongs to his clerk, viz., the energy, the brain, the life which he gives in his services to his employer. Another of this class of sponges is the employer of mechanical labor. The manufacturer of machinery and the contractor in the building trades, who employ a large number of men to do their work, whereby they can make a good profit on his labor. This class of sponges also absorb a great amount of what is commonly known as the unearned increment, or, in other words, the surplus earnings of the wage worker, in which the latter has no share.

Associated and co-operating with this class of sponges is a subordinate parasitical sponge known as the manager and superintendent, who assists the employer in absorbing a share of the unearned increments. Unearned, but enjoyed by them at the expense of the brawn, brain and muscle, which produced it, but which receives a moiety, or stipend, with which to satisfy the wants of himself and family.

We now come to the last class of sponges. Where to place them in the category or where to class them is almost beyond our ability. We regret very much to have to refer to this class of spongers, but

in justice to ourself and our fellow-craftsman we are compelled to do so, hence we will classify or name this the tool sponge. We doubt not but that at some time in your experience, fellow-craftsmen, you have met and perhaps been compelled to associate or work with this class, who come onto a job with a very large, but meagerly supplied tool box; so much so that on every occasion in which you are not using your tools he avails himself of the opportunity to take and use them, quite frequently while you are engaged at work elsewhere, he takes the privilege of going to your box and helping himself to your tools, not at all times being very particular as to how he uses them. Should he unfortunately happen to meet with a nail or other foreign obstruction, it matters not whether the tool be a saw, chisel or plane, it is no damage to his tools or loss to him personally.

You may be vexed and put to great inconvenience by it, but that matters not; you can file or grind the tool as the case may require.

Now, brother craftsmen, this is no imaginary illustration. 'Tis a pity 'tis true. 'Tis true, 'tis a pity. Yes, you have realized this fact yourself and have patiently put up with it. Not that you would think of denying a fellow-workman the occasional use of a tool at times, but the constant tool sponger! O, Lord, how long must we endure him? Who shall relieve us of him? Happy the man that inventeth the scheme to deliver us of him and thanks to him that invented it.

USE YOUR UNION AS YOU USE THE TOOL OF YOUR TRADE.

(By John M. Dorney, "Juan Martinez.")

ON Labor Day, September 3, 1906, in a quiet country graveyard, I was a participant in a ceremony that was both saddening and pleasing. I was presnt in Arlington cemetery, Camden, N. J., at the dedication of the monument to P. J. Maguire, founder of the U. B. C. and J. of A., and the Father of Labor Day. It was saddening in the cold truth so forcibly brought to mind, the brevity of this life of ours, out of the misty past there came to me the cry of the thane of ancient Britan, "Like the swallow's flight is the life of man."

Just one year before on Labor Day, 1905, I met for the first and last time P. J. McGuire. We had both addressed the Central Labor Union of Wilmington, Del., on that date. It was pleasing in the fact that I was able to publicly pay tribute to a man who had given the best years of his life to the betterment of his fellowmen, and further it was a pleasure to me to remember the conversation I enjoyed with P. J. Maguire on Labor Day, 1905. To remember that he, as all other men who ponder earnestly on the labor problem, saw the only absolute solution. We who are in organized labor—and the toiler who is not in organized labor today, must be either a fool or a knave—should apply the same "horse sense" in the consideration of our "organized bodies" as we do in the tools of our trade. The painter's brush, the carpenter's plane, the blacksmith's hammer, the shoemaker's awl, the machinist's file, are but tools, instruments, a "means to an end," and that end is to secure food, clothing, shelter and food, clothing and shelter, and food, clothing and shelter are in their turn but 'a' means to an end," and that end is to enable each child of God to maintain his physical, animal life in order that he shall be able to work out his destiny; to cultivate his intellectual powers; to cause his soul to grow; to prepare himself for that wondrous transformation that shall come to him when life's journey is over. But if a man or a people are so situated that all their energies and all their waking hours are absorbed in constant effort to maintain the physical animal, man, then, indeed, the mind dwarfs, the soul deadens and the effects of such an existence is clearly seen in such a man or people. To a mind that believes in God, in immortality, in the Declaration of Independence, I

know of no sight so sickening, so calculated to make the blood boil with indignation as to stand in Castle Garden and see men and women, Christians, Caucasians, children of the races of Cardinal Langton and Shakspeare, of O'Connell and Emmett, of Burns and Bruce, of Dante and Raphael, of Lacordaire and Ozanam, of Goethe and Mozart, natives of countries old in civilization and Christianity, the wealth producers of countries where temples of art, science, literature and music are the wonder of the world, where all temples are well cared for, all save those temples of the Holy Spirit, man. Aye, gaze on them as they rush into the new world. Why did they leave the home of their fathers? And the answer is given, "There is no room for them in Europe." I brand that statement as a lie. In Ireland, England, Scotland, Russia, Wales, Germany, Italy, France and Austria there are millions of acres of land teeming with potential wealth kept in idleness for the titled loafer of those countries to hunt deer, shoot grouse and chase foxes, and from the land that is tilled by the children of God in those countries the major portion of their labor product is taken from them by those legalized plunderers "who toil not, neither do they spin," and here in the republic of Jefferson, in this twentieth century, the same cause produces the same effect—on the one hand a class of idlers, legalized plunderers, a class "who don't have to work;" on the other a "working class," those people "who have to work," broadly speaking, divided into three divisions. No 1, those of superior grit and intelligence, who by organization and pluck force a fair living—and that is about all they get. No. 2, those of less intelligence and no organization, who merely exist in a hand-to-mouth manner. No. 3, the submerged multitude who swarm in city, town and country, who are fast degenerating into savages, our modern Goths and Vandals, who are ready for any change, riot, revolution, anarchy. I often think the birds and cattle must laugh at the assinine, the superficial manner in which intelligent Americans discuss the social problem, the labor problem—call it what you will. Let us be frank; what is work? It is the expenditure of energy, physical and mental. Does any man do any more work than he can get out of? No, and he who says yes simply lies. Then why do men work? Because they want to live. What must men have in order to live? Food, clothing and shelter, these mere animal necessities first, and then he demands better food, clothing and shelter, and then he craves the things of the mind—books, music, art, pleasure, etc. From whence comes all those things that men desire? From the land, i. e. the physical universe. How are they brought into existence? By labor applied to the land. Labor applied to land produces things, those things, i. e., labor products constitute wealth. He who possesses these saved, stored, labor products is wealthy; he who does not possess them is poor. That portion of wealth, i. e. labor products used to produce more wealth is capital, land and labor; these are the factors in production. Land first, labor second, capital third. All the product of labor divides into three channels. Economic rent to landlordism, wage to labor, interest to capital. One hundred and eighty thousand men own all the physical universe in the British islands. Clearly the other thirty-nine millions of English, Irish, Welsh and Scotch must live, if they live at all, by paying the price that the "people who don't have to work" set, and the price everywhere is "the point of existence;" that point below which the "chumps"—whether in Russia, Ireland, England, Germany, or America—will refuse to live and beget progeny, who shall act as "Hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the progeny of the present crop, of the "don't-have-to-work gentry." To all union men I say use your "union," your "organized labor," as you use the tool of your trade, i. e., as a "means to an end." Organize, study, think, act. Did you ever see a "log jam" on the river? Did you ever see the expert "logger" look for, find and pry loose the "key log?" Land monoply is the "key log" of the "labor jam" of the "social jam." We will have to pry loose that "key log," and then—well, when we have gotten straightened out we will look back to the days when we were forced to have labor unions very much as we now look back to the days when the Puritans were forced to carry shotguns to prayer meeting.

UNION WRECKERS.

(By Thos. Hickey.)



ABOR organizations have no greater enemy than the member who has a personal spite against their leaders, or worse still, whose special hobby it is to find fault with and criticise their actions or work. Unfortunately members of this stripe are to be found in all unions. They generally are men who themselves are not capable of any serious thinking or worthy of the confidence of their brother-unionists, and consequently they are very often defeated in their candidacy for office.

Being thus prevented from taking a lead ing part in the organization, they will try to cause discontent and ill feeling among the rank and file who, while mistrusting them, will only too often listen to the unceasing harpings about the shortcomings of those in office, though these brothers may be using their best efforts to better the conditions of the rank and file and to strengthen the organization.

But where these mischief makers are elected to office they will surely cause disruption, leaving the organization in a state of chaos.

On the other hand, the leader or officer could many times accomplish a good deal more were he not handicapped in his dealings with the employer by the action of the wreckers who are watching his every move. And should the leader make a mistake or a wrong move, it is a signal for the unbridling of the venomous tongues of the snakes in the grass whose eloquence (usually expounded in some bar room) is only excelled by the zeal displayed in the spreading of the anxiously awaited, yet unpardonable crime—making a mistake.

The union wrecker, the snake, never is content with railing in the union meetings, but hisses his venom on the job or in the mill, as the case may be, and if the boss be near, his hissing changes to a roar, while he watches the effect on his employer and roars still louder if he discovers a smile of approval on his master's face. It is to such members the non-union men will point when asked to join the union.

The unlucky business agent, the officer who is the most glaring target for the venom of these mis-unionists, is villified in terms so strong that an outsider would wonder why he is not in jail instead of doing business on the road.

The wrecker is always working for a strike, but never on the job where he works, yet should he be discharged, then the business agent must go at once to pull the job, as by his discharge it has become unfair.

These men are naturally also to be found among seceders and rival organizations, and the very fact of their connection with them is a guarantee of their short-lived mushroom existence. The wreckers, however, unfortunately, live long enough to hamper and retard the progress of labor-unionism.

While they cannot assume a leading part in the movement, they are a scourge to the trade and well-thinking union men should not be misled by their harangues and oratory into sending them to conventions or central bodies, but keep them down in the pit where they belong. When good unionists send men of this kind to represent them in any law-making or executive body, they cannot expect any other result but impediment and retarding to the organization, a backsliding movement in general and the employers smiling broadly at our alleged power and strength.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Bogolusa, La.	Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.
Half Moon Bay, Cal.	Yankton, S. D.
Puyallop, Wash.	Rio Piedras, Porto Rico.
Castano, Porto Rico.	Baltimore, Md.
Henderson, N. C.	Cheviot, O.
Elizabeth, N. C.	Sand Point, Idaho.
Lindsay, Cal.	Martinez, Cal.
Black Diamond, Cal.	Wilmington, N. C.
Augusta, Kans.	Bureau, Ill.
Latrobe, Pa.	North Bend, Ore.
Cloverpoint, Ky.	Snyder, Okla.
Dos Palos, Cal.	

Total, 23 Local Unions.

CAN THERE BE HARMONY?

(By Frank Duffy.)

WE hear much these days about the "identity of interests" between Capital and Labor and of the "harmony" that should exist between these two great forces. That there should be "harmony" between the two is something we do not deny, but when that day comes it will be when the workman becomes the Boss, when the Laborer becomes the Capitalist. At the present time there is bitter antagonism, ill-feeling and bad blood existing between the two. This cannot be denied. As the old saying has it, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Therefore, the proof of this unfriendliness of these two great bodies to one another is plainly shown by "lockouts" on one side and "strikes" on the other. If the interests of Capital and Labor are "identical and alike," why should the workingman be denied the right to place his own price on his own labor and the Capitalist be privileged to dictate upon what terms and conditions he shall invest his money. If this is what is called "Identity of Interests" I fail to see it. The truth is Capital employs Labor for the profits that can be made and the workingman hires out or labors for the wages received, in order to keep body and soul together. These "interests" are as opposed to one another as the rival interests of the Buyer who buys at the lowest rate, and the Seller, who sells at the highest price. On account of profit-making, employers are particularly interested in keeping down the price of labor, while, on the other hand, the workingmen are as anxious to keep wages up on account of the increased costs of living. If Labor and Capital are co-partners and their "interests" are "identical," why do they not share equally in the profits? Why does the Capitalist take the best of the table—the Lion's share—and leave but the crumbs to Labor? Why does Capital roll in affluence, ease and power, while Labor ekes out a miserable existence in poverty and rags? Are these evidences of "identity of interests?" Again I say, I fail to see it. Capital is ever on the watch, ever on the alert, ever on the lookout for its own interests, and is ever ready to make things bend to its wishes, whims and desires. Then, why should not Labor, represented by the workingmen and workingwomen of our country be equally watchful for its interests, equally ready to take advantage of every opportunity to secure good wages and better conditions? Why should they hold aloof from the unions of their craft, that are fighting for the regeneration of the human race and the uplifting and upbuilding of humanity in general. I must confess it appears strange to me that men should refuse to become identified with the organization of their craft and remain on the outside for years and years pests on the labor world.

Under present conditions "harmony" cannot exist between these two great forces but by the use of good common sense on the part of both; by conciliation, mediation and arbitration the rough edges can be made smooth; mutual understandings can be arrived at and arrangements entered into that may bring about "Harmony," if only for a short time. If this state of affairs can be reached, then we are at least accomplishing some good; we are showing to the World that while we want "Harmony" and are desirous of having it, we also want at the same time some of the good things we produce.

The men needed for labor leaders are practical and level headed men, men of sound judgment, good temper, perfect honor and useful intelligence, men who have knowledge of the duties that fall to them and who are able to manage the affairs of their offices.

The pension and profit sharing plans have an ulterior motive to detach a sufficient number of workingmen from their class by giving them some small individual interest in harmony with that of the employers and in conflict with that of the working class as a whole.

THE NIAGARA FALLS CONVENTION.

(By W. J. Shields.)



HE fourteenth bi-annual convention of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. is a matter of history, and to those who were honored by being chosen as representatives to this great legislative body, must have been deeply impressed with the responsibility and magnitude of the mission of doing justice in the matter of supplying the needs of our continually growing organization. The spirit of brotherly concern filled that spacious hall, and even the air was charged with the life of fellowship. In sitting there with my fellows, the wonders of our acocmplishments were impressed on me in contrasting my first Brotherhood convention back in 1884 with our handful of delegates and our few scattered locals up to the uplift of that distinguished gathering at Niagara, of 578 delegates, representing approximately 200,000 of a good standing membership and occupying the exalting position of being one of the greatest craft organizations known to the world. It is a thrilling example of what co-operations has done for us in this department. The session exhibited to the world some of the best results of, and progress made, by our system of craft organization. Our onward march has represented a persistency and sacrifice that is not fully appreciated by all. The organization has been challenged in every direction to show its merits and prove its worthiness and without exception I believe our great Brotherhood has met the issue, and demonstrated to the world its right to live and we have impressed upon the public the lasting merits of our system of craft organization.

One strong and notable feature of this convention was the character and dignity of the delegates as a whole. The discussions were of a high order, broad and charitable to a marked degree. In the eleven days' session not a single case of intoxication was noticeable on the floor of the convention. I use this statement with a feeling of pride and commend our membership as a whole on the splendid representation they favored us with at Niagara.

The reports of the General Officers were inspiring in every particular, many questions involving important phases of our work were recommended in the said reports, to the attention of the convention and in every particular received the endorsement of the delegates. A deep interest was apparent on all matters pertaining to the management of the organization, each and all were possessed with the understanding that up to date business methods are needed, and are being applied. That, continued progress and profitable solution to the many problems confronting us may be handled to the advantage of those as represented. In the judgment of the writer the two matters that attracted the greatest attention were the mill question and the matter of the antagonism of the Citizens' Alliance. It was clearly demonstrated in argument, and also in the General President's report, that we, through our consistent and logical contention in the A. W. W. controversy, have fully convinced the membership of that organization that their interests can only be safeguarded and extended by affiliating with the U. B. and unsolicited they are demonstrating their faith by requesting charters from our General Office. The A. W. W. contention is no longer a live issue; it has died of its own follies and has been laid away in obscurity, to the general advantage of the mechanical interests, as represented in our Constitution. The attitude assumed by the Brunswick-Balker-Collender Co. of Chicago, Ill., is an impressive illustration of the use that capital makes of labor when we sanction contention within ourselves. The disposing of this long drawn-out contention with the A. W. W. clears the field for the active campaign in the interests of the mill situation, as arranged by the convention; so from this time on conditions should brighten for those who are included in this specialty. The success will be proportioned by the spirit of co-operation and sympathy as manifested by those whom we seek to benefit.

The methods of the Citizens' Alliance in their applications to the courts for injunctions against our unions, was a matter of deep concern to many of the delegates present. Injunctions in labor cases throughout the country are leading up to a feeling of the need of limting the powers of the equity courts, and to also change the system of making judges from an appointive to an elective basis. Some of the States have in vogue this latter method and they claim a much fairer interpretation of the law than is to be had from the appointed judge. It is a well established fact that the employer who asks for the interference of the court by injunction, does it to demoralize his striking workmen for a breach of peace, offenses of which, on the evidence, no jury would find them guilty. The employer goes to the court and asks to have the peace preserved. The preservation of the peace is distinctly a function of the executive, not of the judicial department. If a man is charged with a breach of the peace and he is arrested by a policeman he has the right of a trial by jury. If the employer makes a complaint against the striking workman for a breach of the peace that workman has a right to a trial by jury. But if, on the other hand, he applies to the court to prohibit all anticipated breaches of the peace and he is arrested by an officer of the court he has no right to a trial by jury, but is punished for contempt on the facts as found by a judge. Peace is no more to be preserved by the eqiuty court than by the police department, and it is preposterous to imagine that court can preserve order where a police force fails. "But the injunction does serve a useful purpose to the employer, for it does allow him to make reckless charges against his workmen and maintain them before a judge without a jury on very insufficient evidence."

It is generally believed that the time has come when we should restrict the abuse of injunction by proper legislation.

Space does not permit of the outlining of the many impressions gained while at Niagara. Sufficient to say that the Convention was the greatest in our history and nothing but commendation for the managing boards, who have piloted us through the trying years of the past, was expressed by the assembled delegates. The reports proved us strong numerically and financially and that our organization is enjoying a continued healthy and vigorous growth, our achievements in every line were to the delegates eminently satisfactory. It is not difficult to follow the lines that have made the progress and success of the U. B. so marked. The fundamental principles upon which our society is organized, and our method of doing business; the great purposes and ultimate object now being attained or in view, this with every member a co-worker, heartily co-operating with the managing force of the organization. These things are sufficient to guarantee the success and renown we enjoy. In closing, let me say, that in the coming year our minds and our hands should be busy working out the problems that our common desires may be realized. May we individually and as a body, in the spirit of greater confidence and faith, take up the task assigned us and bring to it our best energy and thought, remembering that in the success of all lies the greatest advantage to the individual and his work.

A Victory for Russian Working Women.

(Translated from the Correspondenzblatt.)

The 1800 girls and women employed in the cork factories of Odessa, the Black Sea port, and one of the most important commercial centers in southern Russia, recently won a sweeping victory over their greedy employers. The cork industry in that city has been thriving and growing fast for the last thirty years or more. Of the three firms engaged in this industry the largest one employs about 900 persons, while the two other firms together employ an equal number. The women employed by the larger firm, they being paid a very meager wage, in the latter part of July, demanded an advance, a reduction of working hours, the abolishing of the docking system and other obsolete objectionable rules and practices in vogue in the factory. The firm absolutely refused to grant or even consider the demands and a strike was the result.

At the close of the third week of the strike, the employes of the other firms, being ordered to do work for the strike firm, also came out, increasing the total number of persons involved in the movement to 1,800, only 280 of them being men, the remaining

number young girls and women of all ages; some well advanced in years.

After the strike had lasted six weeks the employers suggested that the matter in dispute be submitted to arbitration and adjustment, which proposition, however, was rejected by the strikers, they claiming that only by mutual understanding could the differences be settled. But subsequently they agreed to the appointment of a committee composed of representatives of the firm and representatives of their own with an impartial outsider as chairman, to settle the differences.

When this committee took up its work and in one of their meetings the wage question was discussed, and the employers declared that an increase of wages would inevitably result in complete ruin to the entire cork industry in the city, the employes representatives demanded an examination of the books of the firms, wages paid and price lists. The examination lasted three days, producing conclusive evidence of the prices exacted by the firms for their products being such that they could well afford to grant the demands of their employes without in the least hampering or injuring their business. The firms further realizing that in the employes' representatives they were up to their equals as far as insight in their business methods and prices exacted were concerned, they could not help acknowledging the justness of the demands, and though very reluctantly, and not without strenuous efforts on their part, to have the terms of the demands modified in their favor, they finally agreed to make the following concessions:

1. Increase in wages of 30 per cent.

2. Reduction of working hours from 10 (or more) to 8½ per day and suspension of work on Saturday at 2 p. m.

3. The employes to be paid their wages for one-third of time out on strike.

4. The observance of the 1st of May as a holiday and payment of wages for that day.

5. Abolishment of all overtime, except in cases of extreme urgency, such cases to be determined jointly by the factory superintendents and the officers of the union.

6. Abolishment of all rules as to infliction of fines. Any dispute arising between employers and employes to be settled by arbitration, and if no settlement is reached the matter to go before a general meeting of the union for adjustment.

7. The employers not to be required to apply to the Union's Employment Office for help, but to communicate names of newly-hired help and names of persons discharged to that office.

8. The employers, in cases of sickness of their employes, to procure for them medical assistance and medicines, etc., free of charge.

9. Married men or women, when sick, to receive medical treatment in the factory hospital and to be paid full wages for the first month of their sickness and three-quarters of their regular wages for the ensuing three months. Unmarried persons to be paid one-half of the amount of their wages for the first month of sickness and one-third for the following three months.

10. Women in the state of pregnancy to be allowed a four-weeks' recess for confinement and recovery, with payment of wages in full.

11. The employes to have the privilege of holding meetings in the factory after or between working hours.

12. The employers to establish and maintain a dining room with annex kitchen in the factory, spacious enough to accommodate at least half the number of their employes.

The labor paper which, at the end of last July, conveyed to the outside world the first news of the struggle going on in Odessa, was the first issue; the only one that appeared, the paper at once being suppressed by the authorities. The paper at that time accounted for 27 different trade unions then existing in the city. The first number of another trade union paper appearing at Odessa at the end of August, reported a total of 37 unions, an increase of 10 within one month.

Expulsions.

Horace Ham, of Local Union 1076, Washington, Ind., has been expelled by the Local Union for defrauding a fellow member.

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John A. Brown has been expelled by Local Union 43, Hartford, Conn., for stealing tools from a brother member.

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Chas. W. Allen, the former F. S. of Local Union 1595, Conshohocken, Pa., has been expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

Editorial

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

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FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1906

Our Local Unions all over the country have been notified of the arbitrary and hostile action of the Brunswick-Balke Collender Company in discharging our Chicago members and refusing to employ anyone carrying a U. B. card. They have also been notified of the subsequent adoption of a resolution by our Niagara convention ordering our members not to handle any article made by this firm until such time as they will agree to employ members of the U. B.

Brunswick-Balke & Collender being a firm engaged in the manufacture of bar fixtures, billiard and pool tables, there are other means of retaliation besides refusing to handle their material—this is by notifying the brewing companies, saloon-keepers and roprietors of bar-rooms that by awarding any contract to this unfair firm they will antagonize organized labor. Watch these places!

Elsewhere in this issue we are printing an article giving an account of a recent highly successful strike movement in Odessa, southern Russia, in which 1,800 cork factory employes, mostly young girls and women, were involved.

It must be conceded that seldom, if ever, such a sweeping victory was achieved by workingmen or women at their first battle and attempt at securing better working conditions. And this fight has been going on and won in spite of a prevailing state of siege, prohibitionary measures, cossack rule, incarceration, confiscations atrocities and murders. The splendid result achieved in this movement shows what can be accomplished even by girls or women by concerted and intelligent action.

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On the 1st of October a new child labor law took force in the State of New York which makes the employment of children under 16 years of age, before the hour of 6 in the morning and after the hour of 11 at night a misdemeanor.

The law also provides for a thorough inspection of the bakeries and orders the closing of any bakeshop upon refusal of the proprietor to comply with the provisions of the law. Where clothing is manufactured in tenement houses a license must be procured. The employment of children under 16 years of age, or female persons in mines or stone quarries is also prohibited by the law.

It remains now to be seen whether this humane and timely measure wil' remain a law or whether, as in previous instances, where laws for the protection of children were enacted by the legislature of the State of New York, the capitalists will find a judge to declare it unconst'tutional.

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When Lysander had taken Athens he sent his rich spoils to Sparta, and many celebrated his praises, believing he was gathering gold to benefit his own people who, when they saw his appeals for money was to gain that which would make him richer and they poorer, only laughed the appealing man to scorn.

The Lysanders of today are appealing to their subjects for millions of money to carry on a battle against the industrial world that they may be kings and conquerors of the world. "Why should villains eat beef or dainty food?" asked one of the Norman jongleurs. "Why should labor ask us for living wages?" ask the would-be kings and conquerors. No! they declare, "You must live in your cottage, we in our palace. We are the lion, you the cub, and if you growl at your fare our money shall close your mouths." Two million and a half dollars is the wail that comes from the employers' legislative committee of Ohio for funds to so shape legislation that the poor man—the workingman—will be servile to laws antagonistic to his efforts to obtain the living comforts of life.

Two million and a half dollars to prevent labor legislation! Workingmen of Ohio, stop and think!

Labor has millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute; for should there ever come a battle it will be a battle royal—defense will rise and triumph, tribute will fall and go down to ignominious defeat.

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A Telegram of Congratulation Gone Astray.

During the session of our convention at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and the session, simultaneously, of the convention of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen, at Toronto, Can., a telegram of congratulation and felicitation, voted and ordered by the U. B. convention to be sent to the convention of the latter organization, through misunderstanding, went astray, causing disappointment on both sides. We now print the subjoined correspondence between our General Secretary, Frank Duffy, and Adam Huebner, international secretary of the United Brewery Workmen, both communications explaining the regrettable incident and otherwise speaking for themselves:

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of General Secretary Frank Duffy,
Indianapolis, Oct. 11, 1906.

Louis Kemper, Int'l Secretary, United Brewery Workmen, 109-110 Odd Fellows' Temple, 7th and Elm Sts., Cincinnati, O.:

Dear Sir and Brother—While in convention assembled at Niagara Falls, N. Y., the delegates instructed the undersigned to send to your organization, likewise in convention, a telegram of felicitation and congratulation. The telegram was duly sent but in some manner was misdirected, and has been returned to me at this General Office with information to the effect that the telegraph authorities were unable to locate you. I then looked the matter up and found that your convention assembled in Toronto, instead of Detroit, where I had been advised you were in session, and I take this opportunity of advising you of the action of our convention and of my regrets that the telegram went astray.

Trusting that you will accept the will of the convention for the deed and assuring you that our boys have none but the kindest wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, I remain, with best wishes,

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 12, 1906.

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary, U. B. of C. and J. of A., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Your communication of the 11th inst. is to hand and contents noted. I learn therefrom that you sent a telegram of felicitations and congratulations to our convention, but through some mistake this telegram was directed to Detroit, instead of Toronto. Your congratulations do not come too late, and will be accepted in the spirit in which they were extended. We return compliments and wish your organization continued prosperity. May your organization be successful in all its undertakings and victorious in its struggles.

With best wishes, I am, fraternally yours,
ADAM HUEBNER, Int'l Sec.

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"What makes business more profitable," is an inquiry difficult to answer with brevity, more difficult to solve if viewed as a problem. What is the *worst condition* of, and what is *hurting* business *most*, are questions indirectly associated with the first. Consul-General Skinner, speaking of the disastrous labor troubles that have affected the general trade of France, says: "The indirect losses, business reverses and misery to the working population, resulting from the flocking to the city of Marseilles of the thousands of laborers who took the places of the strikers, can not be computed.

Labor men, union or non-union, capital, sympathetic or antagonistic, will certainly offer no dispute to either the veracity or the truth of the assertion. However, it may be urged that among the causes which produced a loss in profits there will be at least four which should be seriously considered.

Poor workmanship is a factor which com-

mands business that is penuriously indifferent to cost, construction, appearance and durability, but with those ready and willing to pay reasonably well for good workmanship only to find they are given the poorest, the loss is not so serious with them as it is upon those who rendered such work—one such job is sufficient for the former to go elsewhere, sufficient to lose the latter future business, which consequently reduces returns. It is simply arraying cheap labor against skilled and competent workmanship, and if the master workman does not employ the better class in preference to the poorer, or he takes his watchful eye o.. the work of his employes he is, as he should be, the sufferer, and has no right to complain if he loses reputation and consequent profitable trade.

Lack of uniformity in a wage scale destroys all basis for safe estimation equally with non-uniformity of purchasing prices in materials, and however expert a bidder or contractor may be, his calculation upon these two items can only be a guess. Either may have an advantage in ownership, but if he is forced to place it in competition against the forces mentioned, sooner or later he will realize that his proprietaries can not be laid away for the rainy day, but must be thrown against low wages, poor workmanship and uncertain prices in order to make the profits he had estimated would accrue to him.

Fair competition is never a losing element. Never was anything more forcibly or forcefully said by A. E. Kendrick, Brookline, Mass., or any other thoughtful man, than that "While competition was said to be the life of trade, it, as indulged in today, forbids success." And it might be well to add that the very causes we have enumerated assist ruinous competition and is sure to produce unprofitable business.

Stop here and the answer is that in the main, poor workmanship, unstable material and wage scales and ruinous competition go to form the whole for causing unprofitable business.

English from a Foreigner's Standpoint.

Imagine yourself a foreigner striving to master the construction of the English language. Perhaps you may be gazing at a number of vessels on the water, and exclaim:

"See, what a flock of ships!" You are at once told that a flock of ships is called a fleet, and that a fleet of sheep is called a flock. It might also be added for your future guidance that a flock of girls is called a bevy, while a bevy of wolves is called a pack; yet a pack of thieves is called a gang, and a gang of angels is called a host; but a host of porpoises is called a shoal, and a shoal of buffaloes is called a herd.

Still, a herd of children is called a troop, but a troop of partridges is called a covey; a covey of beauties is called a galaxy, while a galaxy of ruffians is called a horde; further, a horde of rubbish is called a heap, yet a heap of oxen is called a drove; a drove of blackguards is called a mob, but a mob of whales is called a school and a school of worshipers is called a congregation.

Poor carpenter work can botch and spoil the best efforts of the best architect. But in the residences the work is not nearly so elaborate as was the everyday work of the old carpenter. The mill has taken the place of the carpenter who made the building materials which he used, and the carpenter in most instances has only to take this material and properly place it into its allotted place. This often requires considerable skill, but it is not to be compared to that which was once necessary to the man who would be called competent in the trade fifty years ago. True, in fine dwellings he still has some opportunity for the exercise of skill, and whenever such skill is required the American workman is found resourceful enough to furnish it. It is in these buildings, which are erected with a view to obtaining beautiful exterior and interior effect, there is plenty of room for his most skilled efforts, for it is upon the quality of the carpenter work in a house that the finish and appearance of the structure depend largely.

It is not true union men that will do anything to keep kindred trades apart, true union men will strive to knit them more closely together.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

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General Treasurer
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Second Vice-President
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General Executive Board
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FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. A. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

P. H. McCARTHY, 824 Layuna Street, cor. McAllister, San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

So that the matter may get widespread publication among our members, we publish in this issue of our official monthly journal, "The Carpenter," the changes, alterations, amendments and new laws proposed, agreed to and adopted by our Fourteenth General Convention, held in Niagara Falls, N. Y., September 17 to 28, inclusive. General President Huber appointed a compilation committee of three delegates who attended the convention to get the work of the convention in proper shape and form to submit to referendum vote of our entire membership. As many important changes are proposed, it is absolutely necessary to hold a special called meeting of your union to consider same thoroughly in order to vote intelligently. It now becomes my duty as General Secretary, in accordance with Sections 137 and 184 of the General Constitution, to submit to all Local Unions and members thereof these amendments, changes, etc., for a general vote in their respective meetings. This vote must be returned to the General Office by December 3, 1906, at the latest. Take the vote by show of hands "for" and "against" each proposition separately; only the vote cast in this manner will be counted. The two official forms sent you must be filled out completely and correctly, and must be signed by the president and secretary of your Local Union and have the seal of the union affixed. One of these forms must be returned to the General Office by December 3, the other to be held by your Local Union for future reference. Votes received after December 3, 1906, will not be counted.

Be kind enough to attend to these matters in detail, and oblige.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY General Secretary.

Amendments to the Constitution and Local Rules Submitted by the General Convention held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 17 to 28, 1906.

Note—All matter set in heavy type is to be incorporated in the Constitution if adopted on referendum vote.

PLATFORM.
—Municipal Issues.—

(1). 1. Municipal service wholly divorced from partisan politics. Tenure of office during good behavior, and promotion for meritorious service.

(2.) 2. Municipal ownership of street railways, telephone, gas and electric light plants, for public distribution of power, heat and light. All municipal franchises to be owned by the municipality in the interest of the people.

(3.) 3. Eight-hour service for all employes engaged directly or indirectly on municipal work.

(4.) 4. All municipal work to be performed directly by the municipality.

(5.) 5. Payment of wages weekly, and equal pay to women for equal work performed with men.

(6.) 6. Revision and simplification of all municipal laws.

(7.) 7. Direct legislation, through the initiative and referendum.

—State Issues.—

(8.) 1. Sanitary inspection of mines, workshops and dwellings.

(9.) 2. Abolition of contract prison labor.

(10.) 3. Prohibition of child labor under 16 years.

(11.) 4. Compulsory education.

(12.) 5. Payment of wages in lawful money and abolition of truck pay.

(13.) 6. Liability of employers for injury.

—National Issues.—

(14.) 1. Abolition of national banks, and substitution for their notes legal tender treasury notes. Issue of all money directly by the government, and establishment of postal deposit savings banks.

(15.) 2. Prohibition of alien ownership of land.

(16.) 3. Adoption of a constitutional amendment requiring the election of the President and Vice-President, judges and senators by direct vote of the people.

(17.) 4. Public ownership of all public utilities and transportation to be conducted in the interest of the people.

(18.) 5. Abolition of all indirect taxes.

(19.) 6. Abolition of the contract system on all public work in all its phases.

(20.) 7. Rigid enforcement of the eight-hour law in all public departments. Equal pay for equal service for men and women.

(21.) 8. Enactment of laws abolishing the sweating system.

(22.) Sec. 2. The following abbreviations, when used in the United Brotherhood, shall have these meanings, viz.:

U. B.—United Brotherhood.

G. E. B.—General Executive Board.

D. C.—District Council.

G. P.—General President.

G. S.—General Secretary.

G. T.—General Treasurer.

L. U.—Local Union.

R. S.—Recording Secretary.

L. S.—Linancial Secretary.

1st G. V. P.—1st General Vice-President.

2d G. V. P.—2d General Vice-President.

G. O.—General Office.

(23.) Sec. 7. A Local Union shall not be entitled to representation which owes two months' tax to the G. O.

(24.) Sec. 12. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of a majority of the delegates attending the Convention.

Any delegate who refuses to recognize and obey the sound of the gavel in the hands of the presiding officer, shall (at the discretion of said presiding officer) be either fined a sum of five dollars ($5.00) or be debarred from further voice or vote during the session, and the action taken by the presiding officer be reported by the General Secretary to the local which elected the offending delegate as their representative.

(25.) Sec. 13 (a). The Committee on Constitution and on Grievances and Appeals shall meet five days in advance of the Convention in the city where the Convention is to be held.

(26.) Sec. 14. Strike out said section and insert the following new section:

"Sec. 14. The General Officers shall be required to attend the Convention, and they shall have a voice in same, and their expenses shall be paid out of the funds of the U. B. The G. P., G. S., G. T., and Secretary of the G. E. B. shall act as the Committee on Credentials, one day in advance of the Convention."

(27.) Sec. 15 (a). Salaries of the General Officers shall be as follows:

The General President, $2,000 annually.

The General Secretary, $2,000 annually.

The General Treasurer, $2,000 annually.

The members of the General Executive Board and the general organizers shall receive the sum of $4.00 per day for such part of their time as is used in the service of the U. B. All salaries of General Officers shall be fixed by the General Convention, subject to the referendum vote of the membership of the U. B.

(28.) Sec. 15 (c). (New Section.) Rules governing election of General Officers.

(29.) 1. The election to take place during the third week, commencing the third Sunday in November, following the Convention, on a special day to be designated by the Local Union. All members must be notified by first-class mail of the time and place of such election.

(30.) 2. The President, R. S. and F. S. of the L. U. shall be present during the time set for such election. The President shall appoint two tellers, who shall be members of the L. U. The President shall act as judge of the election, and shall have charge of the official ballots, provided by the U. B. for such election, and shall be responsible for the proper distribution of same. The R. S. shall act as clerk of election. The F. S. shall certify to the eligibility of the members to vote at such election.

(31.) 3. No member shall be allowed to vote at such election for General Officers unless such member is in good standing in his Local Union and a member of the L. U. in which he votes.

(32.) 4. All ballots, after being marked by the member voting, shall be immediately placed in a box specially provided for such purpose by the L. U., which shall be in charge of the president of the L. U. After the time for balloting has elapsed the ballots shall be counted by the tellers in the presence of the president of the L. U., and a statement in duplicate prepared on blanks to be furnished by the G. S. showing the number of votes cast for each candidate, and said statement shall be signed by said tellers and attested by the president and R. S. of the L. U. with the seal attached. One copy to be sent by the R. S. of the L. U. to the G. S. by registered mail or express not later than the second day following the date of election, together with all ballots cast at such election, and all unused ballots, and one copy of such statement to be retained by the L. U. The above provisions with reference to the date of election, and time of sending statement do not apply to Hawaii, Porto Rico and British West Indies, in which places the election shall take place and the statement forwarded at the earliest possible date. No ballots will be counted which are received at the General Office later than December 10.

The G. P. shall appoint a Compilation Committee of five members of the U. B., who shall tabulate all votes received by the G. S., and they shall make a written statement showing the number of votes cast in each Local Union for each candidate, which shall be published in "The Carpenter."

(33.) Sec. 15 (d). Any member, Local Union or D. C. which sends out any letter, or letters, or circulars of a scurrilous or defamatory nature against any candidate for office in the U. B., unless such candidate has been charged, tried and found guilty of a violation of some provision or provisions of the Constitution, shall be expelled.

(34.) Sec. 17. There shall be seven divisions of the United States and Canada, and one member of the G. E. B. shall be elected from each division as follows: Division No. 1 shall be composed of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Division No. 2 shall consist of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia. District No. 3 shall consist of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. District No. 4 shall consist of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. District No. 5 shall consist of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. District No. 6 shall consist of Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Alaska and British Columbia. District No. 7 shall consist of the Dominion of Canada, except the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

(35.) Sec. 21. It shall be the duty of the G. P. to preside at all General Conventions of the U. B., and conduct the same according to parliamentary rules, and in conformity with the Constitution. He may personally or by deputy examine all books, papers and financial accounts of any L. U. or D. C., summarily, or when he may

deem it necessary. He shall have power to suspend any L. U. for any violation of the Constitution or laws of the U. B., and shall fill any vacancy among the General Officers by consent of a majority of the G. E. B. He shall sign all charters, may grant dispensations in extraordinary cases, and decide all points of law, and all appeals and grievances, except as to disapprove claims, subject to an appeal to the G. E. B., as per Sections 79, 80 and 81 of the Constitution.

(36.) Sec. 31. Strike out said section and insert the following in place thereof:

"Sec. 31. The G. E. B. shall elect its own chairman and recording secretary from among its members, and shall hold quarterly meetings regularly, or when required, in which the G. P., G. S. and G. T. shall have the right of voice, but not vote. All correspondence and appeals for the G. E. B. shall be sent to the G. S., who shall deliver same to the secretary of the G. E. B. at the next regular meeting of the board. The proceedings of the G. E. B. shall be published in "The Carpenter."

(37.) Sec. 34. It shall be the duty of the G. E. B. to prepare the bonds for the G. S. and G. T. and hold them in trust for the U. B. They shall employ a licensed State accountant to make a quarterly audit of the accounts and the books of the G. S. and G. T., and said accountant shall be required to submit a written itemized report to the chairman of the G. E. B. They shall examine all bills, and shall perform such other duties as provided for in this Constitution. In no case shall a member of the G. E. B. act as a paid organizer.

(38.) Sec. 34 (a). (New Section.) The General Executive Board shall have power, when necessary, to defend the organization in any locality against attacks by employers, combinations or lockouts, or any attempt to disrupt or destroy the organization; to support such locality by the levying of a per capita assessment and by ordering a cessation of work for any employer involved, irrespective of where such work is located.

(39.) Sec. 43. Where there are two or more Local Unions located in one city they must be represented in a Carpenters' District Council, composed exclusively of delegates from unions of the U. B., and they shall be governed by such laws and trade rules as shall be adopted by the D. C. and approved by the Local Unions thereof, and the G. P. The General President shall have power to order such Local Unions as he may deem, in his wisdom, for the best interests of the organization at large, to affiliate with such District Council in which, in his judgment they should be; to settle the lines of jurisdiction of such D. C., subject to appeal, as per Section 79.

(40.) Sec. 44. District Councils shall have the power to frame and enforce working and trade rules in their respective localities; shall adopt by-laws and rules governing local, strike and other benefits, except sick benefits, and shall provide for and hold trial of all violations of trade rules, and may impose such penalty as it may deem the case requires, subject to an appeal to the G. P. as per Sections 79, 80 and 81, and thence to the G. E. B., whose decision shall be final.

(41.) Sec. 46 (a). (New Section.) State Councils may be formed voluntarily by Locals of this U. B., who may have power to adopt, by referendum vote, such laws as will assist in organizing and strengthening the locals of their respective States. All laws of State Councils must be approved by the General President of this U. B., and all officers and members of State Councils shall be held responsible for compliance with all laws governing the U. B.

(42.) Sec. 48. If at any time a Local Union should withdraw, lapse, dissolve, be suspended or expelled, all property, books, charter and funds held by, or in the name of, or on behalf of said Local Union, must be forwarded immediately by express to the G. S. to be held in safe keeping for the U. B. as trustee for the carpenters in that locality until such a time as they shall reorganize.

(43.) Sec. 53. Monthly dues shall be charged on the books on the first of each month. Dues are chargeable on the first of the month, but a member does not fall in arrears until the end of the month.

(44.) Sec. 54. Strike out said section and insert the following in place thereof:

"Sec. 54. The F. S. shall not receive the dues of members in the interim be-

tween meetings, except in places where an office has been established by the L. U. or D. C. for the use of the F. S. After the last meeting night in the month he shall receive dues at his home or office up to and including the last day of the month, entering upon the card of membership the exact date of payment. (See Section 153 (a).''

(45.) Sec. 65. Strike out said section and insert the following in place thereof: ''Any apprentice, or any candidate over 50 years of age, when admitted to membership, or who was in bad health when he joined, or who has not qualified for benefit, as prescribed in Section 92, shall be classed as a semi-beneficial member, and shall not be entitled to the benefits prescribed in Sections 94, 95 and 96.''

(46.) Sec. 68. A person who has been expelled, suspended for non-payment of dues, fines or misdemeanors or rejected in any Local Union of this U. B., shall not be eligible to membership in any other L. U. except by consent of the L. U. of which he was a member, or in which he was rejected, and shall not be received into any Union again except by a two-thirds vote of the L. U.

(47.) Sec. 71. No member of the U. B. can remain in, or become a member of, more than one Local Union, or any other organization of carpenters and joiners, or any mixed union of building tradesmen, under penalty of expulsion. Any member joining the army or navy shall not be entitled to financial benefits.

(48.) Sec. 78 (a) (New Section). A member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting, provided he pays the union scale of wages, obeys trade rules and hires none but members of the U. B. and complies with the Constitution, and does not do any lump work, piece work or sub-contract for a carpenter contractor, and further provided, that he is not, nor does not become a member of any contractors' or employers' union. Any violation of this rule to be punished by fine or expulsion.

(49.) Sec. 78 (b) (New Section). Unions are not compelled to accept the resignation of a member when it is suspected he submits the same to be left free to violate trade rules. Where a member resigns, or a carpenter, as covered by this Constitution, works to the detriment of the members of the U. B., the L. U. or D. C. may place a special initiation fee against such person.

(50.) Sec. 80 (a) (New Section). When appeal is taken from the action of a Local Union or D. C. they shall be compelled to send to the G. P., within thirty (30) days a full and complete copy of the minutes and charges as presented at the trial; also answer to the appeal and a copy of the same to the member of Local Union or D. C. that was on trial, and who are taking appeal. Failing to comply with the above, the G. P. shall have power to decide the case of appeal on the papers before him. The D. C. or L. U. failing to comply with the above, forfeits all further rights to appeal from action of the G. P.

(51.) Sec. 88 (a) (New Section). Each Local Union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its officers. All Local Unions are prohibited from sending out circulars or appeals asking for financial aid in any form, except by and with the approval of the G. E. B. attested by the G. S.

(52.) Sec. 101. Strike out said section and insert the following in place thereof: ''All rules and provisions as to health and conduct applying to a claim for a member's funeral benefit shall apply to a claim for a wife's funeral benefit for one wife only.''

(53.) Sec. 105. Strike out said section and insert the following in place thereof: ''Any member legally in benefit, who becomes permanently disabled for life by accidental injuries received not less than one year after becoming a member, and is thereby totally incapacitated from ever again following the trade for a livelihood, shall be entitled to the disability benefit as prescribed in this Constitution, and this shall relieve the U. B. from any further obligation, and upon the payment of his claim the F. S. shall strike his name from the books and he shall not be eligible for readmission in any L. U. of the U. B. only as a non-beneficial member.''

(54.) Sec. 106 (a). Notice must be given to the G. S. of all permanent disability claims within sixty days from the time the surgeons or doctors decide the

member is permanently disabled, and all claims for disability must be filed with the G. S. within two years from the date of accident; failure to do so shall invalidate the claim.

(55.) Sec. 109. When any death or disability occurs, the person applying for benefits shall present to the Local Union concerned a certificate of the facts from the attending physician, and if approved by the Local Union, the same shall be forwarded by the F. S. to the G. S. with the claim certificate of the U. B. properly filled out, and shall also send all other papers required.

(56.) Sec. 114. Strike out said section and insert in place thereof the following:

"Sec. 114. A member of the L. U. taking out a clearance card before he is six months a member, shall pay into the L. U. accepting the clearance card the sum of $5.00. And where the initiation fee of the Local Union to which he transfers is more than $5.00 higher than the initiation fee of the L. U. in which he was initiated, he must pay the difference before clearance card can be accepted."

(57.) Sec. 116. On deposit of said card the F. S. receiving it must sign and affix the seal to the coupon and at once forward it by mail to the F. S. of the L. U. from which the member transferred, he to then forward it to the G. S. as evidence of its deposit, under penalty of five dollars fine. (Note instructions in due book.)

(58.) Sec. 118. A member can withdraw or sever his connection with the U. B. by resignation in writing, and it shall require a two-thirds vote of the members present at a regular meeting to accept a resignation. No person who engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks can be admitted or retained as a member. A member who resigns can be readmitted only as a new member. A member wishing to withdraw, or sever his connection with the U. B. shall present his resignation in writing, which shall be laid over for two weeks for investigation. A member resigning shall be given a resignation card, which shall indicate an honorable withdrawal from the U. B. Such card shall be furnished by the G. S. on application by L. U. on payment of fifty cents for each card.

(59.) Sec. 123. (Note—Sections 123 and 124 are combined in Section 123.) When any trade difficulty arises the members aggrieved shall lay the case before their Local Union or D. C. If said body decides to sustain them the president of the Local Union or D. C. shall appoint a conference committee of three capable members to wait on the employer or employers, with a view to adjust the difficulty or dispute.

(60.) Sec. 126. In no case shall the Local Union or D. C. take action on any difficulty requiring assistance from the U. B. until all members in good standing under its jurisdiction are duly notified by first-class mail or postal card to attend the meeting.

(61.) Sec. 135. The treasurer of the strike committee of the Union or D. C. involved shall furnish weekly to the G. S. a complete financial report on blanks furnished by the G. S., which shall contain the signature of each person who receives strike pay and the amount he receives and signed by the chairman of the strike committee, itemizing receipts and expenditures, and the secretary of the strike committee shall report such other facts as may be required by the G. S. For non-compliance with this section further aid shall be discontinued on authority of G. P. and G. E. B.

(62.) Sec. 138. The officers of a Local Union shall be a president, vice-president, a recording secretary, a financial secretary, a treasurer, a conductor, a warden, three auditors and at least three trustees. Seven members shall constitute a quorum.

(63.) Sec. 139. Said officers shall serve for a term of six months, or until their successors are elected, installed and duly qualified, with the exception of the trustees and auditors, who shall be elected in such a manner that the term of one trustee and one auditor shall expire at the end of each term successively. Neither the treasurer or F. S. can act as trustee.

(64.) Sec. 140. (This section to be struck out. It is incorporated in Section 138 as amended.)

(65.) Sec. 154. Strike out said section and insert the following new section:

"Sec. 154. The treasurer shall receive from the F. S. all moneys collected and give receipt for same and deposit same in

the name of the Local Union in such bank or banks as may be designated by the L. U. He shall make no disbursement without the sanction of the L. U., and only on an order signed by the president and recording secretary.''

(66.) Sec. 158. The trustees shall have the supervision of all funds and properties of the Local Union, subject to such instructions as they may receive from time to time from the Local Union.

(67.) **Sec. 158 (c). The recording secretary shall notify all members of the L. U. to be present at the first meeting night of each quarter for the purpose of comparing the members' due cards with the books of the F. S. by the trustees. A fine of not less than twenty-five cents shall be imposed on each member who fails to attend this quarterly meeting.**

(68.) **Sec. 164 (a) (New Section). Any officer or member who furnishes a list of membership of their Local Union to any person outside of the U. B. without first getting consent of their L. U. shall be fined not less than ten dollars or expelled, as the L. U. may decide.**

(69.) **Sec. 166 (a) (New Section). A Local Union may fine any member who refuses to parade on Labor Day.**

(70.) Sec. 168. (Strike out this section.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

(71.) 1. Call the meeting to order.
2. Warden take charge of the door.
3. Conductor take up the password.
4. Roll call of officers by the R. S.
5. Reading of minutes.
6. Propositions for membership.
7. Election of candidates.
8. Initiation of new members.
9. Communications and bills.
10. Reports of officers, delegates and committees.
11. Appropriation of moneys (drawing orders for bills).
12. Reading, by president, of receipts from the G. S. for money sent to the General Office (and from District Councils where such exist).
13. Election and installation of officers.
14. Reports of accidents, sickness or death.
15. Any members out of work?
16. **Is there any one wanting help?**
17. Unfinished business.
18. New business.
19. Good of the order.
20. Detailed receipts and expenses (to be read by the F. S.).
21. Adjournment.

RESOLUTIONS NOS. 1, 2, 3.

Res. No. 1. All sections or parts of sections of existing laws, which are in conflict with any laws passed by this Convention and approved by the referendum vote, shall be repealed and rescinded so as to make one section consistent with the other; that the laws be so compiled that there may be no misunderstanding in the future as to the true intent and meaning of each particular section; that the General President be authorized to appoint the necessary committee to carry into effect the above resolution, which was adopted by the Fourteenth General Convention at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Res. No. 2. That a sum not to exceed forty thousand dollars be appropriated from the general funds of the U. B. for the purpose of purchasing a piece of property in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, on which there is a building that could be remodeled and added to so that sufficient room can be obtained for conducting the business of the General Office. Said building and lot to be purchased by the General Executive Board in conjunction with the General President, General Secretary and General Treasurer.

(NOTE—Owing to the continual growth of our organization and the vast amount of work transacted at the General Office placing us in such a position that we require more office space, it is absolutely necessary that we secure headquarters where we can transact the business of this organization in an up-to-date manner.

At present we are cramped for room, and if the proposition carries to send our official monthly journal, ''The Carpenter,'' direct to the homes of our members, we will want more office space than we now have. As we cannot secure such space in the building where we are at present located, it will force us to look for offices elsewhere. Besides that, the rent paid by us would in a few years pay for our own headquarters if bought outright now. An investment of $40,000 would be money well

spent, as evidenced by the fact that this proposition was endorsed without a dissenting voice by the delegates attending the Niagara Falls Convention.

Res. No. 3. That the Official Journal, "The Carpenter," be sent to each member's address, and the Local Union pay for the same to the General Office, as follows: On each member in good standing on the 1st day of January of each year, 50 cents, which shall be charged on the books of the L. U., and on all members initiated or ordering after the last day of February of each year the sum of 5 cents per month for the balance of the year.

T. M. GUERIN, Chairman.
WM. A. DEYL, Secretary.
JAMES F. GRIMES.
Compilation Committee.

Attest:
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Our Fourteenth and Silver Jubilee Convention—Summary of Proceedings.

Our Fourteenth Biennial and Silver Jubilee Convention, which was opened in Niagara Falls, N. Y., on September 17, closed on Friday night, September 28, after having been in session consecutively for eleven days. The attendance was the largest of any convention of our U. B. previously held, 578 delegates being present.

Brother Harvey C. Berry, of Local Union 322, Niagara Falls, called the convention to order. Rev. U. S. Schaul, of the Pierce Avenue Presbyterian Church, made the invocation and was followed by the mayor, O. W. Cutler, in an address of welcome, offering the delegates the freedom of the city.

General President W. D. Huber acknowledged the mayor's welcome on behalf of the convention in a speech of acceptance.

The Hon. Peter A. Porter spoke on "Niagara," dwelling at length on the beauties of the falls, its historic legends and history.

General Secretary Frank Duffy then delivered an address on the aims and objects of our United Brotherhood, its rapid growth and advancement and the benefits derived from belonging to it.

Routine business such as seating the delegates, hearing resolutions, appeals, amendments to the constitution and receiving and answering letters and telegrams of congratulation on the growth of the U. B., occupied the time of the convention on the first four days.

On the fifth day the following nominations for General Officers were made:

For General President, Wm. D. Huber, the present incumbent; A. M. Swartz, of Pittsburg, Pa., and James W. Maine, of Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

For 1st Vice-President: T. M. Guerin, Troy, N. Y., the present incumbent, and H. C. Fuller, Denison, Texas (in a later session and upon Brother Fuller's request, his nomination was withdrawn).

For 2d Vice-President: A. A. Quinn of Perth Amboy, N. J.; W. J. Wilson, of Jacksonville, Fla., and Frank J. Simmons, of Baltimore, Md.

For General Secretary: Frank Duffy.

For General Treasurer: Thomas A. Neale.

For Members of General Executive Board:

1st District: A. M. Watson, of Boston, Mass.; John J. Manning, of New York City; James Hopkins of Buffalo, N. Y.; Robert Thompson, of New York City; Chas. J. Judge, of New York City; and Charles H. Bausher, of New York City.

2d District: D. A. Post, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

3d District: Wm. J. Schardt, of Chicago, Ill.; P. J. Carlson, of Moline, Ill.; W. H. Cranston, of Columbus, Ohio; John H. Potts, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

4th District: E. L. Connolly, of Birmingham, Alabama.

5th District: John Walquist, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Charles A. McDonald, of Omaha, Neb.; U. S. Berry, of Dallas Texas, and Howard Miller, of St. Louis, Mo.

6th District: P. H. McCarthy, of San Francisco, Cal., and F. C. Wheeler, of Los Angeles, Cal.

7th District: Wm. A. Deyl, of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, and R. Lynch, of Montreal, Canada.

The following were elected delegates to the two next conventions of the A. F. of L.: G. S. Frank Duffy; 1st V.-P. T. M. Guerin; G. P. Wm. D. Huber; J. E. Potts, of Boston, Mass.; W. B. Macfarlane, of Buffalo, N. Y., and A. M. Swartz, of Pittsburg, Pa.

James Kirby, of Chicago, Ill., Leonard Funk, of Spokane, Wash., Phil Carlin, of Minneapolis, Minn., Harry L. Cook, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and W. H. Meacham, of Memphis, Tenn., were elected delegates to represent the U. B. at the next convention of the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

On the seventh day a resolution was adopted extending the greetings of the convention to ex-General President Emonston, the first General President of our organization, and ordering the G. S. to send him one of the convention badges and a picture of the delegates as a souvenir of our jubilee year.

The work of the several committees and the labors of the convention by this time having far enough advanced to permit the hearing of the reports, the floor was given to the Committee on General Treasurer's report, which submitted the following:

Having compared the receipts and expenses for the two fiscal years beginning July 1, 1904, and ending June 30, 1906, with the report of the Finance Committee covering said period, we find them to be correct in every way.

We heartily commend the General Treasurer on the simple and efficient manner in which the books and records of the organization are kept, and also the improved form of Death and Disability vouchers, and checks, which are of great assistance and value to the General Office in referring to Death and Disability claims as it also insures the return of the voucher or release to the General Office.

We have carefully examined the various statements of the license accountants, Messrs. Lybrand, Ross Bros. and Montgomery for the entire period covering the two years from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906, and find that they have regularly audited the books of the General Treasurer.

We would, in conclusion, endorse the recommendations of the General Treasurer, Brother Thos. Neale, as follows:

"In many instances our Local Unions have jeopardized themselves and their officers by acting too hastily in boycotting and placing of firms on the unfair list, as is evidenced by the many injunction suits we are now involved in, thereby not only causing themselves considerable annoyance and expense, but also the General Organization. I am, therefore, of the opinion that before any action is taken by any Local or District Council, by which they or the General Office may become involved that the grievance be laid before the General Officers and the General Executive Board for their advice, and upon the Local Union or District Council failing to do so, financial assistance should be denied them."

This report was unanimously concurred in by the convention.

Committees from the United Garment Workers and from the International Typographical Union were accorded the privilege of the floor and they appealed to the members of the U. B. through the convention to assist them in the fight against the open shop and for the eight-hour workday.

The adoption by our U. B. of a Twenty-fifth Anniversary Chart, designed by members of Local Union 807, Toluca, Ill., and recommended by the Local Union, was reported favorably by the Committee on Resolutions and referred to the incoming General Officers for action.

The subjoined resolution submitted on behalf of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The menace of Chinese labor, now greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to wit: The immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese and Korean laborers; and,

Whereas, The American public sentiment against immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystalized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese and Korean laborers on the grounds (1) that the wage and living standards of such labor are dangerous to, and must, if granted recognition in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects; (2) that the racial incompatibility, as between the peoples of

the Orient and the United States, presents a problem of race preservation which is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and,

Whereas, The systematic colonization by these Oriental races of our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened and partly accomplished extension of that system to the Pacific coast and other western localities of the United States, constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all classes of Japanese and Koreans other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; further

Resolved, That these resolutions be submitted, through the proper avenues, to the Congress of the United States, with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent by the General Secretary to all Local Unions of the U. B. for similar actions.

The sentiment of the delegates on the kidnapping and imprisonment, without a trial, of the general officers of the Western Federation of Miners was voiced in the following resolution, which also was unanimously carried:

Whereas, The anarchy of the governor and civil authorities of Colorado and Idaho in the kidnapping and imprisonment of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and the keeping of them in prison without a speedy trial, as guaranteed by our Constitution, and the disreputable methods used to secure false witnesses against them, has aroused the humane sentiments of all true liberty-loving citizens, regardless of creed, sex or religious opinions; and,

Whereas, Liberty can not long endure where such unbridled lawlessness prevails; and,

Whereas, The workers of our country have banded themselves together to obtain better conditions are in great danger of losing what they have gained unless they rise in protest against these outrages committed on the miners of Colorado; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the secretary of this convention send this protest to the governors of Colorado and Idaho against such attacks on the representatives of the working people; and, be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of this convention communicate with the above governors, and also Judge Frank Smith of Idaho, asking that these men be given a speedy and impartial trial.

The subjoined is the report of the Committee on General President's Report; it reads:

We, your committee appointed on the Report of the General President, beg the privilege of reporting as follows:

1. We note with pleasure the work that has been done through the wise administration of your General President, which is shown by the increase numerically, as well as financially, that our organization represents the largest body of skilled workmen in the world. But as the above has been touched on by a former committee, we refrain from going into details.

2. The New York lockout.

Recognizing the enormity of the work in connection with the settlement of the New York lockout, we consider that the matter was handled in a very expeditious and businesslike manner, and to the credit of the United Brotherhood at large.

3. The Amalgamated Society.

While there has been no definite settlement of the controversy between the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Society, we heartily commend the efforts of the General President in endeavoring to bring about an amicable adjustment of the same, and we recommend that negotiations continue until such time as the membership of the Amalgamated Society is enrolled under the banner of the United Brotherhood.

4. The Amalgamated Woodworkers.

We also commend the action of the General President regarding the Amalgamated Woodworkers, and hope the same will be prosecuted until such a time as the latter organization is made to comprehend the fact that there is but one body of mechanics in the woodworking industry: and that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

5. Mills and Factories.

It is a great satisfaction to note the advance made in organizing the mills and factories throughout the country, and we recommend that the work be continued along these lines until all mills and factories in the woodworking industry are under our jurisdiction.

6. The American Federation of Labor.

Referring to that part of the General President's report relative to the American Federation of Labor, we are pleased to note that a more friendly feeling exists for the American Federation of Labor than formerly, and also that one of our members has been chosen as a member of the Executive Council of that body.

7. Structural Building Trades Alliance.

We concur in the objects and aims of the Structural Building Trades Alliance, knowing with the same properly controlled we will be better able to combat the forces arrayed against us in the building line; for we believe that it is through affiliation and concerted action that the interests and desires of the building crafts can be accomplished, and we wish to assert that we are in accord with the recommendations of the General President.

8. Work of the organizers.

The United Brotherhood at large should be grateful for the work done by our General President and his faithful and able corps of organizers who have made great inroads into the ranks of the unorganized members of our craft and the committee thinks that with the same efforts continued that in the near future the United Brotherhood will be an organization second to none, in members, as well as in influence.

9. Our Label.

In reference to our label your committee is of the opinion that the members of the United Brotherhood should put forth every effort to advertise the label and insist on the same being placed upon all work, wherever and whenever possible.

10. Industrial Workers of the World.

The committee most heartily endorses the views of the General President relative to the Industrial Workers of the World, and deem said organization referred to, as a dual body, unworthy of further consideration.

11. Conclusion.

The committee most heartily concurs in the report of our worthy General President as a whole, and recommend its adoption.

This report was concurred in without a dissenting voice.

The report and recommendations of the Committee on General Secretary's Report, as printed in full here below, were unanimously concurred in:

Your committee, appointed on the report of the General Secretary, after a careful perusal and comparison of the same with the report of the finance committee, find that all totals of receipts and expenditures correspond with each other.

On the several recommendations we desire to report as follows:

No. 1, which reads as follows:

To revise the General Constitution and Rules so as to make one part consistent with the other; wipe out all conflicting laws; make them so plain that there will be no misunderstanding as to their intent and meaning.

Your committee assuming that such corrections are now being considered by the Committee on Constitution, and we recommend the elimination of any and all sections that conflict with each other.

No. 2, which reads as follows:

Devise ways and means at this convention for the formation of an emergency fund for the protection and defense of our members, local unions and District Councils when dragged into court, or when enjoined and prohibited from performing their duties as members of organized labor. Injunction cases should be carried to the highest courts in the land, as personal liberty must be protected at all costs.

This recommendation we consider one of the most important of the several from the fact that many locals have been enjoined and prosecuted by local and state authorities and consequently prevented from exercising their American rights as American citizens. Our opponents declare that they have a right to hire whom they please, conduct their business as they please even to the extent of proselyting our membership to all of which we concede, but demand that inasmuch as the above is conceded as lawful on their part, that we also have the right to work with whom we

please, and how we please, and where we please, so long as we do not violate our local, state or federal laws. Your committee believes that no large piece of machinery like the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, composed of over 200,000 men, divided up into nearly 1,800 locals, each one being a separate and necessary part, consequently must be protected and defended. Therefore, we recommend such action by this convention which will empower the General Officers to take charge of all such cases and carry them to the highest courts in conjunction with the local that may be involved, providing that immediate notice and copy of complaint has been sent to the General Secretary and said local follows the directions that the General Office may give.

No. 3, which reads as follows:

Headquarters should be purchased outright in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, and owned solely by the United Brotherhood.

Your committee, after carefully considering the above, had two propositions placed before us.

First: One of a self-sustaining nature to buy a piece of land in the business portion of Indianapolis at an approximate cost of $35,000 and erect thereon a business block, of which plans were submitted, four stories or more in height, with first floor for stores, second floor for convention hall, third floor for General Offices, fourth floor for offices for rental at an approximate cost of $80,000, making a total of approximate cost of $115,000, which, in the opinion of your committee, will mean $140,000 when exact cost is submitted. On this proposition your committee cannot see their way clear to recommend it to this convention, as it is indefinite and involves a large expenditure of money, which we believe can be put to better use at this time.

The second proposition which calls for a fixed sum for the purpose of buying a piece of property outside of the business center on which there is a building that could be remodeled and added to, so that sufficient room can be obtained for conducting the business of the General Office. As this proposition is of a more sustaining nature we would recommend that a sum not to exceed $40,000 be appropriated for the purpose, said building and lot to be purchased by the General Executive Board in conjunction with the General President, General Secretary and General Treasurer, and under no conditions shall the sum be exceeded.

No. 4, which reads as follows:

The General President should have charge of all organizers and organizing work.

We believe that the most effective work in the line of organizing can be done by the General President having full charge in the appointment and directing of all organizers, and therefore recommend the above to this convention for adoption.

No. 5, which reads as follows:

All lawsuits, except in death and disability claims, should be handled by the General President in conjunction with the General Executive Board.

On this your committee concurs as it reads, and believe it should be adopted.

No. 6, which reads as follows:

Our official journal, "The Carpenter," should be supplied to our members, through the local unions, at a price of fifty cents (50) cents per member per year.

Your committee believes that better results in the distribution would be obtained in the acceptance of this recommendation, but recommend that "The Carpenter be sent to each member's home address and the local pay for the same as follows: On each member on the first day of January of each year 50 cents shall be charged against every member in good standing, and on all members initiated or ordering after February of each year the sum of 5 cents per month for the balance of the year be charged against him. This being a matter that concerns each member of the U. B. we recommend that it be put to a referendum vote for the members to accept or reject.

In conclusion we highly commend Secretary Duffy on the compilation, brevity and completeness of his report and special attention is called to the tabulation of unions from page 23 to 76, whereby a local can be readily found without knowing the state by the number which reads from 1 to 1824.

The convention having been notified by the Chicago (Ill.) District Council that the Brunswick, Balke & Collender Co., manu-

facturers of bar fixtures and billiard and pool tables, had discharged our Chicago members in the firm's employ and refused to reinstate them unless they carry an A. W. W. card, a resolution was adopted reading as follows:

Whereas, The Brunswick, Balke & Collender Company has refused to employ members carrying the card of this United Brotherhood in the city of Chicago, Ill.; therefore be it

Resolved, That the United Brotherhood, in convention assembled, instruct all District Councils and Local Unions not to handle any goods or material made by the above company until the said firm agrees to employ only men carrying the U. B. card; be it further

Resolved, That all Local Unions and District Councils refusing to comply with this order when properly notified by the General President, shall be suspended from all benefits until they comply with the same, and be it further

Resolved, That all moneys needed to carry out the above order shall be under the supervision of the General President, General Secretary and General Treasurer.

The Committee on report of General Executive Board then being ready to report, submitted the following:

We, your committee appointed on report of the "General Executive Board," beg leave to submit the following:

After carefully going over their work for the past two years we find that great credit is due said board for the conscientious consideration which they have given to the entire business appertaining to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Many matters of importance, great and small, came before them for their action, and in all cases we find that their deliberations were just.

We especially commend them for their decision in connection with the moneys appropriated at the Milwaukee Convention to Local Unions Nos. 547, 548, 1175, 267 and 362 of Colorado.

Your committee would recommend that any moneys appropriated at this convention for organizing purposes be subject to their approval.

With a view to have all men engaged in the trade and eligible to membership in our U. B. and to create a more lively agitation for the recognition and use of the U. B. label, a resolution was adopted reading thus:

Whereas, We believe it is to the best interest of this U. B. to have all men eligible to our organization in the U. B., and

Whereas, We believe that through our label these means can and will be of assistance to our U. B.; therefore be it

Resolved, by convention, That as much advertisement be given our label, through our General Officers and its members, on correspondence and other printed matter as will draw the attention of the general public.

Realizing the importance and usefulness of the Structural Building Trades Alliance and the necessity of all Local Unions to be affiliated with that organization, the subjoined resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of C. and J. of A. are affiliated with the N. S. T. A. of A. and are paying a large monthly per capita tax upon its membership; therefore be it

Resolved, That each Local Union affiliate with the N. S. B. T. A. of A. or forfeit their charter.

In recognition of the action of the directors of the Jamestown exposition in conducting the works on the exposition grounds on strictly union lines, the convention passed the subjoined resolution:

Whereas, There will be held in 1907 on the waters and shores of Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia, an exposition which will celebrate the 300th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America, made at Jamestown, Va.; and

Whereas, The directors of this Jamestown exposition have formally agreed, and have, up to this time, kept that agreement, to employ only union labor in the construction of their buildings and since the American Federation of Labor has indorsed this Jamestown exposition; therefore be it

Resolved, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in convention assembled, most heartily indorse the Jamestown exposition and pledge to them their support and that of their locals.

As a protest against the attempted di-

version of the waters of the Niagara River and the consequent destruction of the Falls, the convention adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, This Brotherhood recognizes that there are higher values than those measured by dollars and cents, wealth not reckoned in terms of commerce; and,

Whereas, The spirit of greed, which it is one of the chief purposes of the Brotherhood to combat, is manifested in the diversion of the water of Niagara River (above the Falls) for manufacturing purposes; and,

Whereas, The brigands of commerce will, if not restrained, seriously mar, if not en-

Resolved, That this convention, repretirely destroy the Falls; therefore be it

senting 170,192 men, does hereby call upon legislators, state and national, to enact laws that will perpetually protect Niagara Falls, one of nature's most sublime manifestations from further desecration; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Governor of the State of New York and the superintendent of the reservation at Niagara Falls.

All resolutions asking the convention for appropriation of money for organizing purposes, as well as all requests for the sending of an organizer to certain localities, were referred to the G. E. B. for consideration and thorough investigation of conditions in the localities from which these demands emanate.

The convention adopted 71 amendments to our General Constitution for submission to a referendum vote. In no instance, however, will the amendments, if carried, radically affect the tenor of our present constitution, with the exception, perhaps, of the proposed platform, which will be found at the head of the amendments printed in this issue.

Hugh Stevens, representative of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, appeared before the convention and appealed to the delegates to favorably consider a proposition submitted by the above organization to the effect that all Canadian Local Unions of the U. B. affiliate with the Trades and Labor Congress and that the General Office pay to that organization a per capita for all Canadian members.

This matter having been referred to the Committee on Organization, that committee in their report recommended that the G. E. B. be instructed to effect the affiliation with the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress as per request, provided that the Board is satisfied, after investigation, that it is the wish of the Canadian membership. The report was concurred in.

The deliberations of the convention as a whole have been very harmonious and the general result, judging from numerous communications from Local Unions, received by the General Office, very satisfactory. An animated debate has only occurred in the discussion of three subjects, viz., the formation and maintenance of borough councils, as proposed by a number of the New York City Local Unions; the controversy between the Kansas City Local Unions relative to the validity of district by-laws, and the action of the San Francisco Joint D. C. in diverting the sum of $8,000 of the California relief fund to the building trade temple fund.

The amendment to the General Constitution providing for the formation of borough councils was voted down.

The Kansas City controversy was disposed of by referring the matter in dispute to a committee of the two contesting parties, the convention appointing an umpire and the concurring in the report of this committee to the effect that both parties have not complied with the letter of the law and that they sustain the decision of the G. P. and G. E. B., who both turned down the amendment to the Kansas City district by-laws.

The San Francisco matter was settled by the convention ordering the joint D. C. to return the diverted amount of money to the California relief fund.

Salt Lake City, Utah, was chosen as the meeting place of the next convention.

In the above summary we are recording all transactions of the convention of general interest; for action taken on matters of minor importance or a mere local nature we must refer our members and reader to the full printed proceedings, which will shortly be issued in pamphlet form by the General Office.

What Our Organizers are Doing

Juan Guerra.

The craft in Porto Rico is composed of about 2,125 members, some of whom are expert in their rofession, practicing same to great advantage.

The joiners here are beginning to fall off, owing to the large importation of furniture from the United States. Formerly this branch of the trade was largely practiced, as most of the furniture used in Porto Rico was native made. However, there is still some demand for the profession, although not on such a large scale as it used to be.

The demand for carpenters, especially for builders, is on the increase, and the opportunity for work in this branch of the trade is bright. The district comprising the largest number of carpenters is Ponce, a fair-sized city of some agricultural and industrial importance, which includes seven small towns.

The wages paid in other towns of the island vary somewhat and are meagre. In the districts of less importance, and in the interior towns, wages run from $1.00 to $1.50. The wages in San Juan and other principal cities in the island run from $1.50 to $2.00 and $2.25.

The working day in most of the towns of the island is from nine and a half to ten hours, with the exception of San Juan, where eight hours constitute a day's work.

The system of apprentices is not regulated, although there is always one in small shops or in large construction work. The average age of apprentices is from 15 to 20 years.

Our Brotherhood for the first time extended its privileges and opportunities to Porto Rico by establishing a branch in January in 1904. So far this branch has made wonderful progress. There are now several unions in good standing and many more are being organized.

The advantages and benefits provided by our Brotherhood have been accorded those entitled to them in every case, and as a result its reputation is excellent and the organization is being held in universal esteem in this island.

Since my appointment as organizer of the Brotherhood in Porto Rico a large number of the unions which formerly found some difficulty in the administration of its affairs are now in perfect working order and progressing.

Although work is now scarce and there is altogether too much of political campaign going on down here, two new unions which will comprise about 100 members have been organized in Rio Piedras and Catano, and work is actively going on for the establishment of others in other important cities.

On my recent tour to the principal towns where I held meetings and conferences with carpenters, in an endeavor to effect an organization, I have found a ready disposition and a large degree of enthusiasm among the men of the craft on learning the object of my visit. It can be safely stated that the seed has been sown, and after this political campaign is over, which will be November 6, the crop will be gathered. However, as stated before, new members are joining the ranks every day and everything tends to show that the future will be bright.

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N. Arcand.

Within the month after date of my last report, I have attended and addressed several meetings of the Montreal Local Unions. They are keeping in good shape and are recruiting new adherents weekly. At Quebec, where I have been, on September 19 I found L. U. 730 in a healthy condition. Here we have to record a decided step forward in international lines—the building laborers of Quebec have affiliated with the International Hodcarriers' and Laborers' Union. Considering that this city is the chief center of the purely national movement, the

action of the building laborers, which will soon be imitated by the plumbers and painters, stands as a rebuke for the narrow-minded, short-sighted element; for those prejudiced against organization on broader, on international lines. The laborers, bricklayers and carpenters have now entered into a mutual agreement to assist each other in the maintenance of the closed shop.

From Quebec I proceeded to L'Ange Gardien, where I instructed the officers of L. U. 933 in the most efficient and satisfactory manner of keeping their books and prepare reports to the G. O. This young L. U. is using its best efforts to increase its membership, with good prospects of success.

I have also paid a visit to Three Rivers, and met with L. U. 1793. This L. U. has only just enough members to keep its charter but they are determined to stand firm and preserve to the city the only vestige of organization that has yet been allowed to take root within its boundaries.

Leaving Three Rivers, I went to Grand Mere, where I found L. U. 1744 exposed to the attacks and threats of two merchant tailors who, when building their shops, had refused to employ our men. The L. U. thereupon placed the two firms on the unfair list with the result that a large portion of the public withdrew its patronage. Finally, this matter was settled in favor of the L. U. and the two firms were compelled to employ union men only and use the union label on their goods.

On October 2 I stopped at St. John, P. Q., finding L. U. 1160 in a state of demoralization due to the members' lack of interest in the organization and to non-attendance of regular meetings. As a consequence, for six weeks, they did not have a quorum to transact business; members fell in arrears and new members could not be initiated. I reprimanded the members for their indifference and inactivity, and they agreed on a plan of agitation for the stirring up of the membership, the collection of back dues and the spreading of our principles among outsiders. The incipient meeting in this campaign being held on the 22d inst., I, in company with some brothers and friends from Montreal, will be on the premises to assist our St. John brothers.

During the past month I have, on two different occasions, visited Sherbrook and Magog; the Local Unions in both towns are slowly increasing in membership. Here, also, I found it necessary to instruct the officers on points in bookkeeping and management. In Magog I succeeded in settling a difference, which had kept the members in a state of uneasiness for some time, to the satisfaction of both contending parties.

"Men cannot break that vital law of the social organism, the law of equal freedom, without penalties in some way or other coming round to them. Being themselves members of the community they are affected by whatever affects it. Upon the goodness or badness of its state depends the greater or lesser efficiency with which it administers to their wants and the lesser or greater amount of evil it inflicts upon them, they feel the cumulative result of all sins against the moral law, their own sins included, and they suffer for those sins not only in extra restraints and alarms, but in the extra labor and expense required to compass their ends. The citizen must see that his own life can become what it should be, only as fast as society becomes what it should be. In short, he must become impressed with the salutary truth that no one can be free till all are free; no one can be perfectly moral until all are moral, and no one can be perfectly happy until all are happy."
—Herbert Spencer.

The Strikers.

(By Edward Markham.)

Out on the road they have gathered, a hundred thousand men,
To ask for a hold on life as sure as the wolf's hold on his den;
Their need lies close to the quick of life as the earth lies close to the stone;
It is as meat to the slender rib, as marrow to the bone.

They ask but the leave to labor, to toil in the endless night,
For a little salt to savor their bread, for houses watertight.
They ask but the right to labor and to live by the strength of their hands—
They who have bodies like knotted oaks and patience like sea sands.

And the right of a man to labor and his right to labor in joy—
Not all your laws can strangle that right, nor the gates of hell destroy.
For it came with the making of man and was kneaded into his bones;
And it will stand at the last of things on the dust of crumbled thrones.

Correspondence

As to that Stay-Away Cry.

Editor The Carpenter:

Permit me to say a few words in reply to the arguments put forth by Local Union 1371 in an article appearing in the September "Carpenter," relative to that "never-ceasing stay-away cry."

While I agree with the Local Union when it claims that the cry, where raised for selfish purposes, should be discountenanced, I would not like to see the keep-away notices eliminated from the columns of our journal altogether. These notices enlighten the carpenters and place them in a position to know in what localities there is a scarcity of work, what localities are already overflooded with carpenters, and where to go to in search of employment they would run the risk of being disappointed, of getting stranded and spending railroad fare in vain. Information of this kind is very valuable to every traveling carpenter. It benefits them greatly, as well as our members in general, for an influx of idle men to a place where there is a surplus of labor has a tendency of demoralizing the craft in that locality, as it often forces home members out of work and sometimes compels other members of their families to go to work, at a premature time, or when their proper place would be at home, in order to keep the family from want.

I believe that no brother carpenter, with his heart in the right spot, would go to a place where there is a likelihood that he will deprive another brother of the opportunity to support himself and family, and that if asked to assist the brothers in an overcrowded or dull locality, by staying away, he will pay heed to the request.

But what I can not believe is, that any Local Union would send out false reports, through selfishness or otherwise. Nor do I believe that the members of our Brotherhood need to be reminded of the selfishness of the old farmer in asking the blessing at dinner: "Lord bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife; us four and no more."

The members of our U. B. are not selfish, they are not built that way. Why, just think of what they have done for our suffering brothers and are still doing. Don't let us stop the circulation of the stay-away notices in the "Carpenter," they are benefiting our Brotherhood, provided they are abided by by the membership. Fraternally yours,

L. BRINKLEY, L. U. 416.

Chicago, Ill.

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Are We Losing Ground Through Indiscrimate Admission to Membership?

Editor The Carpenter:

Having had the pleasure of visiting many sister Local Unions at different times, I had the opportunity to notice that all are confronted with the same problem, the determining of the qualification of candidates to membership.

Many of the Local Unions are entirely indifferent as to the mechanical knowledge and ability of the candidate. As long as he produces the initiation fee and answers all questions, he becomes a full-fledged member. As a result, in many instances, a member so admitted, if not fortunate enough to have a steady job, becomes a detriment to his fellow unionists by continual fault-finding with the way and manner the union is run. He is generally extremely envious of getting every good mechanic's job which, as every man that is working for the interests of all well knows, is doing a great injury to the competent mechanics, the larger part of the membership of any union.

Now, confronted as we are by this problem, and in the endeavor to bring it to a wholesome solution, the question arises: "Are we, in the eyes of the employer and the community at large, lowering our standing as an organization of skilled and competent mechanics?" I would say that we must earnestly endeavor to bring up our members to that standard of mechanical

ability; competency as mechanics, nor the usefulness and efficiency of our organization can be questioned. To attain this end, it is, in my opinion, the duty of every Local Union to establish a school for mechanical instruction which should be fostered by the General Office by furnishing books on modern carpentry and otherwise. This would be of far more benefit to our U. B. than to spend large sums of money in isolated places for the organizing of Local Unions with ten or fifteen members, that we have to fight for their lives from the moment they are installed, and if not held in line by a faithful few, go out of existence.

Yet, a good deal of trouble could be saved us if our laws, governing the application for and the admission to membership, would be carried out; trouble which is bound to come where incompetent men are allowed to come in and have the same privileges and protection as those who have served their time learning the trade and today are fighting for a wage-scale commensurate with their capabilities. As long as the incompetent man is working alongside of the competent, the latter will have no show to get the wages he is entitled to, because the former is satisfied with the small wage paid him and consequently will not put forth any effort to advance the other man, for fear that the wage-scale will be raised too high to make his services profitable to the employer.

It appears to me that we are allowing the old "school of chips" to die out by not maintaining and fostering an apprenticeship system that would afford an opportunity to the young man of today to start his trade under conditions that would enable him to become proficient in all its branches and become able to execute all work in a manner acceptable to a high-wage-paying employer.

If our Local Unions all through the country would establish these schools of instruction in mechanism and unionism, for the benefit of less competent men and apprentices, the day would soon dawn when there will be no incompetent man in our ranks, and the mechanical abilities of our members be all alike. There would be less kicking and criticising as to the other fellow's abilities or workmanship.

In bringing this subject before the members of the U. B. in my humble way, I would ask some of the brighter heads to suggest a plan that, if carried out, will eliminate the conditions pointed out above and cause less competition in our midst.

Fraternally yours,
BALTO.

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Honor to Our Chief.

Editor The Carpenter:

Not having heard or read anything in our journal from L. U. 728, Pontiac, Ill., and fearing that our silence might cause some of the brothers to believe that we have been stricken from the map of the U. B., I desire to let them know that we are still among the living.

Although our conditions are not as good as we desire them to be, we are doing all we can to remedy prevailing evils in our trade. And when we take into consideration the existence of vast surrounding territories that are as yet unorganized, and that we constantly have to battle against the inroads of non-union carpenters, we find that we are doing our best.

Streator, a city on the south of us, during the past week was honored with the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, our General President, Wm. D. Huber, being the invited guest of the Streator Trades and Labor Council and of our L. U. 495, which latter union took the initiative in extending a welcome to Brother Huber on his arrival in the city. The L. U. also sent out letters of invitation to every L. U. in the State, calling upon their members to come to Streator and meet their chief. Hundreds of them turned out to meet and hear him at the occasion, especially the members of those Local Unions which were unable to send delegates to the Niagara convention, who were enchanted to see the General President in their midst. The room at the hotel where Brother Huber stopped was a continuous reception room, and in the evening he made an open address to carpenters and other tradesmen at Mechanics' Hall, which was highly appreciated by his listeners.

After others had spoken on diverse subjects relative to the labor movement, and all were ready to leave for the night, about thirty printers appeared in the hall to do honor to the G. P. of C. and J. and seventh vice-president of the A. F. of L. Then started a meeting of printers, lasting about an hour, and after adjournment took Brother

Huber with them to their own hall and there made him their special guest. The entire audience at the Mechanics' Hall were also invited to partake of a fine lunch served by the printers.

Many of the carpenters, anxious to see the G. P., came too late, he, as stated, only having made a flying trip to Streator on his return from the Niagara convention, and having left for Headquarters. The Local Unions in Illinois all wish to see the G. P. again at some future time when he may have more time to spare. Fraternally yours,

WM. H. ONG, F. S. L. U. 728,
Pontiac, Ill.

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From Erie, Pa.

Editor The Carpenter:

Thinking that a yew lines from L. U. 284, Erie, Pa., might be of interest to the readers of The Carpenter, I herewith send you the following for publication:

L. U. 284 has, since the consolidation of the two Local Unions here, been steadily moving forward. We feel that its gradual and healthy growth will be permanent and prove an important factor in the adjustment of the wage scale for the carpenters of Erie. It will certainly encourage them in a more determined effort to coalesce and strengthen the craft and enhance the influence of our organization.

We have recently earnestly considered the advisability of making a demand for an advance in wages; yet, the winter season drawing near and realizing present conditions, it was deemed prudent to defer action. A few of the contractors, presumably with a view to head off pending trouble, have increased the wages of some of their men from 25 to 27½ cents, and some from 27½ to 30 cents an hour. Other contractors have resorted to other means to offset any demand for an advance in wages. Although the wages paid here are rather low, and consequently some of our men have left town and gone to places where wages are higher, there are several towns in the proximity of our city where the craft is unorganized and the prevailing rate of wages lower still. It is from these places the contractors, with the aid of paid hirelings, have brought into our city a great many carpenters, thus creating a surplus of labor, a condition very unfavorable to any trade demand.

Where these men have been put to work alongside of members of the union, they have been enlightened on the wage question and the conditions generally prevailing previous to the introduction of the U. B. of C. and J. in our city, thereby convincing them of the benefits accruing from the union, and we have gained them as members.

Business in the building line has been quite active here this season and the outlook is favorable for the future. Could we but get the majority of the carpenters here into the U. B. and the surrounding country towns organized, we would be masters of the situation, and the contractors would readily concede to our demand for a fair and equitable compensation for our labor and the establishing of a wage scale, action on which had to be postponed under the circumstances.

Fraternally yours,
Erie, Pa. J. W. MILLER, L. U. 284.

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What We Should Aspire.

Editor the Carpenter:

As you well know, the mill men of Philadelphia recently have gone through a contest for a reduction of working hours to fifty per week and have partially been successful. While the brothers who remained steadfast and true to our principles deserve the highest credit, it can not be denied that some of the millmen in Philadelphia are as yet not educated to the requirements of unionism, nor to its aims and principles. Unionism, as we all know, stands for a fair return for the labors of the worker, for an improvement of his economical condition in general, for happiness to his home. And so has unionism accomplished quite a change for the better in the conditions of the mill men of Philadelphia.

As a positive proof of this change it may be stated that prior to May 1, 1902, we were working sixty hours at an average rate of wages of $15.00 per week. Since that time we have secured a reduction of hours, an increase in wages and other advantages. Every fair-minded man working at the trade will readily admit that our working conditions have been materially improved during the past four years, and further admit that, only by being organized, only through the influence and power of the organization, we have been able to secure these advantages.

Yet, there are some of our craftsmen here

who, while enjoying the benefits secured for them by the organization, are unwilling to contribute towards its support, and remain on the outside of the organization that has done so much for them. It is regretable, indeed, to see these men standing aloof from the union of their trade when, if they only would join hands with their fellow craftsmen, much more could be accomplished by the union for the benefit of all.

What we all should aspire is the greatest possible well-being and happiness of ourselves, wives and little ones, by maintaining our principles and keeping them sacred, for a man of no principle is of no value, neither to his family nor to his fellowmen, nor to himself.

To be successful in our aspirations, we must be self-sacrificing, even if it does open our purse a little wide, for if we do not shrink from the sacrifices necessary to carry out the objects and principles of our organization, we can feel satisfied of having fulfilled our duty towards our fellowmen who may be fighting for better conditions. And though we ourselves may not live to enjoy the fullest realization of our aspirations and aims of our Brotherhood, the thought that the future generation will enjoy the fruits of our labors will create a feeling of satisfaction and gratification in our hearts.

Let us, who have been loyal to our organization in the recent struggle, continue in the good work as before, let us do our best to create good feeling among our fellow millmen here in Philadelphia, and those who today are shunning our Brotherhood will open their eyes and see the fallacy of their ways. They will then come in under the broad wings of our noble organization for the protection of their interests, and feel safe thereunder.

Hoping that the day will soon dawn when this will come to pass, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

GEO. COOK, R. S. L. U. 359.

Philadelphia, Pa.

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Lynchburg, Va., on the Boom.

Editor The Carpenter:

I am writing this to let you and the brothers of the U. B. know something of the old town of Lynchburg, Va. She is now decidely on a great boom. She has put gold on her wings and is flying, and no man knows where she will stop. Every branch of business is being enlarged. There are four big factory buildings, consigned to the manufacturing of shoes, under construction at this time. There is not a single vacant storehouse to be found in the city except in its remotest parts, and no dwelling house for rent. Every mechanic is busy, every laborer that will work has something to do, and both are greatly in demand.

Carpenters here are paid from $2.00 to $3.00 per day; bricklayers from $4.00 to $6.00; plasterers from $3.00 to $4.50; tinners from $2.00 to $3.50; painters from $2.00 to $3.00; plumbers from $4.00 to $6.00 per day.

We have also a good many other industries here where women are employed, and can find work at any time.

We have the best school system to be found anywhere. The Piedmont Business College is located in Lynchburg.

Our Local Union 403 is prospering. We initiated five new members last meeting night and received several applications. We meet every first and third Tuesday night at Odd Fellows' hall on Twelfth street. If some of the brothers at places where work is dull would come on here, they would find ready employment, and it would mean an addition to our organization by which we would be placed in a position not only to compel all contractors to work union men exclusively and adhere to the closed shop rule, but we could also successfully make a demand for a raise in our present wages, which, as shown by the wage rates quoted here above, are much lower than the rates commanded by the men of other building trades. Send us more union men from places where trade is dull, or where our men are locked out or on strike. Fraternally yours,

ELIJAH L. MATHEWS, L. U. 403.

Lynchburg, Va.

The Metal Trades Federation of Great Britain was recently formed at a meeting held by the trades interested in Birmingham, England. The new federation will bring under one head the unions in all parts of the Kingdom of men working at the metal trades, from iron plate work to silversmithing. After the consolidation is effected the federation will have a membership of about 300,000.

News Notes from Local Unions

Information Wanted.

Should this reach the eyes of Emil Kopp, a carpenter or cabinetmaker by trade, native of Landhausen, Baden, Germany, or anyone knowing his wherabouts, they would confer a favor upon his brother by communicating with

J. KOPP,
Care CONRAD GUCKER,
317 E. 5th str., New York City.

❖ ❖ ❖

Jacob Ritch, or Rich, a house carpenter, 64 years of age, resided and worked at his trade in Greenpoint, Kings county, New York, in 1870. Presumably born in New York; married his wife Catharine in West Farms, Westchester county, New York; had a son named William Ritch, who is eagerly sought by the undersigned. Any member or reader who can locate him or his family will please kindly communicate with

GEORGE NORRIS,
134 W. 23d st., Bayonne, N. J.

❖ ❖ ❖

Altoona, Pa.—Local Unions 900 and 1554, and the D. C., desire to warn all traveling and other members not to pay any heed to any advertisements for carpenters wanted in Altoona, Pa. There is no scarcity of men here and no necessity to advertise for any. We have more men than needed at present, and as winter is setting in we will soon have numbers of our men out of employment. Keep away!

R. L. Wolfe, a member of L. U. 900, is a candidate for County Prothonotory on the United Labor Party ticket at the coming elections.

❖ ❖ ❖

Walla Walla, Wash.—L. U. 1214 of this town, instituted on August 9, 1902, has since that time demanded and established in succession the nine-hour day, $3.00 per day minimum, the closed shop, and last, but not least, the eight-hour day. We are now considering the advisability of demanding the raise of our minimum scale, as most of the boys are already receiving $3.50 and some $4.00 per day. We have some 112 members and but few non-union carpenters in this town. Walla Walla has never had a general strike, but some skirmishes on various jobs, to maintain the closed shop, which, in our estimation, is the vital point of unionism. This town is a very unhealthy climate for non-union carpenters and scabs.

❖ ❖ ❖

South McAllister, I. T.—We would warn all union men of this territory against a set of grafters who are out as newspaper men, and of whom we ourselves have had a taste. They come to a town and obtain all the indorsement for their scheme, from labor organizations, they possibly can, purporting to be getting up a labor paper. They even work the merchants friendly to organized labor, get out a sample paper and then skip the town, to play the same game some other place. Having ourselves been fleeced by these grafters, we would like other Local Unions to safeguard against a like experience.

Our Local Union is growing some and progressing slowly. We have indeed had an up-hill pull. For the last five years we have, by continual persevering along union lines, about overcome the open shop element.

❖ ❖ ❖

Auburn, N. Y.—The "open shop" movement recently inaugurated by our employers, lasted just one week. At that juncture the contractors were very anxious to settle and everything is now going very smoothly.

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Cruthersville, Mo.—Considering the circumstances, and that we have only recently been organized, we are getting along fairly well. This is a town of about 3,000 inhabitants and we have not many carpenters here, but plenty of work most all the time, wages being from $2.50 to $3.00 per day. Our Local Union has a membership of 23. Some few carpenters have as yet not joined, but in all probability we will get them all

in shortly. There are several smaller towns within a radius of six to ten miles where by joint and intelligent action on our part, and by individual efforts, new recruits may be gathered in.

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A. F. Tyler & Co., of Athol, on the Fair List.

Athol, Mass.—A. F. Tyler & Co., manufacturers of sash and blinds having complied with the requirements of Local Union 1059 and signed an agreement for one year, have been placed on the "Fair list." The Massachusetts Local Unions which were notified of the previous unfairness of the firm, will please take notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Pensacola, Fla.—As a result of the disastrous storm of a few weeks ago the city is in ruins and many left destitute. Some of our members lost everything, but they hope to pull through without begging, as we expect plenty of work as soon as the mills get in order again. Untile that time comes all union men should stay away from here for we not only have trouble with the Builders' Exchange, but material is scarce and at present building operations are at a standstill.

❖ ❖ ❖

Waterbury, Conn.—The settlement of our differences with the employers and the termination of the lockout of three and one half years' duration having been announced in the October Carpenter," we now desire to give publicity to the following communication from one of our prominent employers and active member of their association, addressed to General Organizer Geo. R. Murray, which speaks volumes for the able manner in which the negotiations resulting in the settlement were conducted by the Local Union. We omit the writers' signature for reasons well known to us:

Mr. Geo. R. Murray, Niagara Falls, N. Y.:

My Dear Mr. Murray—Allow me to congratulate you on the termination of the carpenters' strike in Waterbury. Great credit is due Mr. Smith for his efforts in this matter; he was placed in a difficult position. It was up-hill work for him all the time; problems constantly arose before him to which the ordinary man would have given in. Yet, the fact that he carried the matter through successfully speaks well for his ability and he is entitled to all praise that it is possible to bestow upon him. Mr. Tracy showed genuine interest in the settlement of the matter and proved that at heart, he is a friend and not an enemy of the laboring man.

My connection with the matter has opened my eyes to the fallacy of certain rejudices I previously entertained, and gave me the extreme pleasure of making the acquaintance of two true, fair-minded men, Messrs. Murray and Smith. Here's hoping that the labor unions of the future will contain more like them. With best wishes. Very sincerely,

* * *

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Tuxedo, N. Y.—As the brothers of our U. B. are aware, our Local Union here won a great victory last spring in securing a Saturday half holiday and an increase in wages, without any strike or outside show of trouble although our committee, which conducted the negotiations to such successful termination, had no easy task in doing so. All but one firm were, induced to sign our agreement, that one firm being Mead & Taft, whose shops are in Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. They are notoriously opposed to organized labor and are on the unfair list of all building trades unions. Since our success of last spring, Mead & Taft have secured considerable work here in Tuxedo, and if they continue doing so it will be a heavy handicap for us, when, according to our agreement, we meet our contractors next November for the purpose of drawing up an agreement for the ensuing year.

If our U. B. men will only be true to their obligation, we can make it impossible for this unfair firm to do any amount of work here and compel them to acknowledge our right to organize and treat with us as an organization. We hope and trust that the brothers will assist us in this matter by refraining from accepting employment from the firm and by discriminating against their product. This matter is of just as much importance to other brothers as it is to us; it is a matter of principle and unionism both of which we all must uphold.

❖ ❖ ❖

Edwardsville, Ill.—Though our strike is still on and we most urgently request transient carpenters to avoid this locality for some time to come, we are, nevertheless, holding our own, and there is no probability of

us returning our charter. We would advise the brothers of the U. B. not to be fooled by certain parties asserting that Local Union 378 is busted or that we are working under open shop conditions. This is a lie, and we defy any one to face it.

❖ ❖ ❖

Wilmington, N. C.—Trade being very dull here at present and suffering from an oversupply of carpenters, we would request migrating brothers to remain away from this city until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

New York City.—Traveling carpenters are advised to steer clear of this city at this time for various reasons. While there is considerable work going on most of the contracts are completed, and as a result a large number of our local men are idle and walking the streets unable to secure employment. To aggravate the siutation we find that numbers of outside brothers are flocking to the city, misled by false reports and thinking that work may be easily obtained; only to be sadly disappointed when arriving here. There is a large surplus of labor in New York City at present and any newcomer will run the risk of being stranded and unable to get out of town. Keep away!

❖ ❖ ❖

Beware of John Berhert.

Hull, Queb., Can.—Local Union 93 would warn all brothers against an individual by the name of John Berhert, an upholsterer by trade. Some time ago this man came to the city of Ottawa, and, happening to find a job with some carpenters, he borrowed all the money he could obtain, making for himself a fat purse and then left the city. Sister Local Unions and brothers are advised to look out and beware of him.

❖ ❖ ❖

Los Angeles, Cal.—In the earlier part of September we made a demand upon our employers for $4.00 per day and a Saturday half holiday which was met with a flat refusal by the bosses who are members of the Builders' Association and backed up by the Citizens' Alliance. As a result all large jobs in the city are tied up and a large number of our men are out on strike. Operations on most all cottage work are also sussuspended, the bosses having not been able to secure more than a few non-union men to work for them under their conditions. They seem determined to beat us on the closed shop question. But this being a question of life or death, not only to our organization, but to all other building trades, and our men feeling that with the vast amount of building under construction they should be all at work at the terms demanded, they are just as determined to stand unflinchingly by their rights and the closed shop and to fight the battle on these lines until we have whipped the Builders' Association and the Citizens' Alliance to a standstill. We trust that traveling brothers will remain away from this city while the fight is on.

Took Sick Benefits.

Because he betrayed his union and caused the arrest of three strikers who remonstrated with him, a New York man was denounced by Justice Breen as "about the most despicable and dishonorable person" he had seen in many years.

Before the strike this man was a stenographer for the firm. He was asked to strike, and agreed, provided the union would take care of him. He received $50 in benefits from the union. Then the firm offered to teach him lithographing and give him a steady job, and he went to work.

"Is it true you accepted $50 from the union?" inquired the magistrate.

"Yes, I did," said the complainant.

Then the magistrate denounced him as "despicable" and "dishonorable," and continued:

"You have proved a traitor to men who stood by you. I am sorry I issued a summons for these men. They are discharged."
—Pittsburg Labor Tribune.

The trade union movement is and always has been on the right side of every civic question which affected the welfare of the people. It has fought the battle for the weak and oppressed. It has shattered the chains of industrial slavery and given economic independence and political liberty to millions of men and women.

It is not so much equal rights we must be striving for as equal opportunities. Equal rights will do us no good unless we have equal opportunities.

Craft Problems

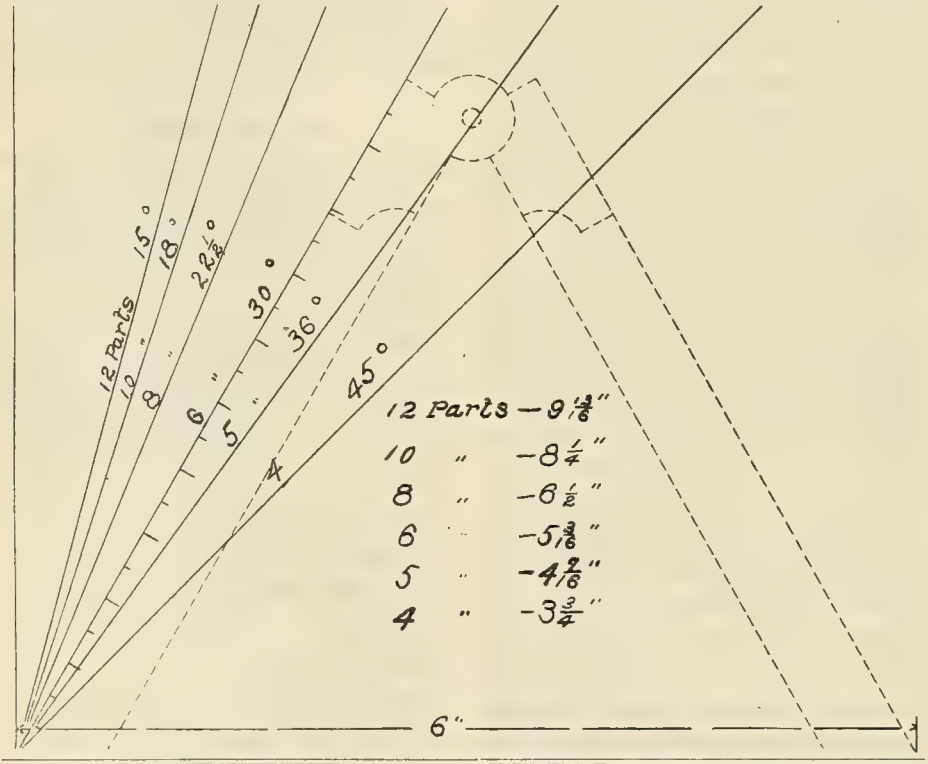
Angles or Intersections Obtained With the Pocket Rule.

Editor the Carpenter:

The accompanying diagram is a simple method used by me for years past in obtaining intersections or cuts for various angles.

Use a six-inch base line and the inches given in the table will be found to give the required angle.

H. G. TRACIE,
L. U. 262 San Jose, Cal.



Sketching Stand and Outfit for Carpenters.

(By R.)

Figure 1 is a drawing of a very convenient sketching stand for the carpenter shop. This can be built with the drawers arranged in the order shown. The drawers are partitioned off for the various descriptions of drawing materials and instruments. The stand itself is about as high as a common table. There is an adjustable table board on the upper part of the cabinet as indicated. This can be set over the regular top and not secured. The board is elevated at the back portion by simply placing a piece of wood underneath the same. Various thicknesses of pieces of wood may be utilized for this purpose so as to get the angle and height desired. A common form of cabinet can be constructed very readily and cheaply from pine wood. It would be better to use some of the hardwoods, however, and have a cabinet which will last indefinitely. If the affair is properly finished it makes an ornament for the shop. I find that a scheme of this kind for keeping the drawing instruments together is much better than having everything scattered about the shop. You never know where to find a thing unless some system is employed in the keeping of

the things. It is not a bad idea to have locks and keys on all the drawers. It will prevent persons from borrowing and forgetting to return your stock. In these days it is getting quite the thing for a man to

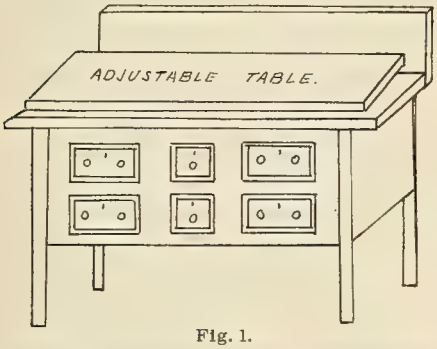


Fig. 1.

possess a complete outfit of the tools and instruments with which he works. Some men visit the pawnshops and buy drawing instruments at low prices.

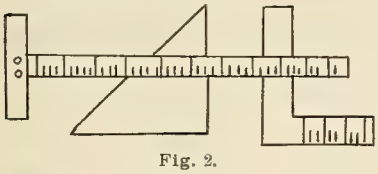
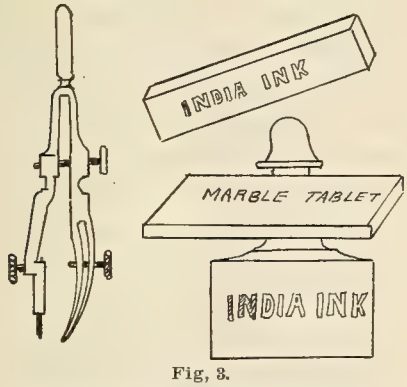


Fig. 2.

Sometimes you can get a valuable set of instruments at a bargain. It is advisable nevertheless to buy new goods at staple prices, for then you know what you are getting. Pawnshop tools are good in their



Fig, 3.

way, but can not be depended upon. I know of cases in which pawnshop dealers have handled inferior and cheap drawing instruments new, selling them as high-grade tools which some unfortunate artist has been obliged to put up for a few dollars. Of course, the buyer may think that he is getting a bargain. I find that the equipment of the workman is larger in its scope and more effective than in former years. It is nothing unusual to find carpenters pretty well fitted out with drawing devices in addition to their chest of tools. I know of some shops in which experienced men give new men lessons in drawing during the noon hour. A small fee is charged. Hence there are some good outfits to be seen in the possession of carpenters who keep up to date. In Figure 2 are shown some of the instruments which are often constructed by the workman himself. It is far better to purchase the T-

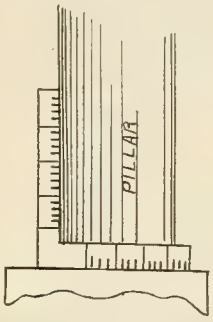


Fig. 4.

square, the tri-angle and the tri-square outright. You get a properly constructed article, correctly defined with guage lines, and the price is not high as a rule. Still some men prefer to tinker and make their own fittings as far as possible. Clear stock, even grain, and hard and firm is selected. Then the pieces are properly cut and planed for the making of the tools. In Figure 3 is a

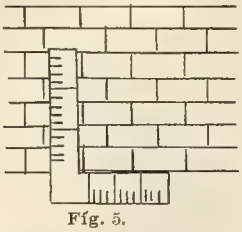


Fig. 5.

cluster of articles used by the carpenter in making pen and ink drawings for his work. These are purchased at the nearest store dealing in artist's materials.

The dividers, the ruling pen, the India ink, and tablet, are all secured readily and cheap-

ly at the dealers. You can buy your India ink in the stick form and mix the liquid from it in a saucer, or you can purchase the ink ready for service in the twenty-five-cent bottle.

The average carpenter does not go very

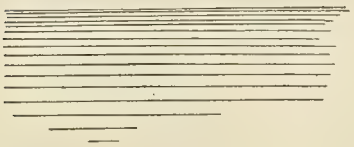


Fig. 6.

deeply into the equipment scheme or the preparation of neatly made and correctly defined sketches. Like our forefathers, many of the fraternity rely upon a rough chalk or pencil drawing on a board. I have seen men working patiently over a model drawn in chalk upon the floor of the workshop. The

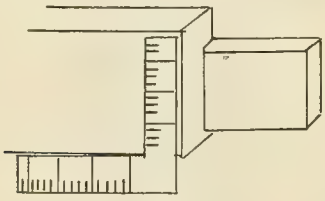


Fig. 7.

lines are crudely and irregularly formed. The proportions are not correct. There is no scale established. There is much guess work needed in order to make anything out of the partly erased rude sketching over which people walk. Still the ingenious man manages to pull through, even under these

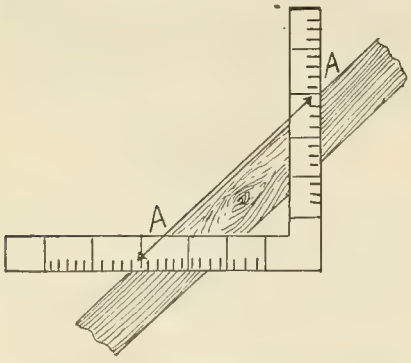


Fig. 8.

trying conditions. Regardless of the fact that we may be in a hurry, and have no time or inclination to make properly constructed sketches of what we want made or what we are going to make ourselves, it is a good idea to go to work at it right and get things on paper so that some one else can work by the diagrams. Therefore we make a few observations relative to the putting of ideas on paper. You have your outfit of tools and the cabinet, we will assume. Figure 4 is an illustration of a good way to get the form of a pillar. You yet the shading by making the shading lines a little wider apart as you get nearer the center.

A dozen or more lines, accurately drawn, will bring out the idea of the thing very plainly, and is as cheap to make as the rough outline in pencil or chalk. Sometimes a slate and slate pencil are used for making the drawings to work by. I have found nothing better than the common sketching paper and pen and black ink. Perhaps you want to get a representation of bricks in the designing of an arch or fire-

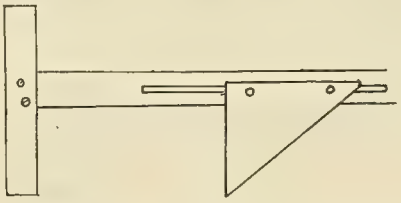


Fig. 9.

place. You merely define your cross lines with the T-square and then with the tri-angle put in the dividing lines as in Figure 5. You have a surfacing to make, and all you require is the straight rule, with which you make the lines as in Figure 6, using the ruling pen for the urpose. When you get to the work on the wood your tri-square comes in handy as in Figure 7, for getting an angle from the points designated by the arrow. This is shown on a larger scale in Figure 8 in which the angle for a roof, for illustration, is secured by the defining points a, a, on the T-square.

You will find that the instruments in Figure 9 is convenient. This was made by a friend of mine in the business. He slotted a common T-square and adjusted to this slot the tri-angle as shown. Two metal pins with heads were used to join the T-square to the base. These were loosely fitted so that it was possible to slide the T-square to and fro at will in the making of the diagram lines.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Unsere 14te und Jubiläums-Konvention.

Unsere 14te und Silberjubiläums Konvention liegt hinter uns und wir können ohne Uebertreibung sagen, daß sie in ruhiger, harmonischer Weise und erfolgreich verlaufen ist. Da gemäß unserer revidirten Konstitution die Generalbeamten von einer Konvention nur nominirt und durch Urabstimmung erwählt werden, hat eine Beamtenwahl, die früher drei oder vier Tage in Anspruch nahm, nicht stattgefunden und die Konventions-Sitzungen haben diesmal nur elf Tage gedauert.

Nach den üblichen Eröffnungs- und Begrüßungsreden seitens der Vertreter der lokalen Organisation, des Mayor's der Stadt und den Generalbeamten, sprach auch ein Vertreter der Kirche ein Gebet. Dies war das erstemal daß solches auf einer Konvention unserer Brüderschaft geschah und das Ereignis mag den Unwillen der meisten unserer deutschredenden Mitglieder, bei denen der Götterglaube ein überwundener Standpunkt ist, hervorrufen; darauf fußend, daß unsere Konstitution, Glaube oder Unglaube, als Sache der individuellen Mitglieder, und nicht Sache der Organisation erklärt. Hierzu wäre zu bemerken, daß fragliches Gebet in dem vom lokalen Arrangements-Komite aufgestellten Eröffnungsprogramme enthalten war, dessen Nummern den Delegaten nicht bekannt und gegen das sie in letzter Stunde keinen Einwand erheben mochten, um nicht von Anfang an einen Mißton in die Konvention zu tragen.

Die Niagara Konvention war, was die Betheiligung betrifft, die größte die unsere Brüderschaft bis jetzt abgehalten hat. Es waren 578 Delegaten anwesend, eine bisher noch nie erreichte Anzahl.

Die ersten vier Tage brachte die Konvention mit der Erledigung von Routinegeschäften zu, mit Annahme der Mandate, Absendung, Entgegennahme und Beantwortung von Glückwunschschreiben, Entgegennahme von Amendements zur General Konstitution, Verweisung derselben an die betreffenden Komites u. s. w.

Am fünften Tage wurden die Nominationen für Generalbeamten vorgenommen, deren Resultat das folgende ist:

General Präsident: W. D. Huber, A. M. Swartz, Pittsburg, Pa.; James W. Maine, Stapleton, S. Isl., N. Y.

Erster General-Vize-Präsident: T. M. Guerin, Troy, N. Y.; H. C. Fuller, Denizen, Tex. (Auf Wunsch dieses Kandidaten wurde seine Nomination später zurückgezogen.)

Zweiter General-Vize-Präsident: A. A. Quinn, Perth Amboy, N. J.; W. J. Wilson, Jackson, Fla.; Frank G. Simmons, Baltimore, Md.

General-Sekretär: Frank Duffy.

General-Schatzmeister: Thomas A. Neale.

Mieglieder des General-Executiv Board:

1. Distrikt: A. M. Watson, Boston, Mass.; John J. Manning, New York City; James Hopkins, Buffalo, N. Y.; Robert Thompson, New York City; Chas. J. Judge, New York City; Chas. H. Bausher, New York City.

2. Distrikt: D. A. Post, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

3. Distrikt: Wm. G. Schardt, Chicago, Ill.; P. J. Carlson, Moline, Ill.; W. H. Cranston, Columbus, O.; John H. Potts, Cincinnati, O.

4. Distrikt: E. L. Connolly, Birmingham, Ala.

5. Distrikt: John Walquist, Minneapolis, Minn.; Chas. A. McDonald, Omaha, Neb.; U. S. Berry, Dallas, Tex.; Howard Miller, St. Louis, Mo.

6. Distrikt: T. H. McCarthy, San Francisco, Cal.; F. C. Wheeler, Los Angeles, Cal.

7. Distrikt: Wm. A. Deyl, Edmonton, Alberta, Can.; A. Lynch, Montreal, Can.

Als Delegaten zu den zwei nächsten Konventionen der American Federation of Labor

wurden gewählt: Frank Duffy, T. M. Guerin, Wm. D. Huber, J. E. Potts, J. D. McKinley, W. B. Macfarlane und A. M. Swartz.

Die erwählten Vertreter zur Konvention der Structural Building Trades Alliance sind: James Kirby, Leonard Funk, Phil. Carlin, Harry L. Cook und W. H. Meachen.

In der siebenten Tagessitzung, dem ersten Tage der zweiten Woche, waren die Arbeiten der verschiedenen Komites soweit vorgeschritten, daß mit der Entgegennahme deren Berichte über eingelaufene Amendments zur Konstitution, Resolutionen u. s. w. begonnen werden konnte.

Den Anfang machte das Komite für General-Schatzmeister's-Bericht. Es berichtete den Finanzausweis für die letzten zwei Jahre in jeder Einzelheit als korrekt befunden zu haben, lobte die Art und Weise der Buchführung dieses Beamten und indossirte dessen, an alle Lokal Unionen gerichtete Ermahnung, bei „Unfair" Erklärungen und Verhängung von „Boycotts," die größte Vorsicht zu üben. Besonders wenn die Möglichkeit vor Handen sei, daß die Gen. Offize in die Sache verwickelt werde, sollte derselben der Fall unterbreitet, ehe lokalerseits entscheidende Schritte unternommen werden.

Der Bericht des Gen. Präsidenten wurde auf Empfehlung des betreffenden Komite's, ohne Debatte und Einwand angenommen.

In derselben Weise wurde auch der Bericht des Gen. Sekretärs von der Konvention angenommen und beschlossen folgende Empfehlungen des Gen. Sekretärs an die Urabstimmung zu verweisen:

„Beschaffung eines, von der Ver. Brüderschaft zu eignenden Gebäudes in Indianapolis, für die Gen. Offize."

„Das offizielle Journal, „The Carpenter," soll allen Mitgliedern in's Haus geliefert werden, zu dem Preise von 50 Cents per Jahr, zahlbar durch die Lokal Unionen am 1ten Januar jeden Jahres."

Alle Resolutionen, die auf Gesuche um Geldbewilligung, für Organisations oder Agitationszwecke, hinausliefen, bei denen es sich im Ganzen um eine sehr beträchtliche Summe handelte, wurde dem Gen. Executiv Board zur Begutachtung, Untersuchung der einzelnen Fälle, und Erledigung überwiesen.

Von den übrigen angenommenen, oder an die Urabstimmung verwiesenen Resolutionen, seien hier die wichtigsten erwähnt.

„Von der Legislatur soll die Annahme eines Gesetzes verlangt werden, welches das Chinesen-Ausschluß-Gesetz auch auf Japaner und Koreaner ausdehnt."

Als Protest gegen die gesetzwidrige Verhaftung und Einkerkerung der Generalbeamten der Western Federation of Miners, fand nachstehende Resolution einstimmige Annahme:

In Erwägung: „Daß die Verhaftung und Einkerkerung Moyer's, Haywood's und Pettibone's, seitens der Gouverneure und Civilbeamten der Staaten Colorado und Idaho, ohne vorausgehende Untersuchung der Anklagen und ohne Verhör der Angeklagten, wie beides die Konstitution der Ver. Staaten garantirt, eine anarchistische, gesetzwidrige Handlung war, und die von diesen Staatsbeamten angewandten Methoden zur Erlangung falschen Beweismaterials gegen die Angeklagten, die Entrüstung aller menschlich fühlenden und freiheitsliebenden Bürger aller Glaubens oder Meinungsrichtungen hervor gerufen hat;" und

In Erwägung: „Daß Freiheit nicht gedeihen und nicht von Dauer sein kann wo solch zügellose Gesetzlosigkeit vorherrscht;" und ferner

In Erwägung: „Daß sich die Arbeiter dieses Landes organisirt haben um bessere Lebensbedingungen zu erlangen, aber Gefahr laufen, aller bisher errungenen Vorteilen in dieser Beziehung, wieder verlustig zu gehen wenn sie sich nicht wie ein Mann erheben um gegen die, an den Bergarbeitern Colorado's begangenen Gewaltakten energisch zu protestiren;" sei es

Beschlossen: 1. „Der Sekretär dieser Konvention ist hiermit beauftragt an die Gouverneure von Colorado und Idaho ein Schreiben zu richten in welchen er im Namen dieser Konvention gegen die Vergewaltigung von Vertretern des arbeitenden Volkes geharnischten Protest erhebt."

2. „Der Sekretär ist zugleich beauftragt in dem Schreiben an erwähnte Gouverneure, sowie in einem Schreiben an Richter Frank Smith von Idaho, auf die sofortige Vornahme eines Verhörs der Angeklagten zu dringen."

Weitere angenommene Resolutionen lauten:

„Es ist die Pflicht aller Mitglieder der Ver. Brüderschaft die Union-Labels aller Berufszweige ohne Unterschied, kräftig zu unterstützen."

„Es ist die Pflicht aller Lokal Unionen sich der Structural Building Trades Alliance anzuschließen und an der Gründung lokaler Zweige der Alliance Teil zu nehmen." Lokal Unionen welche den Anschluß verweigern sollen ihres Charter's verlustig gehen.

Als Protest gegen die begonnene Zerstörung der Niagara Wasserfälle, durch Benutzung des Flußwasser's oberhalb der Fälle, zur Betreibung der Maschinerie in Fabrik und anderen Anlagen im Interesse rein kapitalistischer Unternehmungen, beschloß die Konvention:

„Wir verlangen von der Legislatur die Annahme eines Gesetzes welches der Zerstörung der Niagara Fälle im Interesse rein kapitalistischer Unternehmungen Einhalt gebietet damit eines der größten Weltwunder dem Volke erhalten bleibe."

Da vom Chicago'er Distrikt Council ein Schreiben einlief, der Konvention mitteilend, daß die bekannte Firma Brunswick, Balke und Collender alle von ihr in Chicago beschäftigten Mitglieder entlassen habe, weil sie sich unserer Brüderschaft angeschlossen, und die Wood-Workers verlassen hatten, beschloß die Konvention die Generalbeamten anzuweisen alle Distrikt Councils und Lokal Unionen aufzufordern, sofort gegen obige Firma vorzugehen.

Zu erregten Debatten gab eine San Francisco'er Angelegenheit Anlaß; mehrere Lokal Unionen dieser Stadt protestirten nemlich gegen die Handlungsweise des San Francisco Distrikt Council's indem derselbe von den für die von dem Erdbeben und Feuer betroffenen Mitglieder dieser Stadt beigesteuerten Unterstützungsgelder, die Summen von $8,000 entnahm und diese dem Fond zur Errichtung einer Halle für Baugewerke überwies. Trotzdem das Organisations- und das Konstitutions-Komite, in ihren Berichten über die Angelegenheit, Nichteinmischung empfahlen und dem San Francisco Distrikt Council volles und unbeschränktes Verfügungsrecht über die Unterstützungsgelder, im Gesammtbetrage von $25,893.75 zusprachen, beschloß die Konvention mit überwiegender Majorität den Council anzuweisen die entnommene Summe von $8,000 an den Unterstützungsfond zu retourniren. Als Ort der nächsten Konvention wurde Salt Lake City, Utah, auserwählt.

Die Konvention nahm im Ganzen 71 Amendements zur General Konstitution an, doch wird sich an dieselben, wenn von der Urabstimmung ratifizirt, in keinem Falle, eine radikale Aenderung unserer jetzt bestehenden Gesetze knüpfen. Eine Ausnahme macht nur die vorgeschlagene neue Plattform oder Prinzipien Erklärung, welche munizipale und staatliche Forderungen enthält.

Da unsere jetzt gültige Konstitution über die Art und Weise der Wahl der Generalbeamten in den Lokal Unionen keine Bestimmungen enthält, wurden solche von der Konvention in Vorschlag gebracht, und obwohl diese Bestimmungen der Sanktion der Mitgliedschaft unterworfen sind, haben dieselben laut Beschluß der Konvention, Gesetzeskraft bei den jetzt vorzunehmenden Wahlen für Generalbeamten und sind bei denselben zu beobachten; wonach sich die Lokal Union richten mögen.

Alle Konstitutions-Veränderungen oder Amendements finden unsere deutschredenden Mitglieder in deutscher Uebersetzung an anderer Stelle.

Wo ist Emil Kopp?

Emil Kopp, Schreiner, gebürtig aus Landshausen in Baden, Deutschland, ist hiermit ersucht seinem Bruder J. Kopp seinen gegenwärtigen Aufenthalt bekannt zu geben. Irgend Jemand dem die Adresse des Gesuchten bekannt ist möge dieselbe gütigst Unterzeichnetem mitteilen. J. Kopp,

% Konrad Gucker.

317 E. 5th St., New York City.

Konstitutions-Veränderungen und Gesetze.

An die Beamten und Mitglieder aller Lokal Unionen der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Schreiner von Amerika —Brüder:

Nachstehend veröffentlichen wir die von unserer letzten Konvention angenommenen, und nun zur Urabstimmung vorliegenden Konstitutions-Veränderungen und Gesetze.

Besagte Veränderungen oder Amendements und Zusätze wurden von einem, vom Gen. Präsident Huber ernannten Komite, bestehend aus Delegaten zur Niagara Konvention, zusammengestellt und indem wir dieselben gemäß der Sektionen 139 und 184 der General Konstitution, den Lokal Unionen unterbreiten machen wir darauf aufmerksam, daß die Abstimmung hierüber in einer, eigens

dazu einberufenen Special-General-Versammlung vorzunehmen ist. Auch ist eine ernstliche und eingehende Erwägung der Amendements in dieser Versammlung geboten um in verständiger Weise darüber abstimmen zu können.

Das Resultat der Abstimmung ist der General Office zuzusenden und muß spätestens am 3ten Dezember 1906, derselben zugegangen sein.

Mann stimme durch Händeaufheben über jedes Amendement einzeln ab und zähle die Stimmen für und gegen.

Nur Resultate die durch diese Art und Weise der Abstimmung erzielt wurden werden berücksichtigt werden. Den Lokal Unionen sind bereits zwei Exemplare eines offiziellen Formulares zugegangen, welche vollständig und korrekt auszufüllen sind unter Angabe des Abstimmungsresultates, und die mit der Unterschrift des Präsidenten und Sekretärs und dem Siegel der Lokal Union versehen sein müssen. Das eine dieser Exemplare ist an die General Office zurückzusenden, das andere bleibt im Besitz der Lokal Union und ist behufs späteren Nachschlags aufzubewahren. Wir betonen nochmals, daß Abstimmungsresultate die nach dem 3ten Dezember d. J. einlaufen, nicht berücksichtigt werden können.

Brüderlich,

Frank Duffy, Gen. Sekretär.

Amendements zur General Konstitution.

Platform:

Munizipale Forderungen:

(1.) 1. Befreiung der Gemeinde-Verwaltungen und Aemter vom politischen Partei-Einflusse und Beförderung auf Grund treuer Dienste und Verdienste.

(2.) 2. Gemeindebetrieb aller Straßenbahnen, Telephone, Gas und Elektrisch-Licht Anstalten und Lieferung von Dampf und Wasserkraft Heizung und Licht, an die Konsumenten durch die Gemeinde. Uebernahme aller Gerechtsame seitens der Gemeinde im Interesse des Volkes.

(3.) 3. Die achtstündige Arbeitszeit für alle direkt or indirekt an Gemeindearbeiten beschäftigten Arbeiter.

(4.) 4. Direkte Ausführung aller Gemeindearbeiten durch die Gemeinde.

(5.) 5. Wöchentliche Lohnauszahlung und gleiche Löhne für Frauen wie für Männer für gleiche Arbeit.

(6.) 6. Revision und Vereinfachung aller Gemeindegesetze.

(7.) 7. Direkte Gesetzgebung durch Initiative und Referendum.

Staatliche Forderungen.

(8.) 1. Inspektion der Bergwerke, Schops und Fabriken und Wohnungen durch die Gesundheitsbehörde.

(9.) 8. Abschaffung aller Kontraktarbeit in Gefängnissen.

(10.) 3. Verbot der Beschäftigung von Kindern unter 16 Jahren.

(11.) 4. Schulzwang.

(12.) 5. Auszahlung der Löhne in gesetzlich anerkannter Währung und Abschaffung des Truckſystem's.

(13.) 6. Haftpflicht der Arbeitgeber bei Unfällen.

Nationale Forderungen:

(14.) 1. Abschaffung aller National Banken und Ersetzung deren Schuldscheine, durch Schatzamtsschuldscheine (legal tenders). Direkte Ausgabe allen Kursgeldes durch die Regierung und Errichtung von Post-Sparkassen.

(15.) 2. Verbot des Besitzrechtes über Ländereien seitens nicht naturalisirter Ausländer.

(16.) 3. Annahme eines Amendements zur Konstitution, direkte Wahl des Präsidenten, Vize-Präsidenten der Richter und Senatoren durch das Volk vorsehend.

(17.) 4. Verstaatlichung aller öffentlichen Verkehrswege und Transportationsmittel, und Waarenbeförderung im Interesse des Volkes.

(18.) 5. Abschaffung aller indirekten Steuern.

(19.) 6. Abschaffung des Kontraktsystem's in jeder Beziehung, an Regierungsarbeiten.

(20.) 7. Strenge Beobachtung des Achtstundengesetzes an Regierungs Departments. Gleichen Lohn für Frauen wie für Männer, für gleiche Arbeit.

(22.) 8. Annahme eines Gesetzes gegen und Abschaffung des Schwitzsystem's.

Amendements.

(Anmerkung: Alles fett Gedruckte sind Veränderungen oder Zusätze.)

(22.) § 2. Die folgenden Abkürzungen, wenn sie von der Vereinigten Brüderschaft gebraucht werden, sollen nachstehende Bedeutung haben:

V. B. bedeutet Vereinigte Brüderschaft.
G. E. B. bedeutet General-Executiv-Board.
D. C. bedeutet Distrikt-Council.
G. P. bedeutet General-Präsident.
G. S. bedeutet General-Sekretär.
G. Sch. bedeutet General-Schatzmeister.
L. U. bedeutet Lokal-Union.
P. S. bedeutet Protokoll-Sekretär.
F. S. bedeutet Finanz-Sekretär.
1. G. V. P. bedeutet Erster General-Vize-Präsident.
2. G. V. P. bedeutet Zweiter General-Vize-Präsident.
G. O. bedeutet General Office.

(23.) § 7. Eine L. U. welche mit ihren Taxen an die G. O. zwei Monate im Rück-

stande ist, soll nicht zur Vertretung berechtigt sein.

(24.) § 12. Ein Quorum zur Abwickelung von Geschäften soll aus einer Mehrheit der die Konvention besuchenden Delegaten bestehen.

Ein Delegat welcher sich weigert, den durch Hammerschlag erhobenen Ordnungsruf des präsidirenden Beamten anzuerkennen oder zu befolgen, soll (je nach Gutdünken des präsidirenden Beamten, entweder um die Summe von fünf Dollar ($5.00) bestraft, oder es soll ihm berathende und entscheidende Stimme während der Sitzung enzogen werden und der G. S. soll über das Verfahren des präsidirenden Beamten gegen den ungefügigen Delegaten, an die L. U. die ihn als Vertreter erwählt hat, berichten.

(25.). §.13 (a). Das Konstitutions-, das Beschwerde- und Appellations-Komite sollen je fünf Tage vor Beginn der Konvention in der Stadt, wo dieselbe abgehalten wird, zusammentreten.

(26.) § 14. Sei gestrichen und durch folgende Sektion ersetzt:

§ 14. Die Generalbeamten sind verpflichtet der Konvention beizuwohnen und beratende Stimme in den Verhandlungen haben, und ihre Auslagen sollen ihnen aus der Kasse der V. B. vergütet werden. Der P. G., G. S., G. Sch. und der Sekretär des G. E. B. sollen als Mandatprüfungs-Komite fungiren und einen Tag vor Beginn der Konvention in dieser Eigenschaft zusammentreten.

(27.) § 15 (a). Die Gehälter der Generalbeamten sollen wie folgt sein:

Der General-Präsident soll $2,000 jährlich, der General-Sekretär soll $2,000 jährlich, der General-Schatzmeister soll $2,000 jährlich erhalten und die Mitglieder des General-Executiv-Boards und die General-Organisatoren sollen die Summe von $4.00 täglich für die Zeit erhalten, während der sie im Dienste der V. B. stehen. Alle Gehälter der Generalbeamten sollen von der General-Konvention festgesetzt werden und der Gutheißung der Urabstimmung unterworfen sein.

(28.) § 15 (c) Neuer Paragraph. Generalbeamtenwahl-Regeln.

(29.) **1. Die Wahl der Generalbeamten soll während der dritten, dem dritten Sonntag des der Konvention folgenden Monats November, und an einem von der L. U. speziell zu bestimmenden Tage, stattfinden. Alle Mitglieder müssen brieflich, unter geschlossener Konverte und per Post, von der Abhaltung dieser Versammlung unter Angabe von Ort, Tag und Stunde, benachrichtigt werden.**

(30.) **2. Der Präsident, der Protokoll-Sekretär und Finanz-Sekretär der L. U, sollen während der Dauer der für diese Wahlen festgesetzten Zeit anwesend sein. Der Präsident soll zwei Stimmenzähler ernennen die Mitglieder der L. U. sein müssen. Er soll bei der Wahl als Richter fungiren, er soll Verwahrung und Aufsicht über die von der V. B. zu diesem Zwecke gelieferten offiziellen Stimmzettel haben und für die gehörige Verteilung derselben verantwortlich sein. Der Protokoll-Sekretär soll als Wahlregistrator (clerk) fungiren. Der F. S. soll über die Stimmberechtigung der Mitglieder, bei solchen Wahlen, Nachweis liefern.**

(31.) **3. Es soll keinem Mitglied erlaubt sein bei solchen Beamtenwahlen seine Stimme abzugeben außer, dasselbe ist in der L. U. in der dies geschieht, gutstehendes Mitglied.**

(32.) **4. Alle Stimmzettel, nachdem sie von den abstimmenden Mitgliedern ausgefüllt sind, müssen in einen Wahlkasten gelegt werden, welcher speziell zu diesem Zwecke von der L. U. zu beschaffen ist und dem Präsidenten der L. U. zur Verwahrung übergeben werden muß.**

Nachdem die Abstimmung vorüber ist müssen die Stimmenzähler die Zählung der abgegebenen Stimmzettel, im Beisein des Präsidenten der L. U., vornehmen und das Resultat in die beiden, vom G. S. zu liefernden Formulare eintragen, unter Angabe der Zahl der Stimmen die für jeden einzelnen Kandidaten abgegeben wurden, und diese Wahlresultatsformulare müssen von besagten Stimmenzählern unterzeichnet, von dem Präsidenten und P. S. der L. U. beglaubigt und mit deren Stempel versehen werden.

Ein Exemplar der ausgefüllten Formulare, muß der P. S. nicht später als am zweiten, der Wahl folgenden Tage, nebst allen benutzten und unbenutzten Stimmzetteln, an den G. S. abschicken und das zweite Exemplar dieser Formulare soll in der Verwahrung der L. U. bleiben.

Obige, auf Zeit des Stattfindens der Wahl und Einsendung des Wahlresultates bezügliche Bestimmungen, sollen nicht auf Hawaii, Porto Rico und die britischen, Westindischen Inseln anwendbar sein. In diesen Ländern soll die Wahl sobald als möglich vorgenommen und das Resultat sobald als möglich dem G. S. zugesandt werden.

Stimmzettel welche der G. O. nach dem 10ten Dezember zugehen sollen nicht berücksichtigt werden.

Der G. P. soll fünf Mitglieder der V. B. als Zusammenstellungs-Komite ernennen, welches alle dem G. S. zugesandten Resultate und Stimmen zusammen- und das Gesammtresultat schriftlich feststellen sollen, unter Angabe der von jeder L. U. für jeden einzelnen Kandidaten abgegebenen Stimmen und soll diese Zusammenstellung im offiellen Journal, „The Carpenter," veröffentlicht werden.

(33.) **§ 15 (d). Irgend ein Mitglied, L. U. oder D. C., das ein Schreiben oder Circular versendet, in welchem irgend einer der Kandidaten für eine Beamtenstelle in der V. B. in gemeiner, entehrender Weise angegriffen wird, ohne daß solcher Kandidat, angeklagt, prozessirt und der Verletzung von Bestimmungen der Konstitution der V. B. schuldig befunden wurde, soll aus der V. B. ausgeschlossen werden.**

(34.) § 17. Die Vereinigten Staaten und Canada sind in sieben Distrikte, wie nachstehend, einzutheilen, und aus jeden derselben soll ein Mitglied des G. E. B. erwählt werden: Distrikt No. 1 bilden die Staaten Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York und die Provinzen New Brunswick und Nova Scotia; Distrikt No. 2 besteht aus den Staaten New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia und Distrikt of Columbia; Distrikt No. 3 soll aus Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin und Michigan bestehen; Distrikt No. 4 aus Nord- und Süd-Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas und Louisiana; Distrikt No. 5 aus Minnesota, Nord- und Sud-Dakota, Nebraska, Jowa, Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma und Indian Territory; Distrikt No. 6 aus Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Alaska **und British Columbia**; Distrikt No. 7 bildet die canadische Dominion, **ausgenommen die Provinzen New Brunswick, Nova Scotia und British Columbia.**

(35.) § 21. Es soll die Pflicht des G. P. sein, den Vorsitz auf allen Konventionen der V. B. zu führen und dieselben nach parlamentarischen Regeln zu leiten und dieser Konstitution gemäß. Er kann persönlich oder durch einen Stellvertreter alle Bücher, Papiere and Rechnungen einer L. U. oder eines D. C. untersuchen, zu irgend einer Zeit oder wenn er es für nöthig erachtet. Er soll die Macht haben, eine L. U. wegen irgend einer Verletzung der Konstitution oder der Gesetze der V. B. zu suspendiren, odere irgend eine Vakanz unter den Generalbeamten unter Zustimmung der Majorität der G. E. B. zu besetzen. Er soll alle Charters unterzeichnen, **mag in außergewöhnlichen Fällen Dispensation gewähren,** und über alle Gesetzesfragen, Beschwerden und Appellationen entscheiden, ausgenommen nicht gutgeheißene Ansprüche, die einer Appellation an den G. E. B., laut Sektionen 79, 80 und 81 der General-Konstitution, unterstehen.

(36.) § 31. Sei gestrichen und durch folgende Sektion ersetzt:

§ 31. Der General-Executiv-Board soll aus seinen Mitgliedern seinen eigenen Vorsitzenden und Sekretär erwählen und regelmäßig vierteljährliche, oder, wenn sonst nothwendig, Versammlungen abhalten, in welchen der G. P. und G. S. eine berathende, aber keine entscheidende Stimme haben sollen. Alle an den G. E. B. gerichtete Schreiben und Appellationen müssen an den G. S. gesandt werden, welcher sie dem Sekretär des G. E. B. in dessen nächster Sitzung einhändigen soll. Die Verhandlungen des G. E. B. sollen im „Carpenter" veröffentlicht werden.

(37.) § 34. Es ist Pflicht des G. E. B. die Bürgschaftspapiere des G. S. und G. Sch. ausfertigen zu lassen und für die V. B. in Obhut zu nehmen. Er soll vierteljährlich einen licensirten Rechnungs-Experten anstellen, um die Finanzbücher des G. S. und G. Sch. zu revidiren, **und besagter Rechnungs-Experte soll gehalten sein dem Vorsitzenden des G. E. B. einen detailirten Bericht zu unterbreiten.**

(38.) § 34 (a). (Neue Sektion.) **Der G. E. B. soll die Macht haben, wenn nötig, die Organisation, irgend eines Ortes, gegen die Angriffe der Arbeitgeber und deren Verbände zu vertheidigen; ebenso bei Aussperrungen oder bei irgend einem Versuche die Organisation zu zersprengen oder zu zerstören; und die Organisation eines solchen Ortes, durch Erhebung einer Kopfsteuer in ihrem Interesse, oder durch Anordnung einer Arbeitseinstellung bei irgend einem in die Angelegenheit verwickelten Arbeitgeber, zu unterstützen; gleichviel wo die Arbeit ausgeführt wird.**

(39.) § 43. Wenn in einer Stadt zwei oder mehr Lokal-Unions bestehen, so müssen dieselben in einem Distrikt-Council vertreten sein. Der Distrikt-Council muß ausschließlich aus Delegaten von Lokal-Unions der V. B. zusammengesetzt sein und sind dieselben den vom Distrikt-Council angenommenen und von den Lokal-Unions der betreffenden Lokalität und dem G. P. gebilligten Nebengesetze und Arbeitsregeln unterworfen.

Wenn es der G. P. im Interesse der Organisation im Allgemeinen und für gut hält, soll er die Macht haben eine solche L. U. anzuweisen sich demjenigen D. C. anzuschließen dem die L. U. seinem Ermessen nach angehören sollte und die Jurisdiktionsgrenzen eines solchen D. C. zu bestimmen. Die Entscheidung soll jedoch einer Appellation, laut § 79. unterworfen sein.

(40.) § 44. Distrikt-Councils sollen die Macht haben, Arbeits- und Gewerks-Regeln für ihre betreffenden Lokalitäten abzufassen und durchzuführen; sie sollen Nebengesetze und Regeln für lokale, Strike- oder andere Benefits, **Kranken-Benefits ausgenommen,** annehmen; sie sollen bei allen Verletzungen der Gewerks-Regeln Untersuchungen anordnen und leiten, und können eine dem Falle entsprechende Strafe auferlegen, welche jedoch einer Appellation an den G. P., wie in Sektionen 79, 80 und 81 bezeichnet, und von diesem einer solchen an den G. E. B. unterworfen ist. Die Entscheidung des letzteren soll endgültig sein.

(41.) § 46 (a). (Neue Sektion.) **Den Lokal-Unionen der V. B. steht es frei Staats-Councils zu bilden, welche die Macht haben sollen, durch Urabstimmung bestätigte, Gesetze anzunehmen, welche der Organisirung und Kräftigung der Lokal-Unionen des betreffenden Staates Vorschub leisten. Alle Staats-Council-Gesetze müssen vom G. P. der V. B. gebilligt, und alle Beamten und Mitglieder der Staats-Council's sollen für die Befolgung der Gesetze der V. B. innerhalb ihres Wirkungskreises verantwortlich sein.**

(42.) § 48. Wenn sich eine L. U. zu ir-

gend einer Zeit zurückzieht, eingeht, sich auflöst oder suspendirt wird, so **muß alles Eigenthum**, Bücher, Charter und Gelder, welche im Besitze oder auf den Namen der betreffenden L. U. eingetragen sind, sofort per Expreß dem G. S. **übersendet werden**, um von diesem als Vertrauensmann für die V. B. und im Interesse der Gewerksangehörigen der betreffenden Lokalität bis zu deren Reorganisation aufbewahrt zu werden.

(43.) § 53. Die monatlichen Beiträge sollen am ersten eines jeden Monats in den Büchern eingetragen **jedoch ein Mitglied erst am Schlusse des Monats als rückständig betrachtet werden.**

(44.) § 54. Sei gestrichen und durch folgende Sektion ersetzt:

§54. Der F. S. soll keine Beiträge von Mitgliedern während der Zeit von einer Versammlung zu anderen entgegennehmen ausgenommen an Orten wo eine L. U. oder D. C. eine Offize für den Gebrauch des F. S. errichtet hat. Nach der letzten Versammlung des Monats soll er, in seiner Wohnung oder Offize, bis zum letzten Tage des Monats, denselben eingeschlossen, Beiträge entgegennehmen und den genauen Datum der Zahlung im Mitgliedsbuche vermerken (Siehe § 153 (a).

(45.) § 65. Sei gestrichen und durch folgende Sektion ersetzt:

§ 65. Lehrlinge oder Kandidaten, die bei der Aufnahme über 50 Jahre alt oder krank und nach Sekt. 92 nicht für das Benefit qualifizirt waren, sollen als theilweise zum Benefit berechtigt betrachtet werden und keines der in Sekt. 94, 95 und 96 erwähnten Benefits beziehen.

(46.) § 68. Eine Person, welche von irgend einer Lokal-Union dieser V. B. ausgeschlossen, wegen Nichtbezahlung von Beiträgen, Strafen oder wegen Vergehen suspendirt oder abgewiesen wurde, soll in keiner anderen Lokal-Union zur Mitgliedschaft berechtigt sein, ausgenommen mit Zustimmung der Lokal-Union, welcher er angehörte oder in welcher er abgewiesen wurde, **und soll in keiner L. U. wieder aufgenommen werden außer auf Beschluß einer zweidrittel Majorität der L. U.**

(47.) § 71. Kein Mitglied der V. B. kann mehr als einer L. U. angehören, noch sich irgend einer anderen Organisation von Bauschreinern oder Zimmerleuten, **oder irgend einer gemischten Bauarbeiter-Union**, anschließen. Eine Verletzung dieser Bestimmung hat Ausschluß zur Folge.

Ein Mitglied, welches sich der Armee oder Flotte anschließt, soll nicht benefitberechtigt sein.

(48.) § 78 (a) (Neue Sektion.) **Ein Mitglied kann Kontraktor bleiben oder in das Kontraktgeschäft eintreten, vorausgesetzt, daß es die von der Union festgesetzten Löhne bezahlt, die Gewerksregeln beobachtet, ausschließlich nur Mitglieder der V. B. beschäftigt, die Konstitution einhält und keine Teil- oder Sub-Kontrakte oder Stückarbeit von einem Carpenter-Kontraktor übernimmt, und ferner vorausgesetzt, daß es nicht irgend einem Verbande von Kontraktoren oder Arbeitgebern beitritt oder angehört. Eine Verletzung dieser Regel ist durch Auferlegung einer Geldstrafe oder Ausschluß zu ahnden.**

(49.) § 78 (b) (Neue Sektion.) **Die Lokal-Unionen sind nicht verpflichtet die Austrittserklärung eines Mitgliedes anzunehmen wenn der Verdacht vorliegt, daß es mit der Absicht austreten will sich freie Hand zur Verletzung der Gewerksregeln zu verschaffen. Im Falle eines ausgetretenen Mitgliedes, oder eines Carpenters, welcher, wie in dieser Konstitution bezeichnet, die Mitglieder der V. B. geschädigt hat, kann die L. U. oder der D. C. eine spezielle Eintrittsgebühr erheben.**

(50.) § 80 (a). (Neue Sektion.) **Wenn gegen die Entscheidung einer L. U. oder eines D. C. appellirt wird, so sollen letztere verpflichtet sein innerhalb dreißig (30) Tagen, eine vollständige Abschrift des Protokolls und der Anklage wie sie bei dem Verhör eingereicht wurde, an den G. P. abzusenden; ebenso die Antwort auf die Appellation und eine Abschrift derselben an das Mitglied der L. U. oder D. C. die angeklagt waren oder die appelliren. Wo diese Vorschriften nicht befolgt werden soll der G. P. ermächtigt sein über die Appellation auf Grund der ihm vorliegenden Dokumente zu entscheiden.**

Eine L. U. oder D. C. welcher obigen Vorschriften nicht nachkommt geht allen weiteren Appellationsrechtes gegen die Entscheidung des P. G. verlustig.

(51.) § 88 (a). (Neue Sektion.) **Jede L. U. ist für die Sorglosigkeit und Nachlässigkeit ihrer Beamten verantwortlich. Allen Lokal-Unionen ist es untersagt Cirkulare oder Gesuche um finanzielle Hülfe in irgend einer Form auszusenden; ausgenommen wenn dies Verfahren vom G. E. B. gebilligt und dessen Erlaubnis vom G. S. bestätigt ist.**

(52.) § 101. Sei gestrichen und durch folgende Sektion ersetzt:

§ 101. Alle, auf Gesundheit und Aufführung bezüglichen Regeln und Bestimmungen bei Ansprüchen auf Sterbegeld eines Mitgliedes, sollen Ansprüche auf Frauen-Sterbegeld Anwendung finden. Sterbegeld wird nur für eine Ehefrau ausbezahlt.

(53.) § 105. Sei gestrichen und durch folgende Sektion ersetzt:

§ 105. Irgend ein gesetzlich zu Benefit berechtigtes Mitglied welches, nicht weniger denn ein Jahr nach seiner Aufnahme von einem Unfalle betroffen wird und Beschädigung erleidet die es vollständig und für Lebenszeit, arbeitsunfähig macht und dadurch außer Stand gesetzt wird je wieder durch Ausübung seines Berufes seinen Lebensunterhalt zu erwerben, soll zu Arbeitsunfähigkeit-Benefit, wie in dieser Konstitution vorgesehen, berechtigt sein und gleichzeitig mit der Auszahlung des Benefits an das Mitglied, soll die V. B. aller weiteren Verpflichtungen diesem gegenüber entbunden sein; der F. S. soll dessen Namen aus den

Büchern streichen und das Mitglied kann in keiner L. U. der V. B. wiederaufnahmsfähig sein, es sei denn, als nicht-benefitberechtiges Mitglied.

(54.) § 106 (a). Dem G. S. **muß** innerhalb sechzig Tagen, von der Zeit an, wo die Wundärzte oder Doktoren entscheiden, daß das Mitglied dauernd arbeitsunfähig ist, Nachricht von dem Anspruch auf das Benefit bei permanenter Arbeitsunfähigkeit gegeben werden, und alle Ansprüche auf Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Benefit müssen innerhalb **zweier Jahre,** vom Datum des Unfalles angerechnet bei dem G. S. eingereicht sein. Vernachlässigung dieses soll den Anspruch rechtsungültig machen.

(55.) § 109 ist in der deutschen Ausgabe der Konstitution unverändert. In der englischen Ausgabe ist eine unbedeutende Correktur vorgenommen die in der deutschen nicht notwendig ist. (Anmerkung des Redakteur's.)

(56.) § 114. Sei gestrichen und durch folgende Sektion ersetzt:

§ 114. Ein Mitglied, welches eine Freikarte erhält, ehe es sechs Monate lang Mitglied ist, soll der L. U., welche dieselbe entgegennimmt,die Summe von $5.00 entrichten. **Und wenn die Eintrittsgebühr der L. U. nach der das Mitglied transferirt sein will, den Betrag der Eintrittsgebühr der L. U. in welcher es aufgenommen wurde, um mehr denn $5.00 übersteigt, so muß das Mitglied außer dem Betrage der Freikarte, den Mehrbetrag der Eintrittsgebühr entrichten ehe dessen Freikarte entgegengenommen werden kann.**

(57.) § 116. Nachdem die Karte deponirt ist, soll der F. S., welcher dieselbe erhält, **unter $5.00 Strafe bei Unterlassung,** den Coupon unterzeichnen, mit dem Siegel versehen und dann sofort per Post dem G. S. zuschicken, als Beweis, daß dieselbe deponirt ist. (Siehe Instruktionen im Mitgliedsbuch.)

(58.) § 118. Ein Mitglied kann austreten oder seine Verbindung mit der V. B. **lösen, indem es seine Resignation schriftlich** einreicht, und nur in einer regelmäßigen Sitzung kann eine Resignation mit Zweidrittel-Majorität angenommen werden. Personen, welche berauschende Getränke verkaufen, können nicht als Mitglieder aufgenommen werden, noch können sie ihre Mitgliedschaft aufrecht erhalten. Ein früheres Mitglied, welches resignirte, kann nur als neues Mitglied wieder aufgenommen werden.

Ein Mieglied, welches austreten oder seine Verbindung mit den V. B. lösen will, soll seine Resignation schriftlich einreichen und dieselbe soll in den folgenden zwei Wochen untersucht und dann entschieden werden.

Ein **Mitglied welches austritt soll eine Abgangskarte erhalten auf welcher dessen ehrenvoller Austritt vermerkt ist. Diese Karte soll vom G. S. auf Verlangen der L. U., unter Zahlung der Summe von fünfzig Cents für jede Karte, geliefert werden.**

(59.) § 123. Ist hier mit § 124 verbunden; in keinem von beiden ist außer in der Nummerirung eine Aenderung vorgenommen. (Anmerkung des Redakteur's.)

§ 123. Wenn irgend welche Gewerksdifferenzen entstehen, sollen die Mitglieder die Angelegenheit vor ihre L. U. oder vor den D. C. bringen.

Wenn diese die Sache billigen, soll der Präsident oder der D. C. ein Conferenz-Komite von drei fähigen Mitgliedern ernennen, welches die Arbeitgeber aufsuchen und sich bemühen soll, die Streitfrage beizulegen.

(60.) § 126. In keinem Falle soll die L. U. oder der D. C. in einer Streitfrage, wo Unterstützung von der V. B. nöthig ist, Schritte thun, bis alle gutstehenden Mitglieder unter ihrer Jurisdiktion gehörig, **brieflich, per Post und unter geschlossener Couverte,** eingeladen sind, der Versammlung beizuwohnen.

(61.) § 135. Der Schatzmeister des Strike-Komites der betreffenden L. U. resp. des D. C. hat dem G. S. wöchentlich einen vollständigen Finanzbericht, **unter Benutzung der vom G. S. gelieferten Formulare, welche die Namensunterschrift aller Personen die Strike-Unterstützung erhalten haben und den Betrag derselben, enthalten müssen,** unterzeichnet von dem Vorsitzenden des Strike-Komites, einzusenden, mit detaillirter Angabe der Einnahmen und Ausgaben, und der Sekretär des Strike-Komites soll alle anderen Thatsachen berichten, wie dies von dem G. S. verlangt werden mag. Eine Verletzung dieser Vorschrift zieht das Aufhören der Unterstützung mit Genehmigung des G. P. und G. E. B. nach sich.

(62.) § 138. Die Beamten einer L. U. sind ein Präsident, Vize-Präsident, Protokoll-Sekretär, Schatzmeister, Conductor, Warden, **drei Revisoren** und wenigstens drei Trustees. Sieben Mitglieder bilden ein Quorum.

(63.) § 139. Die Beamten fungiren sechs Monate, oder bis ihre Nachfolger gewählt und eingeführt und sich für das Amt qualifizirt haben, mit Ausnahme der Trustees, **und Revisoren,** deren Amtstermine in der Weise ablaufen, daß immer zwei alte Trustees und zwei Revisoren im Amte bleiben. Weder der Schatzmeister noch der F. S. kann als Trustee fungiren.

(64.) § 140. Sei gestrichen da deren Bestimmungen in der amendirten Sektion 138 enthalten sind.

(65.) § 154. Sei gestrichen und durch folgende Sektion ersetzt:

§154. Der Schatzmeister soll alles eingegangene Geld vom F. S. übernehmen und dafür quittiren und dasselbe im Namen der L. U. in der von derselben bezeichneten Bank oder Banken deponiren. Er soll ohne die Zustimmung der L. U. keine Auszahlungen machen, und dann nur auf eine vom Präsidenten und P. S. unterzeichnete Anweisung hin.

(66.) §158. Ist in der deutschen Lesart unverändert.

(67.) § 158 (c). **Der P. S. soll alle Mitglieder der L. U. per Post auffordern, in der ersten Versammlung eines jeden Quartals anwesend zu sein, um die Mitgliedsbücher mit den Büchern des F. S. zu vergleichen. Eine Strafe von nicht weniger als 25 Cents soll jedem Mitgliede auferlegt werden, welches unterläßt, dieser Versammlung beizuwohnen.**

(68.) § 164 (a). (Neue Sektion.) **Irgend ein Beamter oder Mitglied, welches an eine, außerhalb der V. B. stehende Person, eine Mitgliederliste seiner L. U. ohne deren Einwilligung, abgibt, soll um nicht weniger denn zehn Dollar bestraft oder ausgeschlossen werden, je nachdem die L. U. beschließen mag.**

(69.) § 166 (a). (Neue Sektion.) **Eine L. U. kann ein Mieglied, das sich weigert an einer Labor Day-Parade Teil zu nehmen, mit Strafe belegen.**

(70.) § 168. Sei gestrichen.

Geschäfts-Ordnung.

(71.) Punkt 16. der Geschäftsordnung möge lauten:

Punkt 16. **Ist Jemand da der Arbeiter verlangt?**

Resolutionen 1. 2. 3.

No. 1. **Alle Sektionen oder Sektionsteile der gegenwärtig bestehenden Gesetze, die mit den von dieser Konvention angenommenen und von der Urabstimmung ratifizirten Gesetzen im Wiederspruch stehen, sollen widerrufen und außer Kraft gesetzt werden, um eine Sektion mit der anderen in Einklang zu bringen. Die Gesetze sollen so zusammengestellt werden, daß in Zukunft Mißverständnisse über die wahre Absicht und Bedeutung einer jeden einzelnen Sektion ausgeschlossen sind. Der G. P. soll ermächtigt sein, zur Ausführung obigen Beschlusses, gefaßt von der 14ten General-Konvention zu Niagara Falls, N. Y., das notwendige Komite zu ernennen.**

No. 2. **Es soll eine Summe, die vierzig tausend Dollar nicht überschreitet, aus dem General-Fond der V. B. bewilligt und angewiesen werden, zu dem Zwecke ein Stück Baugrund und Gebäude in der Stadt Indianapolis, Ind., anzukaufen, welch letzteres so hergerichtet und vergrößert werden könnte, daß es genügend Räumlichkeit für die Besorgung der Geschäfte der General Offize bieten würde. Besagtes Gebäude und Baugrund soll durch den G. E. B. in Verbindung mit dem G. P., G. S. und G. Sch. angekauft werden.**

Anmerkung: In Folge des fortwährenden Anwachsens unserer Organisation und der enormen Arbeiten welche die Gen. Offize zu bewältigen hat, sind wir in einer Lage die die Beschaffung größerer Ofize-Räumlichkeiten notwendig macht. Es ist absolut notwendig ein Hauptquartier zu beschaffen in welchem wir die Geschäfte unserer Organisation in einer zeitgemäßen Art und Weise abwickeln können.

Gegenwärtig fehlt es uns sehr an Räumlichkeiten und sollte der Vorschlag, daß unser offizielles Journal, „The Carpenter," direkt den Mitgliedern in's Haus geliefert werde, Annahme finden, so werden wir mehr Offize-Räumlichkeiten benötigen als wir jetzt zur Verfügung haben. Da mehr Raum, in dem Gebäude in dem sich jetzt die Gen. Offize befindet, nicht zu bekommen ist, werden wir gezwungen sein uns um andere Unterkunft umzusehen. Außerdem—die Miete die wir für unsere Offize-Räumlichkeiten zu entrichten haben erreicht eine Summe die, wenn wir die Miete einiger Jahre zusammenrechnen, für den Ankauf eines eignen Hauptquartier's, hinreichen würde. Eine Kapitalanlage von $40,000 würde eine gewinnbringende Ausgabe sein. Daß dies anerkannt wird geht aus der Thatsache hervor, daß der Vorschlag, von den Delegaten zur Niagara Falls Konvention, ohne eine abweichende Stimme indossirt wurde.

No. 3. **Das offizielle Journal, „The Carpenter," soll jedem Mitgliede zugesandt und an dasselbe adressirt werden wofür die L. U. an die Gen. Offize folgende Zahlungen machen soll: Für jedes gutstehende Mitglied die Summe von 50 Cents, zahlbar am 1ten Januar eines jeden Jahres, welcher Betrag als Schuld eines jeden solchen Mitgliedes in den Büchern der L. U. aufzuführen ist, und für alle Mitglieder welche nach dem letzten Tage des Monats Februar aufgenommen werden, oder dann das Journal bestellen, 5 Cents per Monat für die übrigen Monate des betreffenden Jahres.**

Frank Duffy, Gen. Sekret.
F. M. Guerin, Vorsitzender.
Wm. A. Deyl, Sekretär.
James F. Grimes,
Zusammenstellungs-Komite.

Ein vernünftiges Gerichtsurteil in — Dänemark.

Von einem Kopenhagener Gericht wurde kürzlich eine Streikbrecherin verurteilt, die ihr von der Organisation während eines Streiks ausgezahlte Streikunterstützung in der Höhe von 48 Kronen zurückzuzahlen. Die auf Verrnlassung der Gewerkschaft der Arbeiterinnen Angeklagte machte geltend, sie sei vor ihrem Streikbruch aus der Organisation ausgetreten. Das Gericht stellte sich aber auf den Standpunkt der Kläger, daß ihr Austritt aus der Organisaiion keineswegs sie von der Zurückzahlung der erhaltenen Unterstützung entbindet, da diese ihr doch einzig in der Voraussetzung gewährt wurde, daß sie nicht eher die Arbeit aufnahm, bevor der Streik beendet war. für welchen sie die Streikunterstützung bezogen hatte.—Correspondenzblatt.

Agitirt für das Union Label, kauft keine Waare, welches nicht mit demselben versehen ist

Claims Paid in August and September, 1906

CLAIMS PAID DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1906.

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
5468	Mrs. Mary A. Wolf	29	$ 50.00
5469	Mrs. Kathren Telford	72	50.00
5470	Mrs. Ollie Scharber	75	50.00
5471	Joseph Rancourt	111	200.00
5472	Henry Dexter	125	50.00
5473	John Lawler	127	200.00
5474	Jerry O'Connor	142	200.00
5475	Michael Carl	258	200.00
5476	Mrs. Charlotte Rompre	260	50.00
5477	Mrs. Euphemia Kempton	265	50.00
5478	Anton Suhrada	309	200.00
5479	Wm. J. Quinn	327	200.00
5480	Mrs. Helena Lewandowski	422	50.00
5481	Frank Wittmann	422	179.60
5482	Mrs. Mary Jane Zimmerman	462	50.00
5483	Mrs. Anna Paul	426	50.00
5484	Mrs. Annie Burke	509	50.00
5485	Joseph Rogers	509	200.00
5486	Mrs. Annie Young	767	50.00
5487	John MacPhee	780	50.00
5488	Mrs. Tillie A. Berger	810	50.00
5489	Clement Staser	1100	50.00
5490	Jerry Ryan	2	200.00
5491	Wm. Walker	89	200.00
5492	Andreas Hartman	120	200.00
5493	Charles H. Fish	229	200.00
5494	Christ Haensler	237	200.00
5495	Mrs. Norma Abney	317	25.00
5496	Mrs. Blanche C. Hutchinson	360	50.00
5497	Mrs. Elizabeth A. Goetz	478	50.00
5498	David A. Jones	894	200.00
5499	Chas. W. Mueller (Dis.)	1722	200.00
5500	Mrs. Maria T. Kersting	5	50.00
5501	Frank Finn	8	200.00
5502	Lorenzo S. McCarg	26	50.00
5503	Edward Schoeb	26	200.00
5504	Peter E. Wickwire (Dis.)	33	300.00
5505	Peter N. Dall	65	200.00
5506	Mrs. Hermine Chilifoux	99	50.00
5507	Fuller S. Leck	112	200.00
5508	Mrs. Mary E. Shaw	118	50.00
5509	Mrs. Caroline Kettenbach	132	50.00
5510	Duncan Grant	142	200.00
5511	Mrs. Margaret E. Pettitt	171	50.00
5512	Mrs. Bertha Sziedat	419	50.00
5513	Marion S. Seat	550	200.00
5514	Gustave A. Sievert	639	50.00
5515	Balthasar Kurz	751	50.00
5516	John G. Wagner	774	200.00
5517	Chester H. Nicholson (Dis.)	847	300.00
5518	Mrs. Louis Geisler	890	50.00
5519	Mrs. Maggie E. Loch	1000	50.00
5520	Samuel L. Gray	1099	200.00
5521	Mrs. Frances K. White	1329	25.00
5522	Mrs. Alice Barley	1560	50.00
5523	Chas. G. Dixon	1720	100.00
5524	Elvis Hughes	1753	200.00
5525	John Korte	394	200.00
5526	Mrs. Henry Tanner	394	50.00
5527	Mrs. Augusta Groning	303	50.00
5528	Mrs. Martha E. Rug	355	50.00
5529	James O'Connell	416	50.00
5530	Franklin Dyer	1037	50.00
5531	Isaiah W. West	24	50.00
5532	J. W. Douglass	255	50.00
5533	A. J. Ackerman	265	200.00
5534	Mrs. Jennie Edzinga	490	50.00
5535	Theron H. Watson	1743	100.00
	Total		$7829.60

CLAIMS PAID DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1906.

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
5536	Louis A. Hayden	22	$200.00
5537	Henry Reed	22	50.00
5538	Robert Becker	25	200.00
5539	John Curley	34	200.00
5540	Joseph M. Condon	42	200.00
5541	John H. Cowgill	73	200.00
5542	Wm. L. Post	88	200.00
5543	Mrs. Cora B. Bouchard	146	50.00
5544	Henry Bain	146	200.00
5545	Mrs. Louisa Josephine Page	158	50.00
5546	John Wulkotte	209	200.00
5547	Fred Theobold	306	200.00
5548	Hugh Rice	359	200.00
5549	Hillery P. Dale	367	200.00
5550	E. W. Kennon	396	100.00
5551	Mrs. Maggie James	439	50.00
5552	Walter Gardner	473	200.00
5553	Mrs. Eva B. C. Porter	483	50.00
5554	Alfred S. Buckbee	486	50.00
5555	Ambrose J. Kretser	591	50.00
5556	Chas. N. McIntire	595	200.00
5557	Fred Popp	697	200.00
5558	Robert Gibson	869	100.00
5559	John T. Brinson	887	200.00
5560	Mrs. Charlotte E. Piatt	936	50.00
5561	Mrs. Minnie Schultz	955	50.00
5562	Mrs. W. A. McDonald	1294	50.00
5563	H. A. Vantreese	1660	200.00
5564	Geo. Proctor	2	200.00
5565	Robert Holt	5	200.00
5566	Leonard B. Milson	8	200.00
5567	Wm. H. Booth	9	200.00
5568	Henry Heller	12	200.00
5569	Henry Gingras	21	100.00
5570	J. B. Gingras	21	50.00
5571	Douglas Wells	22	200.00
5572	C. Wiebers	62	200.00
5573	Mrs. Maggie J. Gore	73	50.00
5574	Enrico Cerfuglia	95	200.00
5575	Azarie Bazinait	96	200.00
5576	Jonathan Birch (Dis.)	142	400.00
5577	F. M. Westerman	142	200.00
5578	Wm. J. Ahrens	179	200.00
5579	Christian Anderson	181	50.00
5580	Mrs. Nellie Edbrook	181	50.00
5581	Mrs. Emma M. Hartfiel	209	50.00
5582	Richard B. Douglass	257	200.00
5583	Samuel M. Rimert	288	200.00
5584	Adolf Girgos	309	200.00
5585	Gustav Mors	309	200.00
5586	Christian Reinhardt	359	200.00
5587	Max Schaefer	375	200.00
5588	H. B. Swisher	377	200.00
5589	Adolph Mueller	419	200.00
5590	Anthony J. Andrews	422	200.00
5591	Nicholas Feller	678	50.00
5592	Mrs. Ida Rodebaugh	1154	50.00
5593	Wm. Ketcham	1405	50.00
5594	Herman Borchers	1596	50.00
5595	Joseph Turek	54	200.00
5596	John S. Lindsley	349	50.00
5597	John D. Matheny	246	50.00
5598	Taylor Gappins	281	50.00
5599	Geo. Small	318	200.00
5600	Mrs. Margaret Gwinn	438	25.00
5601	Fred C. Gerstenberg	476	200.00
5602	Mrs. Anna Leeder	509	50.00
5603	A. W. Lumsden	548	200.00
5604	Mrs. Saphronia Smith	764	50.00
5605	Mrs. Jennie S. Steed	579	25.00
5606	Mrs. Lucy C. Waite	984	50.00
5607	John H. Epright	1491	50.00
5608	J. P. Kipp (Bal.)	76	120.25
5609	John J. English	10	200.00
5610	Wm. Gardam	19	200.00
5611	Mrs. Matilda Swanson	43	50.00
5612	Harry W. Story	51	200.00
5613	Horace Post	53	200.00
5614	Mrs. Josefa Janicky	54	50.00
5615	Mrs. Elsie J. Lindersmith	55	50.00
5616	Alexander Anderson	64	50.00
5617	Mrs. Mittie Jane Daum	90	50.00
5618	John C. Parlette	104	200.00
5619	John J. Hayden, Jr.	117	200.00
5620	Narcisse Bertrand	134	200.00
5621	Mrs. Mamie A. Snyder	135	25.00
5622	Wm. Rudy	158	102.60
5623	Christ Hunsinger	211	200.00
5624	Mrs. Helena Meister	282	50.00
5625	Mrs. Belle Glisson	283	50.00
5626	Mrs. Susanna Arelt	402	50.00
5627	Chas. Mitchell	432	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
5628	George Milton	474	200.00
5629	Mrs. Daisy Brink	509	25.00
5630	Mrs. Laura Hoss	522	50.00
5631	Peter Kuttle	638	200.00
5632	Mrs. Charlotte A. Burton	642	50.00
5633	Mrs. Stella R. Keys	691	50.00
5634	Wm. Beckman	698	50.00
5635	Thomas A. Mitchell	718	50.00
5636	Mathew Y. Cochran	834	50.00
5637	Abraham K. Grimley	897	50.00
5638	Herman Ziebarth	920	200.00
5639	Chas. M. Boland	927	50.00
5640	Harry M. Burnham	1093	200.00
5641	Alvin Potter	1093	200.00
5642	Mrs. Jennie Yeomans	1162	50.00
5643	Howard R. Beebe	1263	200.00
5644	Herman Klug	1447	200.00
5645	Mrs. Johanna McIntyre	1527	50.00
5646	Mrs. Alice Lee Bradshaw	1725	50.00
5647	Chas. H. Aldrich	10	200.00
5648	Mrs. Teresa Hunter	10	50.00
5649	Walter W. Skinner	132	200.00
5650	Mrs. Edna D. Burnup	407	50.00
5651	Mrs. Metta May McMurdy	430	25.00
5652	John Mead	546	50.00
5653	A. B. Murphy	1003	200.00
5654	Albert W. McNaughton	1417	50.00
5655	David D. Vreeland	1443	50.00
5656	Henry A. Helm	5	200.00
5657	H. Reinhold Wolfram	9	200.00
5658	Mrs. Mary Wegner	16	50.00
5659	Peter Petterson	87	200.00
5660	Mrs. Francis Jones	224	50.00
5661	Gottfried Angle	238	200.00
5662	J. D. Wilson	331	50.00
5663	Mrs. Pauline Durlem	464	50.00
5664	F. Finkeldey	550	200.00
5665	Chas.Butterfield	599	50.00
5666	David Chesson (Bal.)	1521	147.00
5667	Manley Goulden	962	100.00
5668	Mrs. Anna Erickson	7	50.00
5669	John Pahls	12	200.00
5670	Mrs. Mary Wippler	47	50.00
5671	James Allan	64	200.00
5672	Richard Lusk (Dis.)	76	100.00
5673	Wm. E. Keefer (Dis.)	132	100.00
5674	August Heibner	211	200.00
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When the horrors of chattel slavery were presented to the South, those who had grown accustomed to it could not see the truthfulness of the picture. The same was true when Plato attempted to show the ancients their customs was savagery. Today we find the same thing regarding the wage or hireling system. People have grown accustomed to it and refuse to see that all the horrors that afflict society flow from it. Even its victims are so seared in their perceptions that they do not feel its awfulness. Just as orphan children are abused by foster parents and do not understand the conditions, just as they are worked to death without sensing that their rights are being violated, so the hireling of today doesn't sense his right to as full a life as is enjoyed by any other human creature.

Biologists show us that there is as great a difference between the brains of the philosopher and the lowest man types, as there is between the lowest man types and the highest brutes. It is, therefore, not surprising that some men are as unconscious of their conditions as are brutes. But we don't believe that the ignorant should be enslaved, but rather that they should be developed to as full manhood as possible. Men held in wage slavery or chattel slavery or serfdom have not much opportunity for devloping their brain capacity. But thanks to the labor organizations and the work of earnest thinkers, the hours of toil have been reduced so that all workers now have more time to read books and think than in any former age of the world, and the great ferment of unrest among the workers is simply the result of this increased opportunity for developing their intelligence.

The masters prefer ignorant, illiterate, bigoted work people, because they are more easily controlled and made to produce wealth for them, but this condition can't last forever. The art of printing, the public schools, and the labor agitators are factors that are sweeping away the tyrannies that have held men in mental as well as physical bondage for ages. If the minds were free, if they saw things as they are instead of as they have been taught to believe them, this brute system of competition would last no longer than the time necessary to hold an election and put new minds in power to make the changes.—Appeal to Reason.

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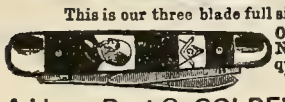
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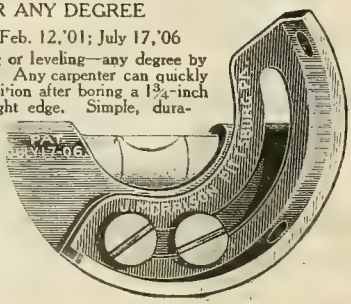
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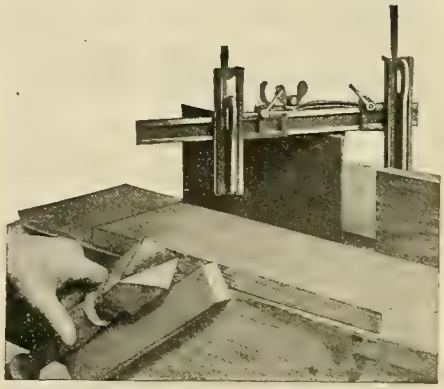
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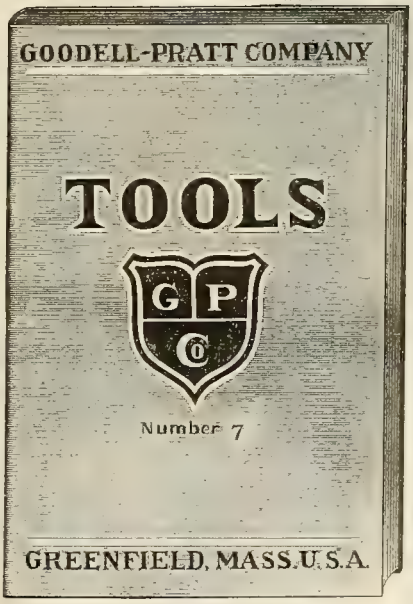
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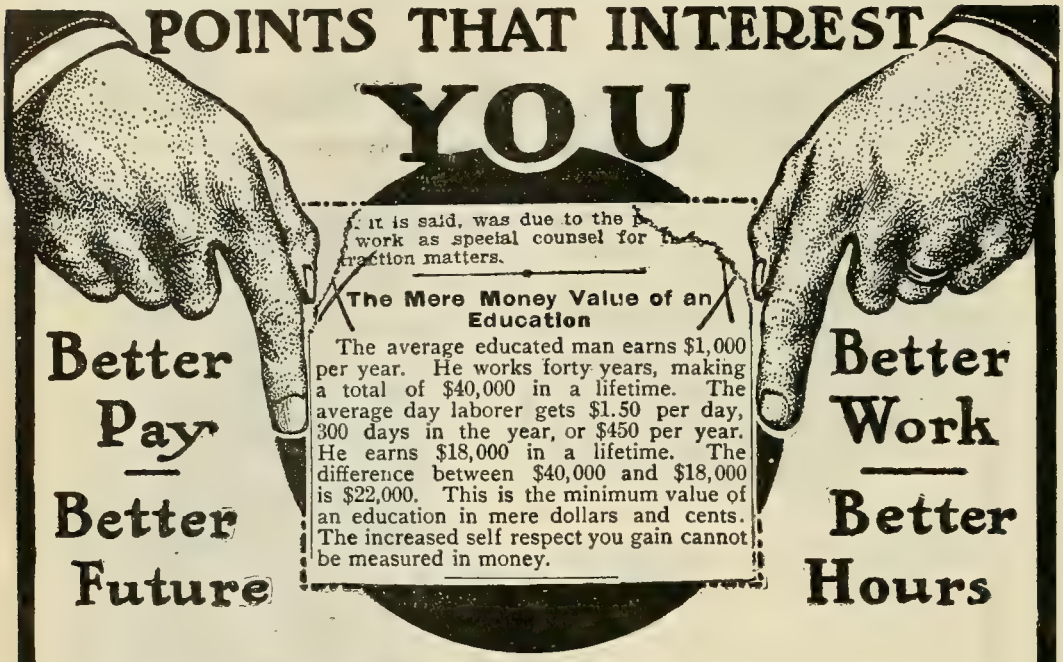
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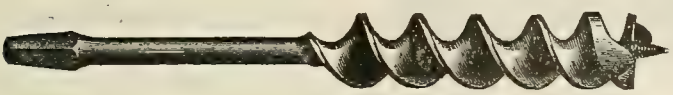
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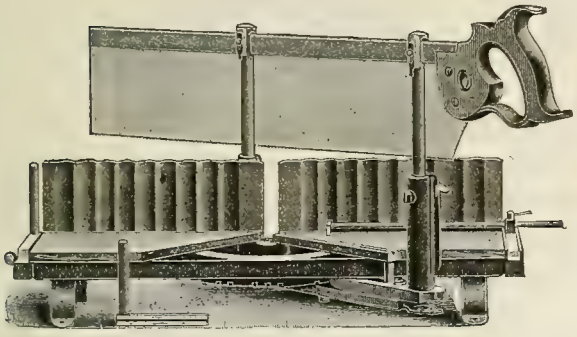
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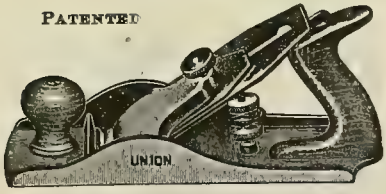
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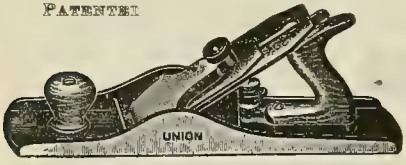
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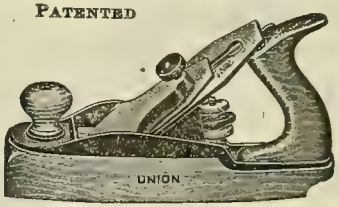
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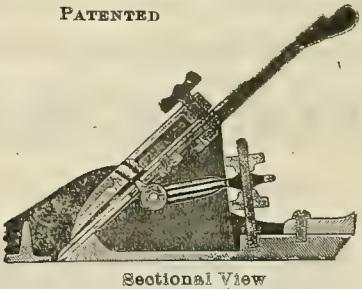
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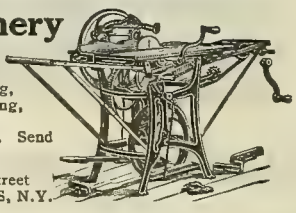


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FRED T. HODGSON, Editor.

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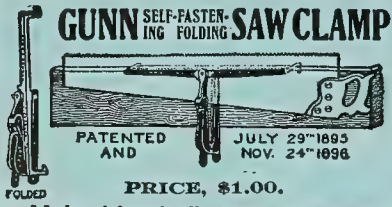
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(Signed) JOSEPH STRONG.

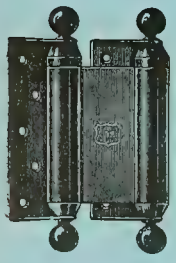
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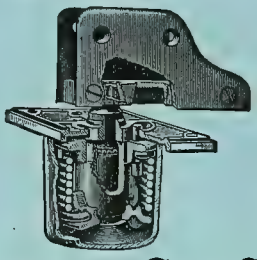
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The Universal Wood Scraper



The best tool yet devised for the purpose of Scraping Wood, and removing Paint. One man will do more and better work in a day with this tool than any two men can do, in the same length of time, by the old hand method.

Finished in nickel or aluminum.

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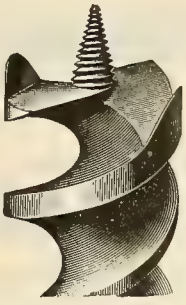
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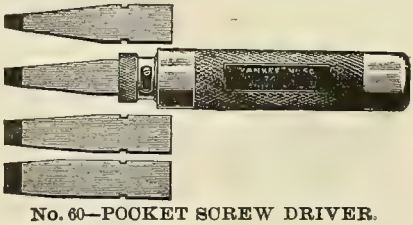
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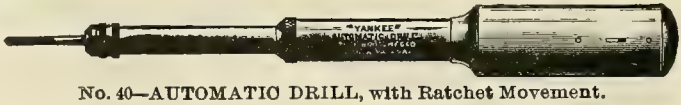


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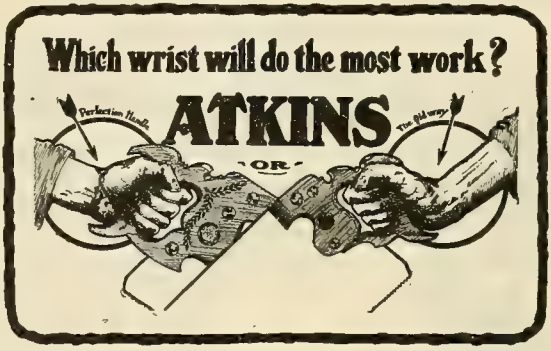
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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXVI—No. 12
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1906

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Labor's Song

By J. THORNTON GITTMAN

And here's a song for the sons of toil,
For the honest lads who work,
From the man who digs a scanty soil
To the well-paid banker's clerk
A jolly song for the hardy throng,
And pour them a royal health,
Fill high each bowl and drink to the soul
Of a nation's fame and wealth.

A song, a song for the weary band,
'Twill lighten the task each day,
And strengthen the heart that nerves the hand
That bears the brunt of the fray.
Then here's to the rush of the painter's brush,
And cheers for the seaman bold,
Good luck to the men who wield the pen
With never a thought of gold.

All praise to the brawn that tears the sod,
And piles the board with bread;
And shame on the wretch who lifts the rod
O'er the weary toiler's head.
Let the anvils ring, and a song we'll sing—
A song of the arms of steel,
With a loud hurrah! for axe and saw
And the telling blows they deal.

"CIVILIZATION'S BOTTOM PROBLEM."

(By Jose Gros.)

NO matter how close to our days or how far back we may go in human history, we find each generation or fragment of it engaged in a constant struggle against some of the wrongs of each period. Perhaps, in order to be more exact, we should say that each period has had several groups of men, each group endeavoring to check or blot out this or that especial evil among the twenty or more different evils afflicting each generation. Why is it that no important group of men has ever seen the folly of that process? Is there any sound logic or philosophy in that perpetually crude, empirical fight against evil—"per se?" Is it possible that the principle of evil can be split in as many fragments as we may see fit to have, each fragment to be independent of the rest? If for every fragment of evil we may happen to suppress, another fragment has to come up, as it has happened in the sixty-two centuries of historical development we know something about, how many centuries shall we need to live before we get rid of evil and can manage to have some kind of progress in peace with God, the source of all good?

Well, if there is a source of all good, is it not logical that we should have a source of all evil, some bottom wrong feeding all incidental wrongs, some fundamental and permanent deformity in human conduct, relations, activities, evolving, evoluting, creating any multitude of transient, subsidiary deformities as we keep having century after century in what we call progress?

"Either make the tree good and his fruits good or make the tree corrupt and his fruits corrupt." There we have the whole science of human life, the whole philosophy and psychology of mental and soul development, the kernel and essence of all human duties. The whole ensemble of human functions is simple enough, in the mind of Jesus. Unfortunately humanity has never yet had faith enough in the simplicity of the truth. We have only had faith in the complex, in perplexities and confusion.

By the tree in question Jesus evidently meant the tree of social and national life. The pronoun "his" shows that the word tree referred to human conduct. Nature, in its cosmical aspects, does not produce any corrupt trees bringing, producing, corrupt fruit.

That national life of ours must either be good or rotten, sound and healthy or corrupt. It must either produce harmony, peace, joy, manhood of the real positive kind, or it must evolve discord, antagonisms, wars, sickness, degradation, that of poverty and that of wealth. It follows then, from our conditions, that the nations of the earth are yet discarding the divine plan of human growth. That proves men's unwillingness to deal with wrong and evil along sensible and scientific lines, for its rapid extermination. What we call progress and civilization has always played and is yet playing hide and seek with evil. All because we refuse to take cognizance and suppress the bottom and fundamental deformity of all national development, of all industrial activity, relations and life; bound to feed a multitude of incidental wrongs.

"The workman is worthy of his meat, his hire." That is God's and nature's proclamation. The worker, the wealth producer—he is the one that has to fix his own price in relation to the quantity and quality of the services he sees fit to perform, so that to live the full life, himself and family, that a wealthy planet and a wise, beautiful Creator are constantly saying he should have. Suppress that plain, honest worker of ours, and what we call the boss, brains, business ability, enterprise, energy, all goes to the wall, all ceases to exist.

In the order of nature and common sense all is a question of relations and results, a question of force expenditure and effects produced for universal good and beauty. In his physical needs and as-

pects man is an integral part of nature. As a spiritual entity, with a conscious mind and soul, man is an integral part of the eternal and all pervading consciousness of the Creator, as long as, in the individual and collective realm, he strives to do his full share for the orderly, ethical divine plan of humanity and creation. Is that what we do? Hardly. The bottom and most transcendant problem of civilization that we yet refuse to solve is, then, "Equal justice to the worker, to all the workers, commencing with the elementary ones without whom our whole machinery of industrial life would go to pieces right off." And all forms of civilized human life would perish without some kind of industrial combinations among men.

Equal justice in our industrial relations is what all nations still decline to legislate. Monopoly and favoritism in all law is yet the order of what we call progress. That progress of ours is then yet running away from all the laws of creation, from all duty to God and men. If that was not the case none of our many conflicts, serious disagreements or wrongs would be perpetuated for any ten or twenty years. Neither natural nor divine laws are made for human discords and absurdities. Only wrong human laws can promote and prolong wrongs among men, sickness, poverty or vice anywhere in space infinite.

One of the oldest and most important weeklies of New York City, an organ of wealth and conservatism, in its issue September 1, has an editorial contribution on "Conventionality versus Morality," where it says: "Morality binds humanity together and makes for large unities. Convention separates humanity into classes and multiplies and emphasizes small differences. One tends toward plasticity and wide horizons, the other, conventionality, brings ossification and narrow demarcations. It is the self-erected safeguard about the self, for personal comfort. The law of morality is self-evident and transcendant. It does not need any experience. It appeals to the consciousness of every rational human being."

There we have it, a solemn condemnation of a progress and civilization resting yet on the selfish, mean morality of convention, splitting humanity into classes, evolving an industrialism without any conscience, without any justice.

The only morality worth having is that of the brotherhood principle giving to all honest workers the right, power and opportunity to fix their own industrial destinies. The boss and the corporation—neither God nor nature know anything about those two creations of monopoly rule. They both come from human selfishness incorporated in the laws of nations. That organic selfishness disrupts, breaks into fragments the grand unity of human life. Hence all our discords and conflicts, our wars and perpetual preparations for war, our poverty and fears of poverty, our foolish wealth establishing unsanitary and degrading conditions that poison the whole fabric of civilization.

Universal comfort in the physical order of human development; universal harmony in the spiritual realm of fundamental duties to God and humanity! That is the logical double healthy ideal that civilization is yet lacking. Outside of the labor movement humanity is yet sunk in the fatalisms and optimisms of privileges in law, classes in the social order. That has always been the mean philosophy of all despotisms.

In San Francisco ground was broken for the Building Trades Council Temple at Fourteenth and Guerrero streets by President P. H. McCarthy the day before his departure for the national convention of our U. B. at Niagara Falls. The building will be a permanent structure, three stories in height, and of fireproof construction. While several more costly buildings are planned for labor temples in various cities of the country, the Building Trades Temple, when completed, will rank with the finest buildings in this country owned by labor unionists and devoted exclusively to labor union purposes. The temple will be completed January 1, 1907, and, with the land, will represent an outlay of about $100,000.

People have been taught to judge men by what they have, not by what they are. Give a fool money and he is a great man, but a really great man may die in hunger unnoticed. This is a lingering remnant of the time when people worshiped royalty.

TENDENCY OF TRADES UNIONS IS TO MAKE THE WORLD BETTER.

(By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.)

WHATEVER may be the misdemeanors and offenses of organized labor, we must not forget what it has accomplished for humanity.

In the early part of the last century children of six and eight years of age were lowered 600 feet below the earth in England and compelled to labor in the dark twelve and fourteen hours a day.

At first a candle was given the younger children, but after they became accustomed to the darkness of the mines this expense was avoided.

The first time in history that the public ever dared ask parliament for laws to protect women and children was in the year of our Lord 1800, after an epidemic of fever among these underground workers. The protection which parliament accorded was to restrict the hours of labor for children to twelve and to set the age at nine years when a child might be employed. This action of the people of England was the beginning of organized protest against established customs.

However bad the conditions in England may be today from the tyranny of labor unions, they are certainly Elysian compared to those which existed before labor unions were known.

Yet prominent Christian people denounced the action of the government when it first began to legislate on the age and hours for children to labor, saying it had no right to interfere with the liberty of the employer.

The efforts of Miss Dreier and Miss Barnum and other philanthropic women of fashion to organize the working women of the land may meet with similar protests from tradition, but only by organized effort can the abuses which still exist in overtaxing the strength of women and children for the benefits of greed be overthrown.

Until the manacled slim wrists of babes
Are loosed to toy in childish sport and glee,
Until the mother bears no burden save
The precious one beneath her heart, let none
Call this the land of freedom.

LABOR'S BALANCE SHEET.

(By Robert Burton Bruce.)

IT IS near the time to foot up the columns, inventory stock, find profit and loss, view the prospective and consider the conditions that have advanced or retarded business. Whether we be a merchant, a manufacturer or a workman; particularly should there be no attempt, especially on the part of the manufacturer or the workman, to over or under-estimate the results, whatever they are, or have been, or appear to be. If the proof sheet is clear and errorless, the lesson should be carefully, thoughtfully gone over and over until there is no possible reason for charging it was not thoroughly consulted, considered and understood.

Plain facts must be stated, plain truths revealed, plain language used, and prompt, decisive action taken to avoid the errors of the past by guarding against any menace or repetition in the future, and I can but believe there will be none to say this is not only the proper but the wisest course to pursue. The position I hold is not a private one. It brings me in contact with the public at large in towns, cities and States, with employers and employees and consumers of large and small means, thus affording unrestricted opportunities for wide and varied observation. Hence, I have nothing to gain by drawing upon far-fetched imagination or views tempered with personal grievances or desire for redress. In my opinion, the man who seeks to improve industrial conditions should be supported, just as the Union workman should be encouraged in his efforts to

raise the standard and the value of his labor, for I believe the Union workman is of a higher order than the vagrant who is satisfied to live amidst the scant and the scum of poverty's hovels, and that therefore the former is entitled to recognition socially, morally and intellectually higher, broader and wider, especially since he labors not for his own good alone but for the good of his employer and fellow-workman, and when he fails to place the interests of either next to his own, he is true to neither himself nor his employer nor his associates. On the other hand, the man who degrades his employees, tyrannizes over them, is avaricious and subjects all to struggle for a fair and reasonable livelihood, is an object of humanity no intelligent, broad-minded community should tolerate or respect.

Now it must be charged that labor has been too slow in placing its power upon a plain that would give it value and advantages of inestimable worth. The charge is not alone in its standing. By its side must be placed another which, reduced to a single word, we recognize as over-confidence. Therefore, it is time to strike a balance sheet, open a new ledger and set down to a course free from methods and means which have proven futile, unsafe and based upon no reasonable, practical view.

It has been asserted, principally by political haranguers and greedy capitalists, that Union labor is based upon the principle of selfishness and avarice when it demands to be placed upon the highest standard of value. Such an assertion, however, finds only condemnation with impartial, broad-minded thinkers. Nevertheless, there are charlatans of capital and fawning politicians who would have us believe Union labor has gained and prospered largely in the year closing, and that only the indolent have failed to take advantage of or be benefited by this asserted prosperity.

I am ready to concede that, in a certain way, Union labor has made a remarkable and encouraging advance not only to its own surprise but to the astonishment of those who have fought its every effort to improve industrial benefits by the power of money, the prejudice of courts, the influence of political forces and the odium caused by the ignorant, pliable vagrant. It is sadly unfortunate in a country where science, skilled labor and a high order of intelligence are factors which have given it power and prominence among the nations of the earth, that such blemishes are found, more unfortunate that the greed of the capitalist and the ambition of public officials—not excepting the judicial ermine—should embrace every opportunity to give encouragement and employment to such worthless elements, still more unfortunate that there are people and communities that permit their sympathies to aid and assist this encouragement, but most deplorable of all is, that there are members of unionized labor who weaken their own cause and power by a feeble, faltering, vacillating and inconstant support.

A careful survey of these conditions shows that notwithstanding their adverse effect, there is a strong determination, on the part of those who are guarding and guiding the cause of Union labor, to strengthen it by moving along the lines of pacific and educational argument and away from methods not sanctioned by them, because they are methods violating law and order. This is as it should be, and the farther organized labor leads itself and its advocates from such methods, the stronger does and will it grow with the general public.

Here is where Union labor finds the balance sheet in its favor, and indeed is it gratifying to note that the impartial public is accepting this course as sincere and the wisest, since the advance is toward higher, broader grounds of stable defense and presentation of skilled, intelligent, honest labor and for better conditions and relations between employer and employee.

At the same time, it is not to be denied but more strongly maintained that capital has exerted its power to force downward the value of skilled workmanship without lowering the cost of manufactured and purchasable articles, increasing their production or raising their standard of excellence; nor must it be overlooked that it has fought and continues to fight for greater increments to itself but not for the consumer nor the factor—the workman—who turns the tendency toward the profit side.

The consumer is not a participant in this increase on the profit side. His account is on the left, in fact so heavily on the left that he often finds it is balanced only by a transfer to the losing side of profit and

loss. It is the same with the workman. The digest is, that both are forced to bear the burdens of deprivations, the unfortunate fact existing that the man who really creates this benefit is the one who does so by greater toil, longer hours and less pay.

Thus it is seen that while Union labor has gained a higher standing in public opinion, its wage has not advanced the cost of living; in fact, its struggle has been to hold what it has in hand. Were it otherwise, it would have no cause for complaining it was underpaid or not sufficiently to meet the demands of comfortable living, and that it was unjustly charged with demanding a wage forcing upward material cost.

These circumstances and conditions are all the more serious in view of the fact that capital has gone still farther in its injustness to the workman and consumer in general by blinding civil and judicial influences to uphold its ruinous contest, which, however, must not be accepted as permanent, for sooner or later the public will cease to rely upon the promises and pledges, the claims and assertions of leagues, clubs, associations and alliances that hold out to labor the roseate hue of profitable employment and reductions in the cost of living, neither of which will bear the searchlight of investigation. Instances are not confined. One which can and must be taken is a true record of all. It is that of an Employers' Association—"not a million of miles" from the office of The Carpenter—and it gives what must be accepted as facts; that of the 11,740 names it had registered for employment, 713 were employed, of which number 535 quit, 78 were discharged, 49 were "laid off," leaving 51 of the 11,740 holding positions. The report is a confidential one to the members of the Association, not all of whom, however, favor the "wide-open" system which the Association encourages.

This report is for a year, and I leave it to the thoughtful public and the workingmen at large to ponder over as they read this article.

SOME "DONT'S" FOR CARPENTERS AND OTHERS.

(By Henry Gillespie.)

DON'T hold your face close to a nail or a cold-chisel which you are driving; a piece of steel or the nail may put out an eye.

Don't slide your hands along boards; slivers may prove serious.

Don't use chains for tackle, or for swinging scaffolds; a chain-hook may turn or jump; if it does, thank Providence you are alive.

Don't use dull tools; buy the best and keep them in good order—on the bosses' time.

Don't set a pace nor shirk; if you can rush, some other man cannot, and you might not, if not seeking favor or advantage.

Don't work with the strength of a man and the intelligence of an ox, trying to make a good, honest showing.

Don't fail to give advice and help a fellow-workman not familiar with the work; you, yourself, do not know it all.

Don't run down the absent man's job; how would you like it?

Don't try to work above your average on a new job; you cannot hold out and the job will not.

Don't be misled by decoy advertisements or hints, such as, "Good firm to work for," "plenty of work," "steady job," "beginning new contracts," etc. What employers so advertising really want is men to work for them like slaves and as many hours as they possibly can.

Don't try to beat your employer, deceive the foreman or hide poor work from the owner; you will get the return blow every time, whether they find you out or not.

Don't work on the "what do we care" plan, neither to suit yourself nor to please an unscrupulous contractor; it is a man's duty to his craft and to the owner to do the work right.

Don't drink liquor on the job or off; it is an overdraft upon the bank account of life, calling for pain, sickness and an early death, and hazarding the welfare of others.

Don't fail to bank your earnings in warm weather; those whose only means are their skill and strength to toil must at best expect to live in want of ordinary luxuries of

life and sometimes of its greatest necessities, but the speed with which some part with their earnings is amazing.

Don't think it an avoidable misfortune that you have to toil and sacrifice for home and family. You may not be able to give your children the education and the means to live the life of wealthy people, yet you can reasonably hope to give them the heritage of a pure home; a home of honor inspiring them with a high purpose in life. You can give them the most valuable of all things, good, sound, healthy bodies and sane, unselfish minds; the foundations of good character, the only enduring elements of worthy citizenship and personal happiness that money cannot buy.

Don't speculate, gamble or buy lottery tickets; it is the fellow at the other end that wins. If by remote chance you are the winner, it is getting something for nothing, something that others are losing; it is an "unfair job" all around.

Don't contract any debts on the installment plan, or any other system of "easy" payments; it is easy for the other fellow.

Don't be ignorant of the vastly important facts as to your health and morals and the things which lead to happiness and sorrow. Avoid the latter and mind the former.

Don't fail to scratch the names of grafters and all hirelings of wealth on your ballot; a successful party may not be relied upon to be your faithful servant, but an official found honest and true, may.

Don't throw away your vote by voting for a party which you think will win; the only vote that counts for patriotism is the vote for good, sound principle.

Don't be deceived by the idea that "environment" is everything; implying that good homes, good laws, good government are necessary to make good men and high character. Environment is indeed a great deal for man, and everything for lower creation—the right environment, sunshine, climate, soil and the hoe, will always make a perfect potato. But men are different—in spite of poor environments the toilers are far better than the wages they get, purer than the homes in which they live and of higher morals than the society in which they may have to move; while thousands of others, "might have beens," sink below the lowest and some fall from "the best society and become viler than the dirt."

Don't be a slave to environment, nor to anything. Do not drink beer just because it is for sale everywhere, night and day. Don't live in unhealthy homes because your neighbors do, if you can help it. Don't be a grafter because graft seems to prevail in all business and political operations. Don't be mean and selfish even if the whole world seems so, and don't get discouraged if, having done all you can, the world still remains ignorant and dishonest and you have to suffer by it. Just be a man, a "gentleman and a Christian," and the best you can, for this is the way the cause of labor and the cause of the wider brotherhood of humanity is furthered and advanced.

Faith and Duty.

Faith and Duty, Earth's evangels,
Smile upon our mortal way;
Faith looks up to catch each sunbeam
Duty plucks the thorns away;
Faith creates the balm of healing—
Grants the gift of heavenly grace,
Duty smoothes the careworn furrows
Sorrow stamps on heart and face.

Faith looks up for more of beauty
In the sunshine overhead,—
Duty toils to clear the pathway
That our weary feet must tread;
Faith would soar above earth's sorrow—
Look beyond the toil and tears,
Duty bears the cross nor falters
Brave to meet the toil of years.

Faith would gather consolation
And the boon of peace bestow,
Duty shares the heavy burdens
And the trials all must know;
Faith looks up for heavenly comfort,
Duty wipes the tears away,—
Side by side these guardian angels
Bless life's journey day by day.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Editorial

The Carpenter

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LABEL UNION 13

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1906

In a Hamilton, Ont., Can., police court the judge recently decided that when a workman is hired without any stipulation as to wages, if a union man, he be entitled to the union scale. This decision was rendered in a case where a carpenter was hired and after working a few days was discharged without there having been any understanding as to the rate of wages. The employer paid the carpenter 30 cents an hour, while he, being a union man, claimed the union scale, the difference being $1.87. Judgment being in the workman's favor, he was awarded the disputed amount. Notwithstanding the favorable outcome in this case, we would advise our members in Hamilton and elsewhere, when applying for a job, to manfully identify themselves with their union and tell the employer that they expect to be paid at the union rate. Such action will gain them the respect of their fellow-union men and employers as well and avert unnecessary complication.

The Goose has insisted and doubtless will continue to insist that its good standing among its respected flock shall be certified by a union stamp, that it was grown by honest people having a care it should be clean, neat, attractive, of high value and not an outcast of no possible profession, compelled to seek sustenance from the garbage boxes of the worthless and discarded but privileged to fly where the air is pure and to obtain its food from pantries unselfishly supplied with wholesome articles purchased at reasonable prices with money earned at honest, skilled and industrious labor. The bird is proud that the stamp guarantees that it was the finished article and not the production of a labor so unskilled and low in standard grade that reliance was far from being safely placed.

The wisdom of the Goose was certainly good, for the Gander has recently surprised the former by recognizing the fact that a label or stamp is an indisputable evidence of honesty, fair dealing, intrinsic worth, full value and reliability—a better card to hand out to a purchasing public than the fulsome declaration that "these goods are made in shops and factories free and independent and controlled and conducted by their owners," hardly consistent with the assertion that "the poor quality of materials, their cheapness and abundance are upon the market as the result of indifferent make and open competition without guarantee" and are therefore "not up to the standard," the result being "a considerable loss due to such defective material," quotations, mind you, taken from a certain confidential circular issued by a certain National Association of Employers which has avowed its opposition to shops that uphold unionized labor's stamp.

"The members of a local association," says the circular, "after repeated conferences to check this result, found no 'beneficial result,' and in an effort to obtain re-

lief, the National Association now urges the adoption of a resolution providing that members require a stamp upon all material purchased by them 'as an evidence that the goods are not defective,' and that, if found defective, standard goods shall replace them or no payment made.'' From the same circular the information is obtained that when used such stamp has resulted in a very decided betterment of conditions—in the exact words—''the results where the stamp has been used have been decidedly beneficial.''

Ah, now, getlemen, that is just what the Union stamp means and what the purchasing public demands, goods bearing the stamp of reliability, the Union stamp being like a striking ad., ''its goodness is judged by its appearance and proved by its disappearance.'' In other words, if it appears on the goods purchased, it is evidence that they are reliable; if it does not, the make and the maker are uncertain. Sauce good enough for the Goose is good enough for the Gander.

No better evidence can be advanced as to the certainty of a final and complete success of the eight-hour movement inaugurated by the International Typographical Union eleven months ago than the fact that their Executive Council has decided to make a further reduction in the eight-hour assessment. Beginning with the week of November 19-25 members working will have to contribute to the strike fund but 5 per cent. of their earnings.

While some of the firms are still holding out against the union and for the open shop, their surrender is only a matter of time, and it may be safely said that the eight-hour day in job and book printing shops is an established fact.

Union Clothing Made for Union Men in a Union Factory.

Henry J. Brook & Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., are a clothing firm employing hundreds of union men and women, paying them union wages and working union hours in their factory.

When buying clothing remember your friends! Here is a chance for obtaining union products. Give the above firm's goods the precedence over clothing manufactured in sweat shops by scab tailors, receiving starvation wages. Henry J. Brooks & Co. are strictly ''union;'' they are entitled to your patronage. By asking for clothing manufactured by this firm from your local retail merchant he will be compelled to send them his orders; it will increase the firm's business and they will consequently be required to employ additional union labor. By so doing you will further the cause of the United Garment Workers and render them the assistance and support to which our last general convention has pledged itself.

Let every member of this U. B. make an effort and do his share in creating a demand for union made goods in his city or town by insisting on products bearing the union label, and when buying clothing ask for such manufactured by Henry J. Brook & Co. of Buffalo, N. Y.

Contempt of Court.

The quiet striker stepped toward the non-unionist, who had taken his place, and said:

''Pardon me, but may I have a few minutes' conversation with——''

''Come right along with me!'' shouted a deputy marshal, grabbing the striker by the arm. ''You have violated Judge Skinem's injunction!''

Whereupon the guilty striker was hauled before Judge Skinem.

''What have you to say, sir?'' demanded the incensed judge.

''Your honor, I——''

''Shut up! What right have you to address this court?''

''But your honor, I——''

''Silence, sir. I ordered you and your kind not to speak to, address, communicate with or look at these non-unionists. You have violated the order. To jail you go for thirty days for contempt.''

''Your honor, but I exercise my constitutional right of free speech.''

''That means thirty days more for you. It is the rankest kind of contempt for one of your kind to mention the constitution in my presence.''

So saying, the judge took a special car provided by the railroad company and went off on a hunting trip.

The humble workingman went to jail.—Cleveland Justice.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Proceedings of Last Session of General Executive Board.

ROCHESTER SESSION.

September 13, 1906.

During the July, 1906 session, the General President submitted to the Board the matter of indictment against First General Vice-President T. M. Guerin and Brothers O'Brien, Chalice and McFarlin of Rochester, charged with conspiracy in performing their duties as officers of the organization. After a careful consideration of all the facts presented, the General President was authorized and instructed to take such action as may be necessary to defend our members in this case.

After the Board had adjourned in July the General President visited Rochester, and as the trial jury had been unable to reach a verdict in the case, and a new trial was ordered by the court, the General President, after going over the case, decided to request that the Board meet in Rochester on September 13, 1906, to go more fully into the case. In compliance with the request of the G. P. the Board met in Rochester on the date named, all members being present except Brother Sullivan. General President Huber, Vice-President Guerin, and Brothers O'Brien, Chalice, McFarlin and other local members were present.

Having given careful consideration to all the facts presented, the Board decided to leave the matter in the hands of the General President; he is instructed to take such measures and is authorized to make such expenditures as may be considered necessary to best protect the interests of our organization and members in Rochester.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

September 15, 1906.

Pursuant to adjournment in Rochester, the Board met in the Tower Hotel, Niagara Falls, New York, on above date, Chairman Schardt and Pimbley, Deyl and Post present. Brother Hambach, of Chicago, appeared before the Board on the matter of organizing work being done among the millmen of Chicago. The Board informed Brother Hambach that the resolution adopted by the Board on October 20, 1905, to the effect that the General Office would pay one-half of the expense of this work being done by the District Council of Chicago, the D. C. to bear the other half, is still in effect and the Board does not consider further action necessary at the present time. The G. P. is instructed to notify the Chicago District Council of this action.

A committee consisting of General President Alfred Tracy; General Secretary-Treasurer Henry Ullner and Martin Goellnitz, of the American Brotherhood of Cementworkers, appeared before the Board, and considerable time was spent in discussing the question of trade jurisdiction. The Board requested that the A. B. of C. submit the matter in writing, and same will receive consideration at the January, 1907, meeting of the Board.

September 19, 1906.

All members except Brother Sullivan present.

Applications by the Unions of Los Angeles, California, for financial assistance for men on strike was considered. Brothers Stamm, Gray, Bell, Nickels, Connors and Wheeler, representing the local unions, appeared before the Board. The Board appropriated the sum of $3,000, instructing the General Secretary to hold check for same until the Local Unions make arrangements by appointing an executive committee to manage the disbursement of the money.

Brothers J. F. Manion, C. J. Lehn and T. L. Letourneur appeared before the Board in the matter of appeal by the D. C. of Newark, New Jersey, from decision of the G. P. in the case of J. H. McLean vs. the Newark D. C. The

case will be considered by the Board at a later date.

Appeal by Local Union No. 599 of Hammond, Indiana, from action of the G. S. in disallowing claim for benefit on death of Charles Butterfield, late a member of said Local Union. Brother Jos. Tratebas appeared before the Board on behalf of the Local Union. The Board finds that the deceased was, at the time of his death, one year a member in good standing, and had at no time owed to his Local Union a sum equal to three months' dues and therefore reversed the decision of the G. S. and ordered claim for $50 paid.

Committee representing Local Union No. 161 of Kenosha, Wisconsin, appeared before the Board requesting that the case of T. G. Armstrong et al. vs. L. U. No. 461, of Highland Park, Illinois, having been considered and decision handed down by the Board on July 12, 1905, on appeal by L. U. No. 461 from decision of the G. P., be reopened and a new hearing granted. The Board decided to grant the request and the case will be considered at the January, 1907, session of the Board.

Brother S. C. Crawford, representing the York, Pennsylvania, Local Union, and Organizer Quinn appeared before the Board in regard to organizing work in the York District. Action on the matter was deferred.

Brother James A. Glenn, representing Union No. 284, of Erie, Pa., appeared before the Board on matter of organizing work in Erie and vicinity. The matter was laid over, to be considered at a later date.

General Organizer Shields appeared before the Board on behalf of Local Union No. 595, of Lynn, Mass., in connection with their request for financial assistance. Action was deferred.

Brother T. M. Guerin, representing 78 of Troy, New York, made request that the case of Hartshorn et al. vs. Local Union No. 146 of Schenectady, New York, be reopened and new hearing granted. The request was granted and, new evidence being introduced, the case was referred to the G. P. to reopen same.

September 20, 1906.

Meeting held in Hotel Imperial at 1 o'clock p. m. All members except Brother Sullivan were present.

Application by D. C. of Chicago for financial assistance in controversy with the A. W. W. I. U. over men employed in shops and mills in that city was considered. Brothers Hambach and Kirby appeared before the Board to explain more fully the situation. The Board appropriated $5,000 to be used by the Chicago D. C. in protecting the interests of the U. B. and supporting our members employed in the mills.

September 21, 1906.

Board met at 7 p. m. All members except Brother Sullivan were present.

Charges preferred by William Ryan, of Union No. 1717, of New York City, against W. J. Byrne of Local Union No. 51, of New York, charging violation of Sections 163 and 163a of the General Constitution, were taken up, but as matters of this nature do not properly come before the Board, no action is taken.

Charges against General President Huber for an alleged violation of Sections 163 and 163a of the Genereal Constitution, preferred by William Ryan, of Local Union No. 1717, of New York City, were taken up. As Brother Ryan was not present, action was deferred and the General Secretary was requested to endeavor to find Brother Ryan and notify him to appear before the Board.

Appeal by the Newark D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of John H. McLean vs. the D. C. was taken up. As the original papers in the case are in the General Office in Indianapolis, the G. P. is requested to wire for same, and pending their receipt, action is postponed.

Brother Ryan appeared before the Board, and after making a long statement, requested that the case be postponed that he might be enabled to get his evidence ready to present. It was agreed by the Board that the case would be postponed until 2 o'clock p. m., Saturday, September 22, 1906, to which Brother Ryan agreed.

Brother A. Kondal of Local Union No. 334, and G. W. Miner of Local Union No. 591, of Saginaw, Mich., appeared before the Board in matter of their request for organizing to be done in their district.

Brother Bower, of Wheeling, W. Va., appeared before the Board on the resolution referred to the Board by the Convention relative to monument to Augustus Pollack.

Brother W. J. Mapes, of Local Union No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio, appeared before the Board, making statement on conditions existing in that city.

September 22, 1906.

The Board met at 2 o'clock p. m.; all members except Brother Sullivan were present; also General President Huber, General Secretary Duffy and First Vice-President T. M. Guerin.

Brother Ryan, being in waiting, was admitted. He stated that he had requested Brother E. O. Smith, of Local Union No. 483, of San Francisco, Cal., to take the case as his attorney, and that as Brother Smith had only a short time to look into the case, he requested that further time be granted his counsel to study the case. Brother Smith was admitted and also requested an adjournment of the case, that he might have an opportunity to become familiar with the evidence which his client had to present. Brothers Ryan and Smith retired, and the Board decided to postpone the hearing of the case until 8 o'clock this evening. Brother Ryan and his counsel were called into the room and informed of the decision of the Board, with which they stated they were satisfied.

The Board ordered that the check for $200 which was forwarded to L. U. No. 690, of Little Rock, Ark., and later returned to the General Office, should be cancelled.

Request of Dock and Ship Carpenters' Union No. 1461, of Duluth, Minnesota, for sanction

of movement for reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day was granted.

Application by L. U. No. 1172, of Billings, Mont., for financial assistance for men on strike for the eight-hour workday was considered, and the sum of $200 appropriated.

Request by Local Unions Nos. 1493 and 1662, of Thomasville, Ga., for sanction of movement for reduction of working hours from ten to nine was granted.

Request by Local Union No. 1374, Keyport, N. J., for sanction of movement for reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day was granted.

Application by Union No. 269, of Danville, Illinois, for an appropriation of $50 for bill for legal services in defending members of the United Mine Workers who had been indicted for boycotting granted, and the sum of $50 appropriated.

Application by Unions Nos. 630 and 1050, Raleigh, N. C., for further financial assistance was taken up, but action deferred, awaiting receipt of further information.

Communication from L. U. No. 689, Windsor, Ont., relative to strike of their members was read and filed for future information.

Application by L. U. No. 316, of San Jose, Cal., for sanction of movement for increase of wages from $4 to $4.80 per day was granted.

September 22, 1906.

The Board met at 8 o'clock p. m. to try the charges preferred against the General President by William Ryan, of Local Union 1717, New York City. There were present General President W. D. Huber, First General Vice-President T. M. Guerin, General Secretary Frank Duffy, Chairman Schardt of the G. E. B., Secretary Pimbley and Brothers Post, Walquist, Deyl and McCarthy.

The charges are as follows:

"September 15, 1906.

To the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Under Sections 163 and 163a of the Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, I hereby prefer charges against Brother Wm. D. Huber, and charge him with being guilty of a gross violation of the letter and spirit of said sections, inasmuch as he has created a large amount of dissension among the members of Local Union No. 1717, in demanding the reinstatement of four (4) members of that local, who were duly expelled on March 7, 1906, for embezzling the funds of the United Brotherhood. Also that he is guilty of offenses discreditable to the United Brotherhood, which charges will be explained in the evidence in this case and in circular letter which will be sent to all members of this Union.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) WILLIAM RYAN,
Local Union No. 1717,
New York City."

Chairman Schardt: The Secretary will please make note of the fact that we have sent out notices requesting the Second General Vice-President to be present, but he cannot be found anywhere.

The Chairman: What is the pleasure of the Board?

Bro. McCarthy: I move that we proceed with consideration of the case.

The Chairman: It is regularly moved and seconded that we proceed with the case, inasmuch as we are unable to locate the Second Vice-President, Brother Fuller.

It having been reported to the Board that Brother William Ryan, of Union No. 1717, with his counsel, Brother E. O. Smith of Union No. 483, were outside the room awaiting the pleasure of the Board, instructions were given to admit them.

Chairman Schardt: The Board is now ready to take up the charges preferred by Brother Ryan against General President Huber. The Secretary will please read the charges.

Brother Smith: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a statement before there is any further action taken on this matter. After leaving the Board this afternoon, we retired to my room and I reviewed the evidence and the correspondence from the General Office in the case, in connection with the Constitutional laws governing the action, and after weighing the evidence carefully, I came to the conclusion that the action of the Union in expelling the members, of which the charge is the result, was through a misinterpretation, or I may say rather, the confliction in the Constitution of two sections.

My deductions were these: That the Union believed they were clearly within their rights, and they had just cause for expelling those members. They believed that they were clearly within their rights when they took action under Section 170, but it appears that the General President's ruling on that question is at variance with their interpretation of that section, and in his decision he points out the fact that they have erred in expelling the brothers without a trial, as provided in Section 171, and as his interpretation of the law is pre-eminent to any construction that the Local Union might place on the section, it goes without saying that it should prevail.

In place of taking the regular action, which the Union should have done, under the construction of the Constitution, as interpreted by the General President, they proceeded to expel the members, and these charges are the outgrowth of that. We all know that in an organization where there has been an offense committed, that members many times do things rashly. They are governed by their feelings, their prejudices and their sentiment a great many times, rather than the true interpretation of the law, and I think this is one of the cases where they acted along that line.

Now I fully realize that the placing of charges against the General President, under the circumstances is ill-advised. I do not think they ought to have been brought, under the circumstances. I think that the proper course would have been along the lines of the General President's decision, but the members of

the Union acted, I believe, in good faith, believing that they were clearly within their right in taking the action they did, but I feel that they erred.

In view of these facts, I have advised the brothers to withdraw their charges against the General President, without prejudice to him. If it is agreeable to the Board, we would request that these charges be dismissed.

I believe that that is all that I have to say on this question, but there is another matter here in regard to the charges under consideration at this time, and to avoid any unnecessary action, I will bring the matter up at this time. It appears that the same Union has preferred charges against Brother Byrne of New York City, and these charges I think are ill-advised. I do not think, under the circumstances as explained to me, as gathered from the testimony submitted and the laws governing these cases, I do not think they had any charge to bring in that line, or any cause to bring action in that line. I do not think they should have taken the action they did in placing charges against Byrne, and on behalf of the Local Union, I would ask that those charges be dismissed, or in other words, to allow the Union to withdraw the charges. I believe that is all that we have to say in this case.

Chairman Schardt: You wish to withdraw the charges before the General Executive Board?

Delegate Smith: Yes, in the cases of Brother Huber and Brother Byrne.

Chairman Schardt: That is a matter for the Board to act on.

Bro. McCarthy: Before the brothers retire, I would like to ask Bro. Ryan a question. Previous to asking the question, I want to state that on my way to the Imperial Hotel from the meeting of the Board this afternoon, in company with two or three other brothers—members of the Board, and one or two who were not members of the Board—I met a brother from New Jersey, and he told me that Brother Ryan had said to him that the General Executive Board had suspended General President Huber.

Bro. Ryan: I did nothing of the kind.

Bro. McCarthy: My information came from Delegate Vreeland, of Bayonne, N. J.

Bro. Ryan: I know Vreeland all right, but I never made any such statement to him.

Bro. McCarthy: Vreeland asked me, "Is it true, Bro. McCarthy, that the General Executive Board suspended General President Huber last night?" I said: "I am not discussing that question, brother, this week." Then he replied: "Well, you can tell me whether he's suspended or not." Then I answered: "Well, I want to tell you that the Board has taken no such action. The Board has not suspended Brother Huber. The charges have not been tried; the charges will be taken up at eight o'clock this evening."

Bro. Ryan: You must give me credit for not being so dumb. Even if I wanted to have the President suspended, you must give me credit for not being so dumb as to know that he was not at the present time suspended—not by you.

Bro. McCarthy: I merely wanted to draw Bro. Smith's attention to the fact that these charges have been aired.

Bro. Ryan: I want to make a little statement here before I withdraw these charges. Now, Local Unions Nos. 1717 and 1747 are very much interested in the little money that is coming to them from some quarter. Now, these charges would not have been made at all against either Brother Huber or Brother Byrne, if it were not for Brother Byrne himself. On August 8 he visited our Local—

Bro. Smith: Pardon me for interrupting you, Brother Ryan; we have stated our case and it is up to the Board to take action whether or not they will permit us to withdraw.

Chairman Schardt: I want to ask a question, Brother Ryan; you made the statement last night that you had circulars printed and that you had sent those circulars over the country.

Bro. Ryan: My charges say that all evidence and circulars would have been sent to all members of the Union.

Bro. Smith: I might say that it was merely the intention to notify the members of his own Local Union of the action taken. It was not the intention of the Union to send a circular letter to every member of the Brotherhood. This is particularly a local affair, so far as I can gather from the evidence submitted here, merely a local proposition. The letter was not sent out, but it was the purpose to send it to every member of the Union.

Bro. McCarthy: Your idea, after going over the papers in this case, is the advising of your client to withdraw these charges, believing that Brother Huber is not guilty?

Bro. Smith: I do not pass on the guilt of the question at all. It is not a matter of trial. I believe that Ryan—I believe that there was no action for bringing these charges against Brother Huber under the circumstances.

Bro. McCarthy: You believe that Brother Huber acted in accordance with the Constitution?

Bro. Smith: The deduction I made was, through the interpretation of the Constitution the trouble came about. The Constitution should be clear and concise and easy of interpretation, and leave no question, because we are not all trained minds and have not the power of determining technicalities. It causes a great deal of friction, a great deal of ill-feeling and a great deal of injustice and expense to the organization on account of the inability to get clear and concise interpretations of the law. They are left to supposition—a great many of them are just the same as this. We have one section in our Constitution which permits a local to suspend a member immediately, while another section says that he must have a trial, and makes provisions for that trial. This Union acted under the section which made them believe that they had the right to expel the members at the moment, while the members say they should have been tried under the other section, which provides a trial,

where both sides have a chance to put in their evidence, and they should have been convicted before sentence was passed upon them. But this other section gives the Local Union carte blanche.

Those two sections should be harmonized so that the most illiterate man could understand them.

Bro. Walquist: Now, when you held this session this afternoon for the purpose of going over the evidence in this case, were the members of both Local Unions present?

Bro. Smith: The representatives were all there.

Bro. Walquist: And they were satisfied to have you come here and advise withdrawal of the charges?

Bro. Smith: Yes, each of the delegates had evidence along these lines, and they submitted it all.

Bro. McCarthy: They concurred with your views?

Bro. Smith: Yes; I went over it and discussed it from all points of view, in my limited capacity, and I advised them from the best of my judgment that I did not think they had taken the right line of action and the charges should never have been brought.

Brothers Smith and Ryan withdrew at this time, and the Board took up the matter for further consideration.

Moved that it be the sense of the Board that inasmuch as this question has been aired for several days, and many delegates were discussing it on the street corners and other places, that the matter be brought to the attention of the Convention, with the view of eliminating any misunderstanding that may exist in the minds of the delegates, and that the U. B. may be set right; that the General Officers may be set right, and that those who have said things they should not, be given an opportunity to personally retract them.

Brothers Ryan and Smith were a second time invited into the meeting room of the Board, and notified that the Board had decided to accept their proposition and that the charges had been withdrawn.

The following is the report which, together with all the evidence, was submitted to the Convention on Monday, September 24, 1906:

To the Fourteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

With regard to the charges preferred by Delegate William Ryan of Union No. 1717, New York City, against General President William D. Huber, which charges were by Delegate Ryan and his counsel, E. O. Smith, withdrawn, both expressing the opinion that the General President had acted absolutely fair and in accordance with the Constitution, your Board believes that since these charges have been peddled through the streets of this and other cities, doing incalculable harm to our Brotherhood and the good name of our General President, it is necessary to report to this Convention verbatim the retractions made by the above-mentioned Brother Ryan and his counsel, to the end that no mistake may be made: that no harm may come to our organization, and no tarnish be left on the escutcheon of our General President, all who endeavored to do these things, to the contrary notwithstanding.

September 26, 1906.

All members except Brother Sullivan were present.

The Board took up the various resolutions referred to the Board by the Convention. Delegations appeared before the Board on behalf of their respective Local Unions interested.

It was decided, after a long discussion, to report as follows to the Convention:

To the Fourteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

In the matter of requests made by the Delegates to this Convention for appropriations and donations of money for organizing and other purposes, also requests for organizers to be sent to certain localities, all of which were referred to the General Executive Board as follows:

Resolution No. 73: Providing for appropriation of $1,500 to be used for organizing purposes in Omaha, Neb., and vicinity.

Resolution No. 41: Providing for the appropriation of $500 for organizing and the services of an organizer in Jamestown, N. Y.

Resolution No. 103: Requesting that an organizer be sent to Danville, Illinois.

Resolution No. 133: Requesting that an organizer be sent to Lead and Deadwood, S. D., or that an appropriation be made to be used for organizing purposes.

Resolution No. 122: Providing for appropriation of $1,000 for organizing in the States of Utah and Nevada.

Resolution No. 79: Requesting that an organizer be stationed in Columbus, Ohio, for at least three months.

Resolution No. 125: Requesting that an organizer be sent to St. Louis, Mo., to organize the millmen.

Resolution No. 43: Providing for an appropriation of $1,000 and that an organizer be placed in Camden, N. J.

Resolution No. 36: Providing for appropriation of $1,000 for organizing in the State of Oklahoma.

Resolution No. 107: Requesting that an organizer be sent to Trenton, N. J.

Resolution No. 52: Requesting that a special effort be made to organize the city of Dayton, Ohio.

Resolution No. 117: Providing for appropriation of $1,000 to be used for organizing in the Nashville, Tenn., district.

Resolution No. 95: Providing for appropriation of $1,500 for organizing the shop and mill men in Kansas City.

Resolution No. 45: Providing for appropriation of $5,000 for organizing in Cleveland, Ohio.

Resolution No. 130: Requesting the appointment of an organizer for the State of Alabama.

Resolution No. 19: Providing for appropriation of $1,500 for organizing in Pensacola, Fla., and $800 to reimburse the L. U. for expenses of lockout.

Resolution No. 131: Providing for appropriation of $2,000 to be used in organizing towns of less than 25,000 inhabitants.

Resolution No. 15: Providing for appropriation of $1,000 to the D. C. of York, Pa., for organizing purposes.

Resolution No. 71: Instructing the G. P. to deputize two organizers to organize the millwrights employed in the paper mills of the Eastern States.

Resolution No. 64: Providing for appropriation of $2,000 for organizing in Providence and Pawtucket, R. I., of millmen.

Resolution No. 62: Requesting that an organizer be sent to Welland, Ont.

Resolution No. 89: Providing for appropriation of $500 to be used for organizing by the Lake County D. C. of Hammond, Ind.

Resolution No. 76: Requesting an organizer for the State of Texas.

Resolution No. 75: Providing for donation of $700 to L. U. 444 of Pittsfield, Mass.

Resolution No. 42: Providing for appropriation of $3,000 for organizing in Milwaukee and vicinity.

Resolution No. 110: Providing for the appropriation of $1,000 for organizing in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Resolution No. 115: Requesting the appointment of organizer for the State of Iowa.

Resolution No. 116: Donating $500 to L. U. No. 260 of Waterbury, Conn.

Resolution No. 119: Donating $1,000 to L. U. 651 of Jackson, Mich.

Resolution No. 99: Requesting that an organizer be sent to Altoona, Pa., and the appropriation of $500 for the purpose.

Resolution No. 128: Providing for donation of $500 to L. U. No. 429 of Montclair, N. J.

Resolution No. 63: Providing for appropriation of $10,000 for the purpose of organizing the millmen of the New England States.

Resolution No. 67: Requesting that more organizers be placed in the Southern States.

Resolution No. 74: Requesting the appointment of two colored organizers for work in the Southern States.

Resolution No. 16: Requesting that the firm of Irving & Casson, of Boston, be placed on the unfair list of the United Brotherhood.

We wish to report that after carefully considering each and every case separately, we have come to the conclusion that before any action is taken each case should be thoroughly investigated by some disinterested party sent on the ground for the purpose, and report made in full to the General Office. We would, therefore, suggest that this Convention instruct the General President to have a thorough investigation made in detail in each case and same submitted to the G. E. B. at the next regular meeting of the Board for action.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. SCHARDT,
Chairman G. E. B.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY,
Secretary G. E. B.

The application of the Pittsburg D. C. for further financial assistance was considered. Several of the delegates from Pittsburg appeared before the Board. It was decided to grant assistance to the amount of $2,000.

Saturday, September 29, 1906.

All members except Brother Sullivan were present.

Brothers A. R. Talmadge of Local Union No. 1582, Cincinnati, Ohio, and D. G. Hoffman, of Local Union No. 25, Toledo, Ohio, appeared before the Board and discussed the matter of A. Bently & Son working U. B. members in Cincinnati and refusing to employ our members in Toledo. The D. C. of Cincinnati is requested to refuse to furnish this firm with men until such time as they become fair with the D. C. of Toledo.

Brother H. R. Kline of Local Union No. 592, Muncie, Ind., appeared before the Board on the matter of request of his L. U. for a donation to assist in defraying expenses of injunction suit. The G. P. and G. S. were called in and consulted, and the Board decided to appropriate the sum of $200.

The application by L. U. No. 429 of Montclair, N. J., for financial assistance was considered. Brother Sam Botterill was admitted and explained in detail the situation in his district. After the Brother had retired and the Board had consulted the G. P. and G. S. it was decided to appropriate $200 to the Local Union.

Application by L. U. No. 260, of Waterbury, Conn., for financial assistance was taken up for further consideration. Gen. Organizer Geo. Murray appeared before the Board in connection with this matter. The sum of $200 was appropriated.

The General Secretary was instructed to employ Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery to audit the books and accounts of the General Office for the quarter ending September 30, 1906, and quarter ending December 31, 1906.

Brother James S. Waldrip of Union No. 119, Newark, N. J., appeared before the Board on behalf of Brother J. H. McLean, and protested against the Board hearing the appeal of the Newark D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of J. H. McLean vs. the D. C. because of the fact that Brother McLean had not been notified of the appeal having been taken in time to put in his side of the case.

Appeal by L. U. No. 8 of Philadelphia, Pa., from action of the G. S. in disallowing claim for benefit on the death of the late Thomas Troy. As new evidence was submitted in the form of the ledger of the L. U. the case was referred back to the G. S.

Appeal by Peter Callaghan of L. U. No. 715

of New York City from decision of the G. S. on claim of appellant for wife's funeral benefit. The G. S. sustained and appeal dismissed, as the evidence clearly shows that the appellant fell in arrears on September 1, 1904, squared up in full on September 5, 1904, and therefore would not again be in benefit until December 5, 1904. Wife's death occurred Nov. 20, while the brother was still out of benefit.

Appeal by Union No. 962, Marblehead, Mass., from decision of the G. S. in claim for benefit on death of Manley Goulden, late a member of No. 962. The deceased was admitted to membership in the U. B. on April 10, 1905, and died May 28, 1906. Dues were paid by the deceased for the fractional part of the month of April and for the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December, 1905, and January, February and March, 1906. Not having paid full twelve months' dues the G. S. ruled that his beneficiary was entitled to only $100. The Board finds that the deceased was over one year a member in good standing and that he was not three months in arrears at any time within three months of his death, therefore, the decision of the G. S. is reversed and full claim for $200 is ordered paid.

Appeal by L. U. No. 240 of New York City from decision of the G. S. in claim for benefit on the death of Daniel O'Gorman. The G. S. is sustained and appeal dismissed on the grounds set forth in the decision of the G. S.

Appeal by L. U. No. 470, Tacoma, Washington, from decision of the G. S. in claim for benefit on the death of the late L. R. Hatch. G. S. sustained and appeal dismissed, as the deceased fell in arrears April 1, 1906, and did not square up in full, including the current month.

Letter received from Mrs. P. J. McGuire expressing her gratitude for the assistance given her by our Local Unions and members.

Communication from Local Union No. 1779, of Calgary, Alberta, relative to strike in that city was read, and the G. P. was requested to send a deputy into the district.

Request by L. U. No. 1049 of Poplar Bluff, Mo., for permission to circulate appeal for donations for the benefit of one of their members who is disabled. Denied.

Chairman Schardt being called away on important business, is excused from further attendance during this session of the Board.

Monday, October 1, 1906.

All members except Chairman Schardt and Brother Sullivan were present.

Brother A. D. Post was elected Chairman pro tem.

Communications from Local Union No. 524 of Nelson, B. C., 1779 of Calgary, and 1061, Medicine Hat, Alberta, and 1749 of Barrie, Ont., relative to affiliation of our Canadian members with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada were read and laid over until the January, 1907, session of the Board, when this matter will be considered.

Application by North Shore D. C. of Massachusetts for donation of $1,000 was taken under consideration, but action was deferred and the G. P. was requested to make investigation.

Application by L. U. No. 1136 of Donora, Pa., for further financial assistance was denied, as the last reports show that only two men were out of employment.

Communication from L. U. No. 267 of Telluride, Colo., as to the conditions in that district was received as information.

Communication from L. U. No. 264 of Boulder, Colo., relative to a Brotherhood sanitarium was read. Inasmuch as the convention has acted on this matter, no action by the Board is necessary.

Request by L. U. No. 91 of Racine, Wis., for permission to circulate appeal for donations for the benefit of one of their members was denied.

Application by L. U. No. 357 of Islip, N. Y., for sanction of movement for reduction of working hours from nine to eight and increase of wages from $3 to $3.50 per day was granted. The question of financial aid, if necessary, will be considered later.

Request by L. U. No. 1707 of Millinocket, Me., for sanction of movement for increase of wages of men employed in the works of the Great Northern Paper Company was granted.

Request by L. U. No. 284, Erie, Pa. for an organizer or an appropriation for organizing purposes was referred to the G. P. to make investigation, and if he finds that conditions warrant, he is requested to place an organizer in that district.

Communication from the Union National Bank of Indianapolis, tendering the services of the bank as a depository for a portion of the funds of the U. B., was read and laid over until the January, 1907, session of the Board.

Two communications under dates of July 23, 1906, and July 30, 1906, from Lybrand, Ross Brothers & Montgomery, were received, noted and filed for future reference.

Communication from the Chicago D. C. relative to millmen was received as information.

A. F. Bumpas vs. Local Union No. 1155 of Columbus, Ind. Appeal from decision of the G. P. in matter of fine imposed on appellant by the defendant union. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and appeal dismissed.

H. H. Young vs. L. U. No. 690 of Little Rock, Ark. Appeal from the decision of the G. P. in matter of Young being expelled by his union for refusing to turn over to the union moneys he had received on applications for membership. The G. P. is sustained and appeal dismissed.

Appeal by the Newark, N. J., District Council from decision of the G. P. in case of J. H. McLean vs. the D. C. was considered. In view of the fact that Brother Waldrip had appeared before the Board and stated that Brother McLean had not been notified that appeal was made in the case by the D. C., further consideration of the case was postponed until the January, 1907, session of the Board.

Papers relating to appeal of John A. Strom

berg et al. vs. Local Union No. 211, of Pittsburg, was received. Inasmuch as the convention has considered the subject matter and rendered a decision based thereon, the matter does not at this time come within the jurisdiction of the Board.

Appeal by John Bailey from decision of the G. P. in case of Bailey vs. the Chicago D. C. in the matter of members of Highland Park Union working in Chicago. Decision of the G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Tuesday, October 2, 1906.

All members except Chairman Schardt and Brother Sullivan were present.

Appeal by L. U. No. 474 of Nyack, N. Y., from decision of the G. P. in the case of Reeger vs. Local Union 474 of Nyack, N. Y., was taken up, but further consideration and decision was deferred until the January, 1907, session of the Board, so that the Board will be able to examine the original papers in the case as passed on by the G. P., when the matter will be given further consideration.

The General President laid before the Board the matter of L. U. No. 449 of Cleveland, O., refusing to obey his orders to pay up their indebtedness to the D. C. of Cleveland and affiliate with that body. The General President is authorized to suspend the Local Union unless they comply with his orders.

Application by Arthur A. Quinn and Owen A. Owens, representing L. U. No. 65 of Perth Amboy, N. J., for appropriation of $2,000 to assist the L. U. in fighting against the open shop. The G. P. is requested to make an investigation as soon as possible.

Resolution No. 80, referred to the Board by the convention, relative to state or district conventions, was laid over until the January, 1907, session of the Board.

Resolution No. 83, referred to the Board by the convention on the matter of customs duties which the Canadian locals have been compelled to pay on all supplies from the General Office, was considered and the following decision reached:

The General Secretary is authorized to reimburse all local unions in the Dominion of Canada in an amount equal to that paid by such local unions for customs duties on supplies purchased from the General Office upon receipt of proper vouchers for the amount paid.

Request by L. U. No. 595 of Lynn, Mass., for donation of $3,000, was referred to the G. P. for further investigation.

October 3, 1906.

All members except Brothers Schardt and Sullivan were present.

The minutes being read and approved, the Board adjourned to meet in the General Office, Indianapolis, Ind., January 7, 1907.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY,
Secretary G. E. B.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec'y.

Rights without the power to enjoy them are useless.

Rejection of Candidates.

James Ballantine, an ex-member, has applied to Local Union 109, Brooklyn, N. Y., for admission and was rejected three times in succession.

J. C. Potter has applied for admission in L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla., and has been rejected three times in succession.

Robert Keady has presented an application for membership in L. U. 88, Anaconda, Mont., on three successive meeting nights and has been rejected each time.

Arkansas State Federation.

The Arkansas State Federation of Labor will hold its fourth annual convention at Fort Smith, December 10, and every union in the State should be represented at this meeting. With perhaus not over one-half of the labor unions in the State affiliated, the State Federation has done a great work in increasing the use of union label goods in the State as well as the demand for union workmen. It has secured the passage of several laws in the interest of labor, has created friendly relations between the farmers and trade unions, and has perfected an agreement between the Farmers' State Union and the State Federation of Labor to assist one another when possible. The conditions of organized labor are such that every union in the State should be prepared to work in unison with sister unions, something that can be accomplished readily only through State federation. For full information regarding the Arkansas State F. of L. Local Unions are requested to write to L. H. Moore, Sec.-Treas., Box 443, Little Rock, Ark.

(Expulsions.)

James P. Hope, a member of L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., has been expelled for misappropriation of funds belonging to the L. U.

J. F. Steward, the former F. S. of L. U. 1306, Bennettsville, S. C., has been expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

Localities to be Avoided.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

New Orleans, La.	New York City.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Edwardsville, Ill.
Wilmington, N. C.	Memphis, Tenn.

P. J. McGuire Memorial Fund.

Previously acknowledged $3,791.16
L. U. 953, Houston, Tex. 4.75

Total amount received by Gen. Office $3,795.91
Received by L. U. 8, Philadelphia 838.13
Sent direct to Mrs. McGuire by L. U.'s and D. C.'s 797.00

Total of all amounts $5,431.04

List of Local Unions responding to appeal sent out by L. U. No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., in aid of family of our deceased brother, P. J. McGuire, and statement of moneys received by the Local Union:

No.	L. U.	Am't.
42	New Rochelle, N. Y.	$ 25.00
365	Marion, Ind.	2.00
903	East St. Louis, Ill.	5.00
169	East St. Louis, Ill.	5.00
794	Leominster, Mass.	5.00
443	Chelsea, Mass.	5.00
65	Perth Amboy, N. J.	10.00
386	Dorchester, Mass.	25.00
199	Chicago, Ill.	10.00
	Joint D. C. of Hudson Co., New Jersey	100.00
547	Cripple Creek, Colo.	5.00
593	New York City	2.00
207	Chester, Pa.	1.00
325	Paterson, N. J.	10.00
465	Ardmore, Pa.	5.00
939	Willisville, Ill.	1.00
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	1.00
1035	Taunton, Mass.	5.00
1724	Arkansas City, Kans.	1.00
329	Atlanta, Ga.	2.50
1089	Collinswood, O.	1.00
175	Brooklyn, N. Y.	25.00
134	Montreal, Can.	2.00
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	2.00
26	Syracuse, N. Y.	5.00
275	Newton, Mass.	10.00
567	Stapleton, N. Y.	25.00
227	Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
1013	Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
55	Denver, Colo.	25.00
907	Great Neck, L. I.	5.00
709	Shenandoah, Pa.	2.40
196	Greenwich, Conn.	5.00
212	Hoosic Falls, N. Y.	2.50
895	North Tarrytown, N. Y.	2.00
1015	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	2.00
147	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.00
846	Revere, Mass.	5.00
537	Rahway, N. J.	5.00
574	Middletown, N. Y.	5.00
151	Long Branch, N. J.	10.00
1019	Cortland, N. Y.	1.00
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	1.00
1106	Shelburn, Ind.	2.00
155	Plainfield, N. J.	25.00
1107	Gloversville, N. Y.	10.00
1609	Sistersville, W. Va.	5.00
459	Bar Harbor, Me.	5.00
799	Brockville, Ont.	2.00
1044	Charleroi, Pa.	3.70
1212	Coffeyville, Kans.	5.00
774	New York City	25.00
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	10.00
570	Gardner, Mass.	5.00
470	Tacoma, Wash.	10.00
6	Amsterdam, N. Y.	5.00
1731	Monongahela, Pa.	2.00
1266	New Philadelphia, O.	2.00
700	Corning, N. Y.	2.00
775	Hoquiam, Wash.	10.00
627	Jacksonville, Fla.	3.25
511	Roswell, New Mexico	10.00
1051	Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
993	Miami, Fla.	4.25
277	Philadelphia, Pa.	25.00
57	Irvington, N. J.	2.00
1140	San Pedro, Cal.	20.00
615	Brownsville, Pa.	5.00
1749	Barrie, Ont.	2.00
1786	Pittsfield, Ill.	1.00
631	Spring Valley, Ill.	5.00
1376	Oroville, Cal.	5.00
463	Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
20	Camden, N. J.	5.00
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
	D. C. of Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
227	Harry Heisler	1.00
677	Lebanon, Pa.	2.00
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	195.50
	Interest	2.03

Total $838.13

—Money Sent Direct to Mrs. P. J. McGuire by L. U.'s and D. C.'s.—

No.	L. U.	Am't.
	Chicago, Ill.	$100.00
	Cincinnati, O.	175.00
247	Brooklyn, N. Y.	247.00
1	Chicago, Ill.	100.00
7	Minneapolis, Minn.	50.00
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	25.00
80	Oak Park, Ill.	25.00
19	Detroit, Mich.	25.00
141	Chicago, Ill.	20.00
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
17	Bellaire, O.	10.00
20	Camden, N. J.	5.00
1381	Fayetteville, O.	5.00

Total $797.00

Note—L. U.'s 854, Madisonville, O.; 327, Cincinnati, O.; 247, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 703, Lockland, O.; 889, Brighton, Mass.; 945, Jefferson City, Mo.; 718, New Rochelle, N. Y., and the D. C. of Portchester, N. Y., according to the G. S.'s report to the last convention, have notified that official of having sent their donations to L. U. 8, Philadelphia. These donations have not reached the L. U., the money having probably been sent direct to Mrs. McGuire.

JOHN R. STEVENSON,
R. S. L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Port Washington, N. Y.	Greenwater, Cal.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Holdredge, Neb.
Hornell, N. Y.	North Attleboro, Mass.
Humboldt, Tenn.	Neosho, Mo.
Marshall, Tex.	Burlington, Vt.
Mishawaka, Ind.	Las Animas, Colo.
Kennewick, Wash.	Two Harbors, Minn.

Total, 14 Local Unions.

Errata.

The make-up by the printer of the November issue of The Carpenter from various causes having been delayed five days and sufficient time could not be devoted to proofreading, several errors appear in that issue, which were discovered too late to have them rectified.

On our list of claims paid, on page 48, the main heading reads, "Claims Paid in August and September, 1906." It should read, "Claims Paid in September and October, 1906," corresponding with the subheadings, which are correct.

In our "Summary of Convention Proceedings," on the list of candidates for Second General Vice-President, the name of Geo. J. Bohnen and on the list of delegates to the A. F. of L. conventions, the name of J. D. McKinlay has been omitted. Geo. J. Bohnen of L. U. 476, New York City, is a candidate for that office, and as such his name appears on the official ballot. J. D. McKinlay, having been elected a delegate to the A. F. of L. conventions, his name should have appeared on the list.

What Our Organizers are Doing

R. Fuelle.

By instruction of General President Huber I left Baltimore, Md., on September 4 for Buffalo, N. Y., with orders to organize the planing mills and cabinet shops in that city, if possible. Looking over the situation I found not a single mill organized, and only one cabinet shop under our control. On further investigation I found that a large number of the men employed in mills were members of the U. B. up until July 29, 1905, when Charter No. 132 was surrendered because, by a referendum vote, the dues were raised from 50 cents to 75 cents per month and they refused to pay increased dues. Two hundred and sixty-eight members was the last per capita tax paid on. About 50 transferred to different other Local Unions of our U. B. and about 100 formed an independent local on August 15, 1905, known as the Wood Workers' Protective Union of Buffalo. The balance were lost, and in January, 1906, the independent local was ordered to disband by the A. F. of L. and the remnant then formed a local of the A. W. W. I find a few scattered in several mills and shops, but they do not control one single shop in Buffalo, while on the other hand, during the time they seceded, the U. B. has been able to make an agreement with the largest cabinet shop, employing about 75 men, for a closed shop and a nine-hour day. And now, after having tried the cheap way of running a union, and finding it a total failure, some having belonged to three different unions in one year, they are coming home again into our U. B. My first work was to get a dispensation for 60 days to initiate mill men for $2.00, and I must say that the members nobly assisted in convincing the rest that it was necessary, as I could not induce many to join for $15.00, the regular initiation fee in the district. By persistent work some 28 new members working in mills have been initiated up to Nov. 15, and that many applications are pending. I encountered some opposition in forming a Millmen's Local, the members holding that nine Local Unions were sufficient, and now all millmen join the different Local Unions. This departure seems to give general satisfaction to the older members and the new ones coming in, and by Dec. 15 I expect a hundred new members working in mills exclusively added to our membership during this campaign. By interviews I had with those new members, many realize that only the outside carpenter can organize the mills by refusing to put up scab trim, and no other organization is able to do it but the carpenters' organization.

During my stay in Buffalo I have also taken up a fight against an organization known as the Millwrights' Protective Union of America. Through the assistance of the A. F. of L. they were ordered unseated in the Trades and Labor Council, and I had several conferences with them. I expect them soon to come into our U. B. as a new Local Union of Millwrights. A great deal of work has yet to be done in Buffalo before this city will have conditions as good as those in other cities of its size. At present our members here are working under an agreement with the Carpenter Contractors' Association calling for the rate of 40 cents per hour and eight hours per day.

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W. J. Shields.

During the month just passed many matters of an important character have been looked into and advised on. Principally among the places visited was Leominster, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; Dover, N. H.; Fall River and Pittsfield, Mass. Our membership in each of these communities was confronted with difficulties of one kind or another which were discouraging the membership, leading to a shrinkage of the unions. At Leominster, where we have a good, progressive union, the difficulty seemed to be a lack of interest, operating to the effect

of the members leaving the Local one at a time, until it reached a proportion of about one-third outside. This shrinkage appealed to the remaining members to the effect of requesting my service and consulting with them on ways and means to change the downward tendency to the upward direction. I consulted with the different parties interested, the employers, the union members and the fellows outside of the union and after getting their version of the situation, it appealed to me the thing needed was closer affiliation with surrounding unions: Fitchburg, Ayer, Gardner and possibly Clinton. Each of these places are competitive communities and should be organized in a D. C. that similar trade conditions, also similar initiation fees and dues, might prevail. This accomplished, backed by an agreement with the employers to the effect of an increased wage, also a clause specifying preference to U. B. members, would establish a prestige for the union, which is the thing needed. These changes are possible and our Leominster Union is working to the effect mentioned. I feel confident if this line of action is followed that it will benefit not only Leominster but the adjoining territory as well.

Our Dover, N. H., membership is also showing a shrinkage. The eight-hour day was secured on April last and a certain percentage of the membership can see no further need of the union. The getting of the eight hours was the satisfying point with them; nothing further seemed to be desired. The progressive element of this membership is not so easily satisfied and are looking to things beyond the present accomplishments, to the effect, first, of an enlarged organization, embracing a D. C. with affiliated locals from Rochester, Somersworth and No. Berwick; second, a wage beyond that operating at the present time, and to operate equally throughout the jurisdiction of this proposed D. C.; third, to assure the extended organization and extended wage scale they appreciate the need of all who work with the tools to come within the fold of the organization and so they are agitating to this effect. Let us wish them success, as they are surely working along right lines. Our unions of Newport, R. I., are starting an agitation to build up their membership, also for a higher wage with a Saturday half-holiday throughout the year. The reputation of this city in regard to carpenters' conditions has always been a little better than other New England communities, but through the negligence of a certain part of the carpenters in holding aloof from the unions, progress has been so retarded that to-day we find Newport carpenters behind the conditions conceded in many other localities of New England. I organized Local 176 of this city away back in 1886. A number of those who joined as charter members have worked earnestly from that time to the present, in maintaining the union and defending its principles. They have held their place in times of adversity and shared in the joys of successes.

Our Fall River Local became involved in a skirmish with a few of the employers on the question of non-union foremen. The said issue brought to the front the question of open or closed shop, but through fortunate circumstances we were able to retract from our position on the foreman question by entering the arena with a movement looking for higher wages and Saturday half-holiday during the three summer months, the same to operate on and after May 1, 1907. The carpenters of Fall River were never better organized; fully 400 members in the two unions, with not over twenty on the outside. With a perfection of this character, backed by the proper management, they should pull off this movement without much sacrifice, and by the establishment of a prestige of this kind it will be possible to hold their splendid membership to still further improve trade conditions.

I visited Pittsfield, Mass., and found this membership in excellent condition. This union shows an increase of members, from April to November, of 60. It is also claimed there are not over six non-union carpenters in this city. Their B. A., Brother Mickle, exercises splendid control over the situation and proves himself a good investment to the members of L. U. 444. The present year they have advanced their wages from $2.50 to $3 per day. They were the first city in Massachusetts to establish our label in their factories, and down through the ages of our movement Pittsfield has kept her place in the foremost ranks, always aspiring, and aspiring successfully. This success is due to the intelligence used by the membership and

to their holding steadfastly to the union. Success such as is accredited this local is possible with all our unions. The time is ripe to enter into a winter campaign, looking to the building up of the membership. Interest should be created on the lines of trade movements or on educational methods, the success of these movements to be extended through well-managed open meetings, with the interest of the entire membership centered in their behalf. With attention of this character we can produce a showing of results by the coming spring that will be most gratifying as well as profitable to the interest we represent.

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William D. Michler.

In rendering my report of work performed during the months of October and November I wish to state that I visited St. Joseph, Mo., and remained there several weeks. I found all of the members of L. U. 110 busy. Although the building industry is not what it might be, prospects are favorable for an abundance of building next spring. With the assistance of Bro. Schooley, the B. A. for L. U. 110, I visited the planing mills and several fixtures manufacturers, talked to the men and distributed some of our literature. Also arranged a meeting especially for the mill and factory men, and addressed special invitations to 95 of them to attend Oct. 24. I am sorry to say not even one man appeared on the scene at the appointed time, which is explained by the fact that one of the employers stationed himself on the opposite side of the street where our meeting was to be held, presumably to watch if any of his employees would attend the meeting, after they had been cautioned not to, under threat that if they joined a union the factory would be shut down. Of course, every one of the men saw themselves starving for the want of employment. There is hope, however, that with the approach of spring, 1907, these men will assume a more aggressive position, regardless of the employers, and join the Brotherhood. L. U. 110 is returning to her old-time strength and is one of the staunchest unions in St. Joseph. She has withstood all the hardships the Citizens' Alliance could impose upon her. There are only two contractors left of any consequence who do not employ union carpenters. With the assistance of a committee of the C. L. U. we were able to get the worst non-union foreman and men in St. Joseph discharged and replaced by union men. Contractor Sparks is now fair. I hope Local Union 110 will keep up the fight until all the contractors are fair in St. Joseph.

From St. Joseph, Mo., I went to Omaha, Neb., where I found conditions good, and a strong demand for competent carpenters throughout the district, which comprises Omaha, So. Omaha and Council Bluffs. Local 427 is initiating new members at every meeting. Local 1438 of the mill and shop men is holding its own. Though quite a number take out their clearance for other parts of the country, enough new candidates are initiated to keep close to the one hundred mark. Everything looks encouraging for Omaha. While in that city I received information that the carpenters in Holdredge, Neb., desired to be organized, and believing in the old saying, "The best time to set a hen is when she is willing," I started for Holdredge to get the boys together. I found some opposition, which, however, will not amount to much when the principles of the union are properly understood. Up to date I have 30 charter members paid up out of a possible 50 carpenters working at the trade. Some of them are out in the country and I cannot reach them at this time. I will install the new union on the 17th inst., and trust to have them all present. I also visited McCook, Neb., with the intention of organizing the carpenters, but after searching the town over I did not find enough that were willing to join. I also found that the majority of carpenters were in the country husking corn at 3½c and 4c per bushel, which proved more profitable to them than carpenter work at 20c and 25c per hour and ten hours per day. In some towns through this section the desire to husk corn at 4c per bushel caused a scarcity of men in our trade, so the contractors were compelled to increase the wages to keep the carpenters from going to the cornfield, or to procure other competent men. Local 738 in Kearney, Neb., which I organized Aug. 12, 1906, has now 37 members and several more to be initiated. They are progressing nicely. On April 1, 1907, they will start in on the nine-hour day. They do not anticipate much opposition to the nine-hour movement.

Correspondence

The Situation in Jacksonville, Fla.

Editor The Carpenter:

Jacksonville being the gateway to Florida in the sunny south, the Eldorado for health-seekers, our Local Unions are always placed in a peculiar position, especially in the winter months. The brothers who spend the winter in the south naturally stop in this city and of course at once hunt for a job.

We are always glad to welcome those brothers who come to us in a legitimate way, making themselves known to us and identifying themselves with unionism. But we certainly are justified in denouncing the many brothers who are coming here, keeping their union cards in their pockets, utterly ignore the union, and some under assumed names, as men untrue to union principles and a detriment to our cause. Many of these brothers do not care the least about our scale, but work for any old price, only to escape the severe winter in their northern homes and to make enough money to pay their board bill and absolutely necessary expenses. This should not be. We, as a part of our grand brotherhood are entitled to some consideration on the part of migrating brothers, and when they come here for the benefit of their health or to enjoy the milder climate, they have no right to do so at our expense or disadvantage.

It is now one year and four months since our lockout commenced. Our ranks have been greatly depleted, yet those who are left are still firmly standing by the union and its principles, never wavering in their allegiance to the cause, always fighting the open shop and doing it manfully, too.

One consolation we have, however, for the loss in our membership—most of the brothers who left us have gone to other scenes to make a living as true union men and have not gone astray.

We have our bosses hard pressed for mechanics to do their work and were it not that they depended on the supply coming from migrating brothers, they would have yielded to the closed shop long ago.

We here may not be any better than the rest of our Brotherhood, but in this protracted struggle we have manifested that "staying quality" for which American mankind is so remarkably famous, and we have put up a manly fight. Could we but have the support of our fellow-workmen that is due us there would be no question of the result, for the American mechanic is the peer of any other class in this broad land.

We fully realize that we are combating a powerful organization of national scope, and it teaches us that the methods of past battles must not be pursued in the future, and more timely and efficient ones adopted. We realize that only by having a compact Brotherhood, concentrating its every effort as a unit over the entire country for the enhancement of our efficiency as skilled mechanics we will win our future battles. The more so as the machine has so largely replaced the man, thereby cutting off the chances the mechanic had in the past for the acquiring of that efficiency.

Under present circumstances it behooves us to put forth greater efforts to climb up the ladder to the highest skill, never stopping until we have reached the topmost step. Always looking forward to higher proficiency, making ourselves more necessary and useful to those who require our services and who of necessity are employing us to do that which they are unable to perform themselves.

Let us lay aside self-interest and let us work for the common cause, the uplifting of the working class and the upbuilding of our Brotherhood. Let us live up to its principles and to our obligations, whether we are at home or abroad. It will result in the greatest good to all and to ourselves and those depending on us in particular.

In conclusion I would say we do not call on brothers to stay away from Florida. Come if you will; but we say, if you do come, come right and do by us as you would like to have us do by you. Help us in our battles and we will assist you in your struggles,

for we all are endeavoring to attain the same end. Let us help one another intelligently, never forgetting that we are members of a great brotherhood and that each one of us is entitled to the protection it affords and in duty bound to further and advance our common interest.

Yours truly,

Jacksonville, Fla. W. H. ANNIS.

Silver Jubilee Celebration in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Editor The Carpenter:

The carpenters of the Cincinnati and the Kenton and Campbell Co. District Councils did themselves proud on Saturday, Nov. 3, the occassion being the commemoration of the quarter-century mark of the existence of this grand United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Preparations had been under way for some three weeks, and that it was a success was conceded by all present.

Too much credit cannot be given to our esteemed brother, E. E. Finch, whose mind was first inspired with the idea of celebrating an epoch that few, if any, that took part will live to witness again.

The District Councils entered into the arrangement with a vigorous spirit, appointed a wideawake committee, with the result that on Saturday, Nov. 3, there were lined up in front of the old historic Workmen's Hall on Walnut street, twenty-one Local Unions with nine bands of music, led by the District Councils and a platoon of police.

Thousands of people were on the streets to see the parade and what they saw was a revelation hard to comprehend; that one craft could employ all the available bands of music, could put men enough in line to make up a monster parade and then feed them and their friends free of all charge.

On arrival at the Armory, the meeting was called to order and we were treated to an opening address by the Mayor of the city; following this we were favored with remarks from Mr. Samuel Hannaford, of the Chapter of Architects; Mr. Aitkins, of the Business Men's Club; Mr. Miller, of the Master Builders; Brother W. W. Ellis, one of our brother workmen and chairman of this meeting, also by brothers James Frazier, J. D. Pegg and Thos. Johnson.

The remarks of the latter brothers proved conclusively that among our membership we have men that can do more than shove a plane.

Last, but not least, was OUR Bill (General President Wm. D. Huber). If there ever is a time that he cannot tell us something good it must be when he is asleep. His talk was very interesting and was an enlightenment to a great many, who had never heard him, or knew of the steady, ponderous growth of this grand organization.

A few extracts from the newspapers will probably not be amiss.

The Chronicle has the following to say regarding the celebration:

"Hamilton County Carpenters' District Council has decided to celebrate the silver jubilee of its existence in an elaborate manner to-night at the Armory.

"A committee consisting of W. W. Ellis, Thomas Johnson and J. D. Pegg was appointed to make the necessary arrangements and instructed to make the affair a success, no matter what it costs.

"That the committee knows its business is shown by the arrangements entered into. Nothing has been overlooked, and the thousands of trade unionists and their families who will attend can rest assured that they will spend an enjoyable evening.

"Business Agent Charles Hause and Secretary Steckenreiter ably assisted the committee.

"The following is an extract from a circular letter issued by the committee to the membership:

" 'We wish to call your earnest attention to what the organization has done and is doing for each one of us. If we were without organization, we would at this time be living in crowded tenements, in two or three rooms, or less; our food and clothing would be of the most common kind. We would be working long hours, with little time for home, wife and children. Our children would be working in the factories, and not be in school. They would constantly breathe a poisoned atmosphere, both physically and morally; and the sunshine of our lives, the poetry of our natures, the bright, loving ideals, the joy of living, would have a deadly blight upon them which is painful to consider. Do we place any value upon the great blessings we enjoy? Are we glad today for what our heavenly Father has so

kindly given us? For a brotherhood which takes the weak and helpless in its arms and shields them from oppression, and secures for each of us what we could not obtain in a lone and single-handed struggle? Do we apprecite these things? We surely do, and we are going to celebrate and commemorate as we turn the "quarter century mark in the history of the Carpenters and Joiners of America." And we are sure that you, our brother, desire a part in this public rejoicing.' "

The following is from the Commercial-Tribune, from the pen of their own correspondent, who was in attendance:

"The finest trades celebration the city has witnessed took place last evening when the carpenters and joiners of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport got together in honoring the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Carpenters' Brotherhood.

"Nearly every man of the 2,500 carpenters of Cincinnati was in the ranks of his union as it formed for the grand parade at Workman's Hall, with John H. Potts as Grand Marshal and Thomas Johnson as Assistant Grand Marshal. They went over the line of march to the music of many bands and with flying banners.

"The Kentucky carpenters, men from Covington, Newport, Bellevue, Dayton and Ludlow, mustered on Government Square 500 strong, with G. E. Bullock as their marshal. They swung into the parade on its way to the O. N. G. Armory. There the families of the members formed a great throng.

Mayor Dempsey, in making the opening address, congratulated the carpenters on the signs of fraternal good feeling and prosperity prevailing in their craft and the harmony between them and their employers. He said it augured well for the community.

"Mr. H. T. Atkins, representing the Business Men's Club, was given hearty applause when he expressed the appreciation of the business men for the steady, conservative course pursued by the carpenters of this city.

"Samuel Hannaford spoke for the Cincinnati Chapter of Architects and praised handsomely the share of the carpenter craft in the upbuilding of the city. The good wishes of the Master Carpenters' Association—the employers—were expressed by Secretary William Miller. His wish that present good feeling and harmony between men and employers may continue was heartily applauded.

J. D. Pegg of the Arrangements Committee, replying for the carpenters, said Cincinnati, with its navigation all the year around, its connection with Panama and the Orient, is bound to be one of the great cities and trade centers, and he declared the carpenter craft will work hand in hand with the other business interests for that result.

"Speeches were made also by National President William D. Huber, of Indianapolis; W. W. Ellis, G. E. Bullock, of Covington; James Cronin, of the Kenton and Campbell Trades Assembly.

There was a fine band concert and the dancing and festivities continued till midnight.

The armory where the speaking occurred has a seating capacity of about 12,000 people, and it was so well filled and the enthusiasm and excitement caused by the imposing parade was so great that it was difficult to draw the attention of the big crowd to the remarks of the speakers as their efforts deserved.

J. H. POTTS,
B. H. BARNETT,
J. W. COWELL,
Committee.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Brother Howard's Boyhood Experience in a Cotton Mill.

Editor The Carpenter:

The reading of the article on "Child Labor" by W. J. Shields in the October "Carpenter" has evoked in me a desire to, in a brief narrative, tell the readers of our journal some of my experiences as a factory boy in a Southern cotton mill.

The writer was born in a small village near Knoxville, in eastern Tennessee, and raised by his widowed mother. In 1880, at the age of six years, I went to live at Rockford, Tenn., and as the meager earnings of my mother were not sufficient to support both of us, I went to work in the cotton factory of that place at the enormous wage of $3.00 per month.

After working in the Rockford factory two years, and I had reached my eighth

year of age, I left for Trion, Ga., where I obtained employment at what is known as the Trion Manufacturing Company's cotton mill.

The average wages paid in this mill were $4.50 per month, or 19 cents per day, and the help consisted mostly of children of tender age.

I worked here from 1883 to 1889, when I ran away and came West to work at the carpenter trade at Little Rock, Ark.

Our members and the readers of this journal have no idea of the hardship small children had to go through in cotton mills, especially at that time; they had no show whatever of obtaining the least rudimentary education, the mill owners making them work twelve hours per day.

Nowhere in this country is the enactment of laws for the protection of children so obviously and imperatively necessary as in the Southern states, and I am writing these few lines hoping that it will help to further the cause of unionism, which seeks the liberation of children from mill and factory slavery.

Yours fraternally,

S. R. HOWARD, L. U. 686.

Waxahachie, Tex.



A Short Statement of the Open Shop Fight in Perth Amboy, N. J.

Editor The Carpenter:

As you are aware, our boys in this ancient and historic city of Perth Amboy, N. J., have been engaged in a fight since the 1st of May against the pet hobby and pleasing dream of the Master Builders' Association, "the open shop."

It is not my intention to take up your valuable space to define what the open shop really means, as all trade unionists know that it is misnamed; that it is in reality a non-union, or scab, shop, and that the enemies of trade unions use the phrase as a cloak in order to deceive the unthinking and to hide the nefarious object they have in view, namely, the disruption and annihilation of trade unions. But thanks to the policy pursued by the General Office, our membership, generally speaking, are well acquainted with the objects and aims of the advocates of the open shop, yet only those who have been actually engaged in a fight against it, and in defense of their unions are in a position to know to what method our enemies will resort in order to accomplish their ends.

In this city, as I have previously stated, we have been engaged in fighting against the open shop since the 1st of May, and although the Master Builders' Association used every means known to them, both lawful and unlawful, to accomplish their object, we have succeeded up to the present time in defeating every move made by them to force it upon us. Very early in the conflict we discovered that we had to deal with men who were unscrupulous, and who would stop at nothing in their nefarious designs. They forced the lumber dealers to refuse to sell material to our men. They advertised for men in every city and town within a radius of two hundred miles; they used the public press in order to poison the minds of the people against us; they dragged our members into court on the slightest pretext; they also caused the arrest for intimidation of the business agent and the representative of the General Office, and being defeated in all their attempts to discredit us in the eyes of the public, the leading fanatic of the master builders, in a frenzy of despair, and no doubt realizing that he was in a losing fight, took it upon himself to assault the representative of the General Office, thereby compelling the said representative to defend himself, which he did with credit to himself and to the U. B. You can see by the above that the Master Builders' Association has left no stone unturned in their efforts to disrupt our union and to give the non-union shop a foothold in this city, but they have failed; they have ignominiously failed. For just as long as the union men of a city remain loyal to themselves and to their union it will be impossible for any man, or body of men, to enforce conditions that are objectionable to them. The few incompetents and others of doubtful character who come in to take their places may worry them for a while, but in the final disposition of the question have little or no weight. It is only when our enemies succeed in breaking our ranks, and when our own members forget their duty to themselves and to their fellow-men, forget their solemn obli-

gation, listen to the voice of the tempter, and for a temporary gain desert to the enemy, that there is any danger of the advocates of the open shop meeting with even a measure of success. In this city our boys of L. U. 65 have proven loyal almost to a man; they have proven that when they took the obligation they meant what they said, for out of a membership of three hundred, when we went into this fight, but four have proven themselves traitors. Such being the case, we are looking forward for the spring trade to open up, when we intend to carry the war into the enemy's own camp. We have determined that the Master Builders' Association must go, as for years it has played the part of the tyrant, not only against the men engaged in the building business, but the public at large. Their power was so great in this city that they absolutely controlled the building industry, and not a building could be erected without their consent. But we have broken their power and more than half of the largest contractors have deserted them. The few bona fide contractors that are still loyal to them we will have with us when the time comes to force the issue. There will then be nothing left of the Master Builders' Association but a few fanatics and small jobbers, with whom no self-respecting builder could associate. Our boys in this city are entitled to all the credit that it is possible to give them; their success in this fight cannot be attributed to luck or chance, but it is the natural result of the hard work and vigilance maintained by our members throughout the entire time we have been engaged in this struggle.

In conclusion we wish to thank, through our official journal, The Carpenter, Local Union No. 27 of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union for the loyal support they have given us in this fight, while the other trades have given us but a half-hearted support. The bricklayers have stood nobly by us from the very beginning, and are as strong in their determination that the Master Builders' Association must go as are our own members.

Fraternally yours,

ARTHUR A. QUINN.

Perth Amboy, N. J.

Demand the Union Label on all Articles You Are Purchasing.

Editor The Carpenter:

Never seeing anything in our journal, The Carpenter, from Sheffield, Ala., I desire to say a few words to the brothers of the U. B., calling their attention to the importance of the union label and our duty to push it where and whenever the opportunity presents itself. We, as union men, should always demand the union label on all articles we may be purchasing; if we do not we are not practicing what we preach. We should wear hats, clothes, shoes, etc., bearing the union label. By demanding this class of goods we are helping the hatters, garment workers, boot and shoe workers and other crafts.

I note that our U. B. is over 160,000 strong, which is quite an army of union carpenters of which I am proud, being one of them. But I would be prouder still if I was assured that each one of our 160,000 members was buying union label tools and goods only. I have written to one of the largest saw manufacturing firms inquiring why it is that the union label is not etched on their saws. In their reply the firm assured me that their saws were all union made, but where is the proof, the sawsmiths' union label?

We are often told that a garment is union made, yet without the label we have good reason to doubt the truth of the statement.

The saw firm referred to above also stated that many of their customers objected to the union label being etched on the saws—could the customers be union men? I hope not; I suppose they are non-union men, or even worse.

In our fight against the open shop it is very essential that more attention be paid to and more interest taken in the union label. Let our local unions and our 160,000 members take up this matter sincerely, conscientiously and energetically, and in the first place insist upon that the tools we use bear the union label.

What say the brothers to this proposition? Let us hear the opinion of others through the columns of The Carpenter.

Fraternally,

JNO. B. PIPPIN, L. U. 1007.

Sheffield, Ala.

As to Those "Lapsed" Local Unions.

[This communication to be published in the November issue, having reached us after that issue had gone to press, was inevitably held over.—Ed.]

Editor The Carpenter:

As the time is approaching for the election of general officers the attention of the membership is, by circular letters and other campaign literature, called to the eminent fitness and superior qualification of the respective aspirants for offices, regardless, or no matter how well the present incumbents have performed their duties.

The right to aspire to office is conceded to any member duly qualified, but at the same time the practices of professional ward politicians should not be resorted to in any labor organization. Mud-slinging and insinuative slurs, intended to influence those of our members not thoroughly posted on the affairs of the U. B., should not be considered in our ranks.

The clear and comprehensive review of the standing and management of our Brotherhood, so ably presented in the reports of our general officers to the last convention, must convince every intelligent member of the falsity of the statement that the so-called lapsing of a number of local unions was due to the inefficient system of management under the present administration.

In the General Secretary's report it will be noticed that while forty-five local unions had gone out of existence, this is accounted for by the consolidation of local unions in thirty-two cities.

Of course, a wrong construction can be placed on this consolidation of local unions by asserting that the cause was a loss of membership, which made the consolidation necessary.

The reverse, however, is the fact. Take for illustration the city of Washington, D. C. A year ago we had five local unions, all of them in as flourishing a condition as locals generally are where a number of them exist in one city. They voted to consolidate and the wisdom of this move on their part has far excelled our most sanguine expectations. We have now one grand local, numbering sixteen hundred members, conducted on strictly business principles, fast increasing in membership and accomplishing results which could not possibly be attained under the former system of having a number of fractional unions.

While thus in the city of Washington, D. C., four local unions have ceased to figure as such, the total membership has actually increased, and as the consolidation of local unions in other localities has brought forth similar results, the fact remains, that though, as stated in one of the circular letters, "while 378 local unions were organized in the past two years, 423 have been allowed to lapse," we have had within the same period a gain in our entire membership of 8,987.

These latter figures also are embodied in the reports of the general officers to our last convention, but are ignored by the alarmist issuing the circular letter, which evidently shows that he is manufacturing prejudicial sentiment among the membership. He further fails to account for the large increase in our finances. Another fact standing out very prominently is that our U. B. has accomplished more under the present administration than any other national trade organization on this continent, and in my opinion the membership will be very slow in voting for any radical change.

Much more could be said of the benefits experienced in this city by consolidation, but as we have just celebrated our anniversary and the readers of The Carpenter will be given a full account of same in a future issue, we will leave that part to the committee on arrangements for the occasion.

In conclusion let me ask, Can any fair-minded brother consider the so-called lapsing of local unions, as it occurred in the city of Washington, D. C., a detriment to our movement or organization? I should think not.

Fraternally yours,
JOSEPH K. POTTER, L. U. 132.
Washington, D. C.

Local Union 1082's Misinterpretations.

Editor of The Carpenter:

During the campaign for the election of General Officers just closed, a circular letter issued and spread broadcast among our

L. U.'s by L. U. 1082 of San Francisco, certainly is an example showing how harm may come to this organization by disseminating false conclusions, drawn from correct statistical figures; especially if done about election time.

The election which this circular was destined to influence is past, nevertheless false impressions created in the minds of our membership by this attack on our administration, should not be permitted to exist, because distrust created among the members is an injury to our organization, and certainly an aid to the Citizens' Alliance and other Union busters.

With this end in view this article is written. In carefully perusing the circular letter referred to, it appears that the gist of the matter is an attack on Brothers Huber and McCarthy, and the General Organizers of this organization. It states that "the present General Officers have outlived their usefulness" and that it would be "a calamity to re-elect them to office."

And yet the delegates of this same Local, while attending the Niagara Falls convention, with his name signed to this circular, did not nominate anyone in opposition to three of the five General Officers, which would lead any fair-minded man to conclude that the services of these three at least must have been eminently satisfactory to these gentlemen. Of the remaining two, President Huber and Second Vice-President Fuller, the latter declined to run for re-election, so that really the attack must be directed against President Huber, he being the only man against whom an opposition candidate had been placed in the field.

Of the members of the G. E. B., one at least, Brother Sullivan, of District No. 1, had resigned; another, Brother Pimbley, did not seek re-election; no one being nominated against Brother Post, there only then remained four against whom the admonition, that "to re-elect them would be a calamity" could apply, namely, Brothers McCarthy, Schardt, Walquist and Deyl. To all who know these brothers, the statement made is supremely ridiculous.

Really, anyone conversant with the affairs of this grand organization of ours wonders in reading this circular whether it was altogether the grossest kind of ignorance that dictated it, or whether malicious animosity that does not hesitate to misrepresent is at the bottom of it. Accepting the first alternative, one would think that people would not criticise that which they do not understand. The second alternative being, that men who allow their personal animosities to lead them into malicious misrepresentation, to the injury of our organization, and to the assistance of the Parry-Post clique, are not fit subjects to retain their membership.

What, then, do they put forward to sustain their charges? Let us see. As to the four members of the G. E. B., we find that the charge is made that they are violating Section 34 of the Gen. Const. "by acting as paid organizers." And to substantiate this it is stated that in the monthly reports made by General Secretary Duffy, various amounts have been paid the members of the G. E. B., under the head of "organizing, strike deputies, committees, etc." Then the amounts are given.

True; but does that show a violation of Section 34 of the Gen. Const.?

Section 34 forbids any member of the G. E. B. acting as a paid organizer. But it does not forbid them to be deputized by the G. P. to represent him in any matters where his presence is required, and no one believes that he can be all over the States at the same time. It does not forbid them being deputized to handle strikes and lockouts, law suits, or investigate matters in dispute between Locals or District Councils; it does not disqualify them from being sent to represent the G. O. at conferences with employers, on request of the L. U. or D. C. for a representative of the G. O., or from being detailed as speakers at mass-meetings, requests for which are incessantly pouring in on the G. O. and the G. P. It does not debar them from stopping off to investigate a disputed death claim or something similar on the route.

For instance, during the New York lockout the entire G. E. B. met in that city twice for the purpose of assisting and preserving our organization. Each meeting involved a stay of a week or more. Brother Schardt was in New York, heading the fight and the negotiations that brought the lockout to an end, continuously for several months.

Is that forbidden by Section 34?

Again, the entire G. E. B. met in the city

of Rochester, N. Y., where the Citizens' Alliance and the Manufacturers' Association, by injunction and conspiracy proceedings, sought to destroy our organization, and where a determined effort was being made to imprison our First Vice-President, Brother Guerin, on a charge of criminal conspiracy. They met there to defeat this move and investigate conditions in order to successfully defend our organization. Was there anything unlawful in that?

Many other instances could be cited, but space forbids.

And, of course, the organization paid their railroad fares in going to and coming from these places; of course, they paid their hotel expenses incurred in the service of the organization. And the organization was even liberal enough to pay them at the rate of $4.00 per day for each working day they spent in the interest of the organization, although Brothers McCarthy and Schardt, at least, could have had better pay for their time by remaining at home.

And Brother McCarthy drew, according to the circular, the extravagant sum of $223.00 during a period of twelve months for his railroad fares, hotel expenses, postage, car fares, typewriting, telegrams, expressage and other incidental expenses, and the remainder as wages for his time in doing said work; for giving the services of his ability, experience and splendid intellect to the benefit of our members, as above described. Horrible, is it not? And what a terrible, wasteful extravagance!

And Brother Post has fought day in and day out for years, in court and out, to preserve our organization from the attacks of the Alliance in Scranton and Wilkes-Barre; so much so that an injunction stands against him; that he is convicted of contempt of court; that efforts have been made to imprison him, etc., and our organization has paid him for the time so spent and the expenses so incurred. What mismanagement!

But if that is a crime, brothers, let us all turn criminals. And I will say that the same applies to every man of the G. E. B. mentioned; every cent they got was paid them for services and expenses, well and legally rendered.

There are other things that must be attended to by the G. E. B. of the greatest organization of mechanics in the country than sitting in periodical session to decide appeals, or audit bills. The members of Local 1082 had better wake up and realize this fact.

Again, we find the charge made that "Brother McCarthy has failed to attend a number of the meetings of the Board, and that at several meetings of the Board only four members were present to transact the business of this great organization, other members having gone off to speak at meetings while the Board was in session."

True, Brother McCarthy had to turn back from Chicago on his way to the Board once, when a great calamity overtook San Francisco, and return home. Another time he lay sick in a hotel while the Board was in session. Several times he was prevented from attending meetings of the Board, because he was taking care of the interests of our organization in his home district. Brother Post also has several times been prevented from attending because his attendance was required in court or by sickness.

Why, when quoting these facts from the records of the Board meetings, did not Local 1082 state the reasons for such absence as recorded there? Why, if not with the deliberate design to mislead?

Again, our Local Unions, knowing when the Board meets, have gotten into the habit of arranging agitation meetings, open meetings, mass meetings, etc., for the purpose of furthering material progress of the organization, and of bettering their conditions. And they request, yes demand, that some representative of the G. O. be present and address the meeting. Speakers are called for from the G. O. So some member of the G. E. B. is deputized to attend such meeting, on his way to or from the meeting of the G. E. B. Yes, often during the session of the Board.

If this is so reprehensible, why did not Local 1082 agitate for a law forbidding the G. O. to furnish them? Or, when a request is made to the G. E. B. for financial assistance, to prevent a member of the Board from stopping there to ascertain what is required?

Try it, Brothers De Roin, Crawford and Hutchinson. Send it out to the locals for a vote, and find out what the rank and file will do with it.

It is urged that Brother McCarthy is not eligible under Sec. 16 of the General Conistitution as a member of the G. E. B., because he is president of the State Building Trades Council of California. What a construction of Section 16 this is! Why, under this construction Brother Huber could not be eligible as G. P., because he is a member of the Executice Council and vice-president of the A. F. of L. Yet does any member of this organization, who has the interests of our members at heart, wish him to resign or lose the latter position? And does not L. U. 1082 know that this law was put on the book by the Atlanta convention because one of our organizers, while being paid for his time by our organization, was also drawing pay from the A. F. of L.?

And is it not absolutely true that it is a decided advantage to our organization to have one of our General Officers in the position of president of the State Building Trades Council of California? Has not that same Building Trades Council, built up by Brother McCarthy, been the means of bringing our organization in California to the enjoyment of the splendid position they occupy today? Is it not true that Brother McCarthy has used every effort in his position as president of the Building Trades Council for the betterment of the U. B., and is it not true that literally and actually Brother McCarthy is only in the employ of the U. B., only paid by this organization, while actually giving his time to, and attending the business of this organization? Where does Section 16 construe that any member of this organization can not be in the employ of another, except during such time as he is paid for, and required by our own organization?

Such arguments smack too strong of demagogism to be for the best interest of our union. If any one has cause for complaint against Brother McCarthy on that score it is not our organization but the Building Trades Council.

And now let us consider the allegation that "vast sums of money have been expended and our organization has practically stood still for the past two years."

Facts and figures are quoted from Secretary Duffy's report to substantiate this allegation. Let us see how truthfully they are applied.

At the outset permit me to call attention to the fact that the circular uses the figures given entirely in connection with the additional membership gained, and seeks to imply by innuendo that the entire sum expended for "organizers, strike deputies, investigations, mass meetings, speakers, etc.," is to be computed as per capita cost on the gain of membership during the period referred to.

Is that correct? The facts are that the organizers employed by the G. O. are not only engaged in organizing whenever possible, but also, owing to the fact that the various duties of our General President compel his attendance a large part of his time at the G. O., the organizers act as his deputies to assist in the work assigned to him as head of this organization, and as he can not be everywhere at once they, under his instructions, perform the labor necessary, not only to build up and create, but to maintain and protect this grand organization of ours. So an organizer had to spend over a year in the Scranton district as representative of the G. P., to prevent our organization being destroyed by the bosses' combination and the courts. Another over ten months fighting a mill owners' combination for the open shop in injunction proceedings. Others against employers' combinations in Connecticut, in Philadelphia, Hudson County, New Jersey; Rochester, N. Y., and other places too numerous to mention. Their work for months and years has been to oppose the alliance, and to keep what we had gained. Others have been months upon months engaged in examining books and auditing financial accounts of L. U.'s, as deputies of the G. P. under Section 21 of the general constitution. And many locals have been taught the proper way to keep their accounts, many defalcations and embezzlements discovered; many rascals weeded out of our organization, and many sent to prison that could otherwise still prey upon our organization. Organizers have spent the best part of years in handling lawsuits brought against our organization, and giving their experience and labor, to defend various localities against the attacks of combined employers and the Parry-Post crowd.

Does L. U. 1082 realize that it requires more energy, more work to maintain this

organization and keep what it has gained than it did to create it? Does it realize that in order to clean up a territory of non-union men it is both easier and cheaper to produce results from the great mass, and that after the first half is accomplished, the more costly and difficult part remains?

And these organizers, distributed throughout the country engaged in the above labors under the direction of our General President, do also spend months, in some cases over a year, in handling strikes or lockouts; spend time in calling, and speaking at mass meetings, investigating disputes between locals and district councils, disputed death claims, etc. Then the amount of money expended does not only cover their magnificent salary of $4.00 per day, but also their expenses for railroad fares, printing, hall rents, hotel expenses, incidentals, telegrams, etc., etc.

Where, then, is the fairness in citing the total amount of money expended for all these purposes as the cost per capita of organizing new members? Let L. U. 1082 take notice that even after we have succeeded in getting every mechanic at the trade into our organization, the cost of keeping them there and maintaining what we have gained will be heavier than the cost of bringing them in.

Now, let us for a moment examine the figures quoted in this circular and the conclusion drawn therefrom and see if they are correct.

They show you, from Page 18 of General Secretary Duffy's report, that from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, we increased our good-standing membership by twelve only. They draw conclusions and comparisons between the period from the Atlanta to the Milwaukee convention, and from the latter to the Niagara convention, but fail to tell you that the loss or gain of membership in the year 1902 to 1903 is omitted in the report they quote from. Again they quote the total for the two years from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906, being an increase of 8,987, as against an increase of 38,637 members for the previous two years.

But they entirely ignore the fact that the last two years, especially the first half of that time, bore the brunt of the fight made by the open shop Parry-Post alliance and employers' associations against our U. B. throughout the country, and that despite all this and despite the lapse of 423 Local Unions, as shown in Brother Duffy's report, we came out of it with our total membership intact; nay, even increased. Would that have been so, except for the work of President Huber and the organizers?

Let us see what Brother Duffy's report really shows. It shows an increase in good-standing membership from 161,205 to 170,-192, and an increase in our total membership from 191,000 to 210,000, a gain of 19,000 members. Now, if we take into consideration that 423 locals lapsed, of which forty-four consolidated, leaving a net loss of 379 Local Unions, it would be in order to inquire, did L. U. 1082 figure up this loss in membership and ascertain the fact that it consisted of over 12,000 men? They do not say so. It will be evident that in order not to lose membership, a like amount had to be organized before an increase could take place, and so we find that the total number of men organized during this period was 31,000.

Further, it must be borne in mind that owing to the inability of the organizers to get around on the former expense allowance by reason of advancing prices everywhere, the G. E. B. was compelled to increase the hotel allowance and allowance for incidental expenses 50 cents per day each. And even at that many of the organizers are today receiving less pay than the business agents of their home districts. Now this additional $1.00 per day, if there were forty-five organizers in the field, as the circular states, means a natural increase of cost of $45.00 per diem, or $16,425.00 per annum.

Now, consider that the Milwaukee convention appropriated and ordered the expenditure of $26,000.00 for special organizing, and these two terms show a natural increase of $42,425.00 that our G. O. is not responsible for. Deducting this sum then from the total of $137,857.83 leaves $95,-432.83 for regular work as against $80,-441.14 in the previous two years. Considering the increased cost of running the organization caused by the growth of the organization as well as the increased revenue derived therefrom, this does not seem excessive when considered in the light of the extra work accomplished, as heretofore described.

Of course, the larger the organization be-

comes, the larger becomes the labor and cost of management and maintenance, and while we are all striving for better pay and better working conditions everywhere, we ought to be willing to set a good example as employers. The bias of the circular letter discussed is sufficiently shown by the fact that the increase in the expense of "organizers," etc., the department under the charge of President Huber, is so unfairly criticised while the increase in the cost of running the G. O., the department managed by Brother Duffy, from $37,402.67 to $52,526.34, is not even mentioned.

And further, while quoting liberally from Brother Duffy's report regarding the organizers these gentlemen evidently overlooked, or purposely omitted, Page 4 of the report, where he says:

"The organizers on the road are doing magnificent work, and deserve all the credit we can give them.

"I am safe to say if it were not for our method of organizing and the good staff of organizers we have on the road continually, this organization would not number one-half its present membership.

"Taking it all in all we are well repaid for the money spent, the time used and the energies expended in this direction."

The above from their own authority, and the officers against whom they have placed no opposition. Yes; if it had not been for the work performed by the organizers for the past two years, between the opposition of the A. F. of L., of employers' organizations, the Citizens' Alliance, etc., we would have gone to Niagara Falls with a membership of considerable less than 150,000.

It is to be hoped that the above information will help the committee of Local 1082 to see "what these men are doing to earn their money," and that after deducting over half the total cost for other work performed, as enumerated, the balance represents the cost of putting over 31,000 men into the organization and keeping an equal number of others from leaving it. And not, as they say, that "the total sum represents the cost of putting 8,987 men into the organization."

And we may, perhaps, venture to hope that they will perceive that their statement that "the organization has stood still" is far from the truth.

And now, having come to the true state of affairs regarding organizing, shown by the figures of the report, let us inquire what these gentlemen urge against the re-election of President Huber, which they style "a calamity to the organization."

What charges, if any; what allegations, if any, do they present against him in that famous circular? NOT ONE! NOT A WORD! Unless it be that they are dissatisfied with the organizers and seek to take it out of Brother Huber, because he has charge of them.

It would seem, brothers, that when any body of men can send out a circular like the one referred to on the eve of an election for the purpose of influencing votes at said election, stating that "it would be a calamity to re-elect" the best set of officers this organization ever had; the men that have made our organization, built it up numerically from 31,500 members to 210,000, and financially by increasing our reserve fund from $60,000 to $200,000, without giving any reason therefor, then there is something radically wrong with our laws on that subject.

In our old system, that of electing in the convention, if charges such as these had been made, the accused at least had the chance to answer them before the vote was cast. Now, they have not. But some people could never be elected to office only by such means and because the members voting for them do not know them. Is that a benefit to our organization?

However, if this article shall have the effect of causing our members hereafter to place no credence in campaign documents, and reserve judgment on all such matters until both sides have been heard, my aim shall be accomplished. Snap judgment is a calamity and always wrong. The votes this calumny has deprived Brother Huber of in this election cannot be restored, but the success of such tactics as these can be made impossible for the future.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. J. BOHNEN,

L. U. 476, New York City.

When your landlord raises the rent you can no doubt console yourself with the belief that the streets belong to the people. You can move out if you don't like it.

News Notes from Local Unions

Muncie, Ind.—While trade is fair and every member of L. U. 592 employed, the non-union element has lately been encroaching upon us. About twenty of these undesirable persons have secured a foothold here and we were compelled to again place a business agent in the field to straighten out matters.

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Burlington, Ia.—There being plenty of work here at present, we would request that the name of this city be omitted from the list of places where work is dull. We are sorry to say that our L. U. has considerably decreased in membership, and we would be pleased to see good union men come here to swell our ranks and assist us in inducing the non-union to join.

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Woburn, Mass.—Perusing the report of the G. S. to the Niagara Falls convention, and finding therein that this locality is erroneously enumerated as a nine-hour town, we herewith desire to let the brothers of the U. B. know that Woburn, Mass., is and has been for a number of years an eight-hour city.

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Information Wanted.

Swan Nelson, a carpenter by trade, now about 74 years of age, last seen in Chicago, Ill., from there may have gone to California, Oregon or Washington. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will kindly notify his brother, ANDY NELSON.

517 Adams St., Rockford, Ill.

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Albert Worrell, a carpenter by trade, last heard from in Battle Creek, Mich., to which city he went from Mendina, N. Y., is sought for by his brother. Anyone who can locate him will confer a great favor upon the undersigned by notifying him at once. Address

WILLIAM WORRELL,
Gen. Delivery, Denver, Colo.

Thomas B. Crow, a member of L. U. 582, Odin, Ill., left his home on Wednesday morning, October 17, 1906, and has not been heard of since. He is 57 years of age, about six feet in height, weight about 140 pounds, has gray hair and mustache, sharp brown eyes and dark complexion. He left in his working clothes of dark blue serge coat, brown shirt, brown pants and vest, corduroy cap and heavy shoes. He belonged to the miners' carpenters, to the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. His health has been poor all summer. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will please communicate with

N. M. CHAMPLIN, R. S.
R. F. D. No. 2, Odin, Ill.

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John McGready, a brother carpenter and member of L. U. 187, Geneva, N. Y., disappeared a year ago and has never been heard from since. He is about 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighs about 180 pounds, is stoop-shouldered, has brown hair slightly mixed with gray, small mole on right cheek, sandy mustache, blue eyes, large hands, wore No. 10 shoes, used tobacco and drank more or less, always walked with a swinging motion and not very talkative.

Any brother or reader who can locate him would receive the heartiest thanks and best wishes of his family, which mourns for him as a husband and father, and at the same time confer a special favor on L. U. 187 by communicating at once with the undersigned R. S.

MILO NESBITT.
106 Lewis St., Geneva, N. Y.

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Chicago Millmen Seeking Protection in the U. B.

Chicago, Ill.—We have now complete control over the following mills and shops formerly controlled by the Amalgamated Wood Workers: A. H. Andrews & Co., church and office fixtures; Merle & Heany

Co., saloon, bank and office fixtures; Chas. Passow & Sons Co., saloon, bank and office fixtures and pool and billard tables; Kinzie Mfg. Co., store and office fixtures; Commercial Case and Cabinet Co.; Abbott Co., fixtures and office fittings; Van Kennel Revolving Door Co.; Bursick & Krupka Co., mill work; Philip Meydrich Co., sash and doors; California Mfg. Co., sash and doors; Vincent Dloughy Sash and Door Co.

All of these firms are now entitled to the U. B. label. We also control a number of other shops and mills, but as we as yet are not thoroughly satisfied whether prevailing conditions are in keeping with the requirements of our organization, we will at this time not enumerate them.

Our local unions of millmen who recently severed their connection with the A. W. W. and joined the U. B. are very successful and growing at a rapid rate. They are entirely satisfied with the change they have made and their members express their confidence in the U. B., they having already seen the beneficial result of being affiliated with our organization, in the mills and stair factories we have controlled in the past, and still control, where the wages are 10 cents per hour higher than in the mills formerly controlled by the A. W. W.

Moths in Carpets.

Moths will work in carpets in rooms that are kept warm in winter as well as in summer. A sure method of removing the pests is to pour strong alum water on the floor to the distance of half a yard around the edges before laying the carpets. Then once or twice during the season sprinkle dry salt over the carpet before sweeping. Insects do not like salt, and sufficient adheres to the carpet to prevent them alighting upon it.—Practical Carpenter.

A Song to Labor.

In the long list of lessons we've had thro' past ages,
Inscribed very deeply on History's pages,
One more has been added; and right at our door
The Subway disaster; I still hear the roar
Of explosion resounding. The shrieks and the cries
Of the unfortunate mortal as he suffers and dies.
I can hear the weak cry and the desperate yell
Of the poor victim caught in this veritable hell,
I can picture the anguish, the sorrow and pain,
Of the wife and the children who know that again
They will ne'er see the one, once so dear to them all,
Who, whilst earning their bread has answered Death's call.
Or the mother perhaps who mourns the loss of a son,
Just picture her grief; and then take it home.
For one never knows whose turn may be next
To be caught unexpected in grim Death's vortex.
Such lessons as this have occurred by the score
And the ones most to suffer are the hardworking and poor.
It matters not whether on sea or on land,
In workshop or factory, this same noble band,
Who toilfully spin, and add to the wealth
Of the Nation, with risk to their life, limb and health.
It is labor in fact that creates all the wealth,
Whether skilled or unskilled, it is labor itself
That commands the respect of the Nation all,
Alike rich and poor, alike great and small.
It is labor that rears all the monuments grand,
From the far distant mount to the wave-beaten strand,
North, South, East or West, and the evidence is there
Of the handiwork of Labor, often scorned—but how fair.
Then hats off to Labor, whether lowly or high,
The day of equality is fast drawing nigh,
When trumpet and voice in accord will proclaim
That Labor is King. Oh, hark the refrain.

GEO. W. STOLWORTHY.

The Dawning.

Forth from the night into the light
Speedeth the day's fair dawning,
And Labor's song let hosts prolong
To greet the welcome morning;
Of equity and liberty
Let new conditions ring,
O'er painful stress and wretchedness
Let Peace her mantle fling.

The dawn is near, let songs of cheer
Through Labor's ranks resounding,
Proclaim to men hope's glad refrain
In promise rich abounding;
When love shall bless with fond caress
And spare not in its giving
Till all shall know surcease of woe
And taste the sweets of living.

We read the signs of better times
The Golden Rule is reigning;
Then never fear, the dawn is near,
And righteousness is gaining;
Man's highest good is brotherhood,
And Sympathy is waking;
The troubled night must end in light
At last the dawn is breaking.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Trade Notes

Movements for Better Conditions.

District Council of Atlantic County, N. J.—Millmen's L. U. 1619 of Atlantic City will make a demand for an advance in wages from $2.50 to $2.75 per day of nine hours, to take effect on January 1, 1907.

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Local Union 919, St. Johns, N. B., Can.—At a recent regular meeting we adopted an amendment to our by-laws, calling for a minimum wage scale of $2.50 per day, to take effect on April 1, 1907. Our present wages are $2.00 per day.

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Local Union 1700, Dunnellon, Fla.—By printed circulars we have notified our contractors that on and after January 1, 1907, we shall demand that nine hours for the first days of the week and eight hours on Saturday constitute a day's work; the scale of wages to be the same as for ten hours.

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Local Union 577, Charleston, S. C.—This Local Union, composed of ship carpenters, will make a demand on their employers for a minimum wage of $3.00 per day. Our working hours are nine per day. We believe that with a little effort on our part we can get our demand granted, as business is brisk and cannot very well stand any suspension of work.

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Local Union 174, Joliet, Ill.—On April 1, 1907, we shall demand that eight hours constitute a day's work at 45 cents per hour. This means a reduction in working hours of one hour per day, but no change in our wage scale. We do not anticipate any great amount of trouble in getting our demand granted, but undoubtedly some of the employers will fight the proposition.

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Local Union 459, Bar Harbor, Me.—By unanimous vote our last meeting passed a resolution that on April 1, 1907, we shall demand an increase in wages of 25 cents per day, making our wages $3.00 minimum per day of eight hours. Our chances for "winning hands down" are very good, as at the time we expect our new scale to take effect there is always a demand for carpenters and work must be rushed at any price in order to prepare for the summer guests. The masons obtained an increase of 30 cents per day this summer without a murmur or dissent. There being a prospect of an abundance of work in neighboring towns, it will almost be impossible for the contractors to meet our demand with refusal.

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Successful Trade Movements.

Wildwood, N. J.—We have secured the eight-hour day, the reduction of hours from nine to eight having taken effect on October 1 last. A little over a year ago, when L. U. 1743 was organized, we received from $2.25 to $2.50 for nine hours; now our minimum scale is $3.00 for eight hours. We feel jubilant over our success. Our Local Union is in a healthy condition.

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District Council of Moline, Ill., Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Ia.—At the last meeting of this Tri-City D. C. it was decided that the carpenters of this district demand an increase in wages of 4½ cents per hour. Our present wages being only 32½ cents per hour minimum and all surrounding cities receiving from 37½ to 40 cents per hour, we feel that we are justly entitled to the increase.

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Austin, Tex.—In July last we notified the contractors that on all jobs taken after September 1 we would demand a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, but would complete work contracted for previous to that date at the old scale. The Builders' Exchange having gone out of existence, we sent word to each contractor. The bricklayers obtained 75 cents an hour on April 1, but when we asked for half of that, the Builders' Exchange reorganized. They called for a committee from the L. U., stating at the same time they would not pay the 40 cents until January 1, 1907. At the second joint meeting Mr. Fisher, a brick contractor, who acted as chairman, declared that 40 cents was even too little. Our contractors then agreed to pay the 40-cent scale at once and we agreed to finish old work at the old scale.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der letzten Sitzung des abgehenden General Exekutiv-Board.

Rochester, N. Y., Sitzung.

13. September 1906.

Gemäß eines, in der Juli Sitzung, gefaßten Beschlusses des Board, daß der General Präsident zur Verteitigung der in Rochester, N. Y., der Verschwörung angeklagten Mitglieder Guerin, O'Brien, Chalice und McFarlin, die nötigen Schritte ergreifen solle, hatte sich der G. P. nach erwähnter Stadt begeben und berichtet in dieser Angelegenheit, daß das Gericht zu keinem Urteil kommen konnte und deßhalb ein neues Verfahren in dem Falle angeordnet habe. Zur weiteren Erwägung dieser Angelegenheit hatte der G. P. den Board ersucht, wie gegenwärtig geschieht, am 13. September in der Stadt Rochester einen Sitzung abzuhalten. Alle Boardmitglieder sind anwesend, deßgleichen G. P. Huber, V.-P. Guerin, die Brüder O'Brien, Chalice, McFarlin und einige ansäßige Mitglieder.

Das vorliegende Matrial in dem Falle wird eingehend erwogen und dem G. P. die Vollmacht erteilt zum Schutze der angeklagten Mitglieder, sowohl wie der Organisation, die nöthigen Maßregeln zu ergreifen und die notwendigen Ausgaben zu machen.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sitzung.

15. September 1906.

Anwesende Mitglieder: Vorsitzender Schardt, Pimbly, Dehl und Post.

Bruder Hambach von Chicago erscheint vor dem Board bezüglich organisatorischer Maßregeln im Interesse der Shoparbeiter dieser Stadt. Der Board findet, daß diese Angelegenheit durch den, in der Oktober Sitzung gefaßten, Beschluß, daß die Gen. Offize und der Chicago D. C. jeder die Hälfte der Unkosten des Unternehmens trage, vorlaufig erledigt ist und der G. P. wird ersucht obigem D. C. mitzuteilen, daß der Beschluß seiner Ausführung harre.

Ein Komite der Brüderschaft der Cementarbeiter erscheint und bittet um Stellungnahme in einer Jurisdiktionsfrage. Das Komite wird ersucht die Angelegenheit dem Board, in dessen Sitzung in Januar 1907, schriftlich zu unterbreiten.

19. September.

Alle Boardmitglieder, mit Ausnahme Sullivan's, sid anwesend.

Gesuch der Los Angeles, Cal., L. U.'en, um finanziellen Beistand in deren gegenwärtigem Ausstande. Es wird ihnen die Summe von $3,000 bewilligt, welche jedoch erst abgesendet werden soll wenn es bekannt ist, daß obige L. U.'en ein Executiv Komite eingesetzt haben dem die Verfügung über das Geld zustehen soll.

Angelegenheiten lokalen Charaktars in Newark, N. J., New York City, Erie, Pa., und Lynn, Mass., werden für einen späteren Tag zurückgelegt.

Appellation der L. U. 599 Hammond, Ind., gegen die Abweisung, seitens des G. S.; des Anspruches auf Sterbegeld im Falle Chas. Butterfield. Der Board findet daß das verstorbene Mitglied ein Jahr lang obiger L. U. angehörte, und seinen Verpfiichtungen gewissenhaft nachkam und ordnet deßhalb die Auszahlung des Sterbegeldes im Betrage von $50.00 an.

Die anwesenden Konventions-Delegaten der L. U. 161 Kenosha, Wis., wünschen die Widerauſnahme einer zwischen Mitgliedern dieser L. U. und der L. U. 61 Highland Park, Ill., schwebenden, Streitfrage. Die Angelegenheit wird zur Januar Sitzung zurückgelegt.

Da sich im Falle Hartshorn und A. gegen L. U. 146 Schenectady, N. Y., neues Beweismaterial gefunden hat, wird der G. P. ersucht den Fall wieder zu eröffnen und ein neues Verhör anzuordnen.

20. September, 1 Uhr Nachmittags.

Auf Gesuch des Chicago, Ill., D. C. wird demselben die Summe von $5,000 zur Wahrung der Interessen der in Shops und Fabriken beschäftigen Mitglieder dieser Stadt, bewilligt.

21. September, 7 Uhr Abends.

Eine Klage Wm. Ryan's von L. U. 1717 New York, gegen W. J. Byrnes von L. U. 51 New York, wird eingereicht, jedoch weil dem Board nicht zustehend, nicht berücksichtigt.

Die Konventions-Delegaten der L. U.'en in Saginaw, Mich., und Thomasville, Ga., schildern den Stand der Organisation an diesen Orten und betonen die Notwendigkeit der Entsendung eines Organisator's.

22. September, 2 Uhr Nachmittags.

Eine Klage Wm. Ryan's von L. U. 1717 New York gegen den G. P. wegen angeblicher Verletzung der Sektionen 163 und 163(a) der General Konstitution, wird auf Wunsch des Klägers bis 8 Uhr Abends zurückgelegt.

Gesuche der L. U.'en 1461 Duluth, Minn., Thomasville, Ga. und 1374 Keyport, N. Y. und San Jose, Cal., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und um finanziellen Beistand, werden gewährt.

Der L. U. 1172 Billings, Mont., wird die Summe von $200.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Applikation der L. U. 269 Danville, Ill., um Vergütung der ihr, im Falle der gerichtlich verfolgten Mitglieder der United Mine Workers jener Stadt, entstandenen Unkosten im Betrage von $50.00. Die Summe wird zur Zahlung angewiesen.

Außer dem Board ist der G. P., G. S. und Vize-Präsident Guerin anwesend.

Die Klage Wm. Ryan's gegen den G. P. wird aufgenommen and lautet:

„Auf Grund der Sektionen 163 und 163(a) der Gen. Konst. klage ich hiermit den G. P. Wm. D. Huber, der groben Verletzung des Geistes und Wortlautes dieser Sektionen an wodurch er großen Zwiespalt unter den Mitgliedern der L. U. 1717 hervorgerufen hat, und indem er die Wiederaufnahme von vier ihrer Mitglieder verlangte welche ordnungsmäßig am 7ten März 1906 wegen Veruntreuung von, der V. B. gehörigen Gelder, ausgeschlossen wurden.

"Ferner, daß er sich in schimpflicher Weise gegen die V. B. vergangen hat wie es in den Zeugenaussagen und in einem, Cirkulare, welches allen Mitgliedern der L. U. 1717 zugehen soll, zu ersehen sein wird."

Achtungsvoll,

Wm. Ryan.

Der Kläger mit seinem von ihn erwählten Beirat, in der Person E. O. Smith's von L. U. 83 San Francisco, Cal., erhalten Zulaß und letzterer gibt folgende Erklärung ab:

„Bruder Vorsitzender: Ehe der Board weiter in diesen Fall eingeht, möchte ich erklären, daß sich der Kläger und ich, heute Nachmittag auf mein Zimmer zurückgezogen, und das ganze Beweismaterial und die auf den Fall bezügliche Korrespondenz einer Prüfung unterzogen und mit den einschlägigen Konstitutionsparagraphen verglichen haben. Ich kam in diesem Verfahren zu der Einsicht, daß die Handlungsweise der L. U. 1717, indem sie fragliche Mitglieder ausschloß, auf eine falsche Auslegung unserer Gesetze zurückzuführen ist, die sie zur Erhebung dieser Anklage bewogen hat; oder in anderen Worten: Die Handlungsweise der L. U. 1717 ist die Folge des Bestehens zweier sich widersprechender Sektionen unserer Gen. Konstitution.

„Meine Schlußfolgerung ist nun, daß die L. U. der Meinung war das Recht, und genügend Ursache zu haben die Mitglieder auszuschließen und zwar auf Grund der Sektion 170. Es zeigt sich jedoch, daß der G. P. in seiner Auslegung dieser Sektion, mit der L. U. nicht übereinstimmte und in seiner Entscheidung, in der Appellation in diesem Falle, in der Lage war darauf hinzuweisen, daß die L. U., indem sie die Mitglieder ohne vorhergegangenes Verhör ausschloß, wie in Sektion 171 vorgesehen, einen Irrtum beging.

Da nun die Gesetzes-Auslegung des G. P. über diejenige der L. U. erhaben sein muß, ist es selbstverständlich, daß sie uns als Richtschnur dienen und Gültigkeit haben sollte. Wenn, sich Fälle wie der vorliegende ereignen, so lassen sich die Mitglieder oft durch ihre Gefühle und Vorurteile hinreißen und man hält sich nicht strikt genug an die Gesetze. Dies ist meiner Ansicht nach hier geschen. Die Erhebung der Anklage gegen der G. P. war ein Mißgriff. Der G. P. hatte in seiner Entscheidung das Richtige getroffen. die Mitglieder der L. U. haben zwar im guten Glauben gehandelt im Rechte zu sein; ich finde jedoch, daß sie im Irrtum waren:

Auf Grund meines Befundes habe ich dem Kläger und seinen Kollegen geraten ihre Klage zurückzuziehen und wir ersuchen um Niederschlagung derselben. Ich erkläre ferner, daß die Anklage die von derselben L. U. gegen W. J. Byrne erhoben wurde durch dieselben geschilderten Umständen hervorgerufen wurde. Diese Anklage hätte ebensowenig wie die vorherige erhoben werden sollen und im Namen der Ankläger möchte ich auch in diesem Falle um Niederschlagung der Anklage bitten."

Der Kläger Ryan und sein Beirat Delegat Smith werden nun seitens verschiedener Boardmitglieder einem Kreuzvorhöre unterworfen um festzustellen, ob nicht nur die anwesenden Delegaten der L. U. 1717, sondern auch deren Mitglieder zu Ueberzeugung gekommen sind, daß sie in der Erhebung der Anklagen einen Irrtum begingen und ob sich die L. U. dem Gesuche zur Zurückziehung der Anklagen anschließt. Aus sämmtlichen Antworten läßt sich ersehen, daß letzteres der Fall ist. Nachdem sie noch auf Befragen des Vorsitzenden erklärt hatten, daß das, in der Anklageschrift erwähnte Cirkular, als Bericht über das Resultat der Verhandlungen, und nur an die Mitglieder der L. U. 1717 gerichtet werden sollte, was jedoch nicht erfolgt sei, verlassen Kläger und Beirat das Sitzungszimmer.

Der Board beschließt hierauf über die Verhandlungen in dem Klagefalle und deren Resultat, der tagenden Konvention einen schriftlichen Bericht zu unterbreiten um den Angeklagten Gerechtigkeit widerfahren zu lassen und den Anklägern Gelegenheit zu geben ihren Irrtum der Konvention gegenüber zuzugestehen. Delegat Ryan und sein Beirat Smith werden von diesem Beschluße in Kenntnis gesetzt. Der Bericht lautet:

„An die 14. Konvention der V. B. der Z. und B. von A.:

„Bezüglich der von Wm. Ryan, Delegat der L. U. 1717 New York City, gegen den G. P. Wm. D. Huber erhobenen Anklage, welche übrigens von dem Kläger und seinem Beirate, mit der Begründung, daß sie zur Einsicht gekommen, daß der G. P. in seiner

Entscheidung, die die L. U. zur Erhebung der Anklage veranlaßte, gerecht und konstitutionsgemäß gehandelt habe, zurückgezogen wurde, ist der Board der Ansicht daß, nachdem diese Angelegenheit auf den Straßen dieser Stadt breitgetreten, und dadurch die ganze Brüderschaft in unberechenbarer Weise geschädigt wurde, es notwendig sei an die Konvention zu berichten, daß Kläger Wm. Ryan und sein Beirat Smith die Anklagen als unberechtigt zurückgezogen haben und damit zu konstatiren, daß der G. P. makelfrei aus dieser Affaire hervorgegangen ist, obschon, und trotzdem, manche Delegaten das Gegenteil erwarteten."

26. September.

Alle Mitglieder, außer Sullivan, sind anwesend.

Der Board beginnt mit der Erwägung der verschiedenen ihm von der Konvention zugewiesenen Resolutionen und empfängt die Delegaten der L. U.'en die bei der Verfügung über dieselben interessirt sind. Es findet eine andauernde Diskussion über die Resolutionen statt und wird schließlich vereinbart folgendermaßen an die Konvention zu berichten:

An die 14. Zweijahres Konvention der V. B. der Z. und B. von A.:

„In der Erwägung einer jeder einzelnen der nachfolgenden, numerisch bezeichneten Resolutionen, bei denen es sich sämmtlich um Entsendung eines Organisators oder um Geldbewilligungen handelt, ist der Board zu dem Schlusse gekommen, daß in jedem Falle eine Untersuchung der Lokalverhältnisse der definitiven Maßnahme in den betreffenden Angelegenheiten vorausgahen sollte. Der Board empfiehlt daher der Konvention den G. P. anzuweisen diese Untersuchungen zu veranlassen und in der nächsten Sitzung des Board über das Resultat Bericht zu erstatten: Resolutionen 73, 41, 103, 133, 122, 79, 125, 42, 36, 107, 52, 117, 95, 45, 130, 19, 131, 15, 71, 64, 62, 89, 76, 75, 42, 110, 115, 116, 119, 99, 128, 63, 67, 74 und 16." Achtungsvoll,

W. G. Schardt, Vorsitzender.
Franklin Pimbley, Sekretär.

Dem Pittsburg, Pa., D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $2,000 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

29. September.

Auf Veranlassung der, vor dem Board erschienenen, Delegaten D. G. Hoffman von L. U. 25 Toledo, O., und Talmage von L. U. 1582 Cincinnati, O., wird über Maßregeln berathen um die Firma A. Bently und Son, die in Cincinnati Mitglieder der Brüderschaft beschäftigt während sie an ihren Arbeiten in Toledo dies zu thun verweigert, dazu zu bewegen auch in letzterer Stadt der Brüderschaft gerecht zu werden.

Es wird beschlossen den Cincinnati D. C. zu ersuchen, den Mitgliedern des Distrikt's zu verbieten so lange nicht für die Firma zu arbeiten bis sie auch in Toledo nur Mitglieder der V. B. beschäftigt.

Der L. U. 592 Muncie, Ind., wird die Summe von $200.00 zur Bekämpfung eines Einhaltsverfahrens bewilligt.

Der L. U. 429 Montclair, N. J. und der L. U. 260 Waterbury, Conn., wird jeder die Summa von $200.00 bewilligt zur Deckung einer in ihrer letzten Aussperrung kontrahirten Schuld.

(Fortsetzung in nächster Nummer.)

Die Konvention in Niagara.

(Eingesandt.)

Nun ist die Konvention der Brotherhood beendet, und die Resultate liegen den Lokal Unionen zur Kritik vor. Wie uns die Erfahrung lehrt, wird es an solcher nicht fehlen, da im Grunde genommen nur weniges zur Zufriedenstellung das fortschrittlichen Elementes, namentlich des deutschen, auf dieser Konvention geleistet wurde.

Nicht, daß wirklich Fortschrittliches grundsätzlich nieder gestimmt worden, obwohl auch einzelne solcher Fälle vorhanden sind; es lagen eben keinerlei hervorragend wichtige, resp., tiefergehende Anträge vor. Aus deutsch-progressistischen Reihen ging nur wenig Initiative hervor, und das ist auch nicht zu verwundern, waren doch die meisten der ältern Kämpfer aus den Tagen der seeligen Möbelarbeiter-Organisation ausgesprochene Gegner der Beschickung der Konvention. „Warum, fragen wir uns;" da hört man die alten pessimistischen Klagelieder. Da heißt es: „Es hilft ja doch nichts, wir stehen einer reaktionären englisch-sprechenden Majorität gegenüber. Oder, „Die Deutschen sind zu flegmathisch, es werden sich nicht einmal soviele zusammen finden, um eine anständige Minorität zu repräsentieren."

Wir geben zu, daß beide Ausreden stimmen, aber bestreiten deren Berechtigung. Untersuchen wir deßhalb einmal gründlich an dieser Stelle, wo eigentlich das „Faule" im Staate Dänmark sitzt.

Wir Deutsche bilden in den Reihen der Aussertarbeiter etwa 40 Prozent. Unter den Bankarbeitern aber 75 Prozent. Hingegen darf man ruhig annehmen, daß unter den Millarbeitern sich ungefähr 50 Prozent Deutsche, theils Eingewanderte, theils hier geborene deutscher Abkunft befinden. Hieraus sollte man nun schließen, daß der Einfluß des fortschrittlichen Deutschthums sich auch in diesem selben Maße geltend machen sollte. Leider ist dem nicht so; entweder verhalten sich unser deutschen Brotherhood—Mitglieder gänzlich ablehnend, nehmen nur geringen Antheil an der Organisations-Arbeit und deren Leitung, oder, was noch schlimmer ist, sie schließen sich direkt englisch-sprechenden Lokal Unionen an, und haben dann eine schöne Entschuldigung für ihr passives Verhalten. Außerhalb unseren größeren Städte merkt man von deutschen Einfluß überhaupt nichts.

Nun werfen wir die Frage auf: „Ist denn die Gewerkschaftsbewegung wirklich nur etwas so Nebensächliches, daß sie des Schweißes der Edlen nicht werth sei?

Kein Mitglied der verflossene Möbelarbeiter Organisation wird bestreiten, daß die Brotherhood den Shop und Fabrikarbeitern zu bedeutend günstigeren Arbeitsbedingungen verholfen hat. Hätten die zur Ver. Brüderschaft übergetretenen Unions nicht diese Entschuldigung für ihr Austreten aus dem alten Verbande, so wäre dieser Austritt als Verrath an der eigenen Sache zu betrachten. Also, theils mehr Lohn, die Einführung der achtstündigen Arbeitszeit, für die allerdings New York mehrere Male, wenn auch ohne sonderlichen Erfolg eintrat, theils aber auch die Notwendigkeit eines größeren Körpers, der gebildet werden mußte, um den modernen Bautrusts gegenüber Stand halten zu können, waren die Beweggründe unseres Anschlußes an den größeren National Verband. Es wäre Wahnsinn, wollte man in Anbetracht der hier vorgeführten Punkte von einem Austritte aus dan Carpenter-Verbande sprechen; auch denkt ja, unseres Wissens, Niemand daran, höchstens einige Renegaten innerhalb der A. W. W. Organisation.

Wenn es also feststeht, daß wir im Verbande sind, um drinn zu bleiben, weßhalb legen wir denn nicht Hand an's Werk? Warum beschicken wir nicht unsere Konventionen in der vollen, uns zustehenden Stärke. Zugegeben, daß zweijährige Konventionen zu schnell auf einander folgen, die Anzahl der Konventionen steht hier nicht zur Debatte, aber wenn schon Konventionen stattfinden, dann sollen wir aber auch, alle Mann an Deck sein.

Nehmen wir mal die pessimistische Seite vor, die Seite, die behauptet, es ließe sich nicht gegen die rückschrittliche englischsprechende Majorität ankämpfen. Laut Bericht unserer Beamten zählt der Verband 1,748 Lokal-Unionen. Diese dürften zu rund 2,500 Delegaten berechtigt sein. In Wirklichkeit waren aber weniger als ein Viertel, nämlich 622 Delegaten auf der Konvention anwesend. Wie man sieht, ist es nicht die Majorität die uns überstimmt; es ist vielmehr nur eine kleine Minorität, etwa 25 Prozent, die sich überhaupt zur Konvention, zwecks Berathung über das Wohl und Wehe der Brotherhood zusammen gefunden hat.

Aus den Protokollen ergiebt sich nun, daß immerhin unter diesen 578 etwa ein Drittel, zumeist neuer Delegaten anwesend waren, die nicht den Anschein erweckten, als seien sie geneigt, sich von der Majorität knebeln zu lassen.

Hätten diese 200 Mann aus der Konventions-Majorität tüchtige Hülfe aus den Reihen erfahrener, alter und kampf-erprobter Genossen gehabt, so war die Verschiebung von 150 Delegaten durchaus keine Unmöglichkeit.

Wie wenig sich aber das deutsch-fortschrittliche Element an der Konvention betheiligte, geht schon aus der Erklärung eines der Kandidaten für das General-Präsident-Amt hervor. Der gute Bruder dachte seine Aktien ganz besonders zum Steigen zu bringen, wenn er jeglichen Berührungspunkt mit den * * * Sozialisten entrüstet zurückwies. Wären unsere Leute auf der Konvention nicht eine „Quantite negligable," zu deutsch eine nicht beachtungswerthe Anzahl, so würde der deutsche Bruder mit dem amerikanisirten Namen sich wahrscheinlich mit sozialistischen Federn geschmuckt haben, so aber, „weiche von mir, Satanas!"

Geschieht uns aber recht. Aehnliches haben wir schon bei der Federation of Labor erlebt. Dort hatte sich eine solch' Achtung gebietende Minorität zusammen gefunden, daß Herrn Gompers einziger Ersatzmann in der langen Reihe von Jahren seit Bestehens der Federation, John O'Brien, zum Präsidenten erwählt wurde. In derselben Konvention wurden auch die zehn fortschrittlichen Planken von Tommy Morgan durchgefochten, inclusive der Planke 10, Verstaatlichung aller Industrien, die sich zu Trusts ausgewachsen haben. Es wurde ferner beschlossen, in dem dieser Konvention folgenden Jahre, Redner, Lehrer, auszusenden, um den Trades-Unionisten diese Planken zu erklären, und war gegründete Aussicht vorhanden, bei der nächsten Konvention einen tüchtigen Schritt vorwärts zu thun.

Unglücklicher Weise brach aber grade in jenem Jahre der Deleonismus hervor. Dieser hatte die Kontrolle über unsere deutsche und englische Presse in New York bekommen. Als dann Saniel in der Federation of Labor Konvention in Detroit wohl das Wort zu einer einstündigen Ansprache, aber weder Sitz noch Stimme erhielt, da wurde durch das ganze Land zurück gebremst. Die nächsten Konventionen enhielten immer weniger und weniger fortschrittliches Material, und heute sind wir in denselben wirklich nichts weiter mehr als eine „Quantite negligeable." Das wissen die Nur-Gewerkschaffler auch sehr wohl, und behandeln uns danach; ich gestehe aber auch offen zu, wir verdienen es nicht besser, „Das Volk hat die Regierung, die es verdient, und unserer Verband ebenfalls.

Es wäre mir sehr lieb, wenn diese offenen Worte Gehör fänden, selbst auf die Gefahr hin, auf heftigen Wiederspruch zu stoßen. Aber eine Besserung dieser Verhältnisse ist durchaus wünschenswerth, ja, notwendig. Der Verband selbst kann nur gedeihen, wenn alle in ihm vorhandenen Elemente aktiv an dessen Aufbau mitarbeiten, aber für Fortschritt desselben muß ihm etwas mehr moderner Zeitgeist inokulirt werden, und das, deutsche Genossen und Mitglieder, ist unsere spezielle Aufgabe.

Hoffen wir, daß die nächste Konvention, trotz ihrer großen Entfernung, eine stärkere Vertretung auf der äußersten Linken aufzuweisen hat.

A. Heins-Henryot,
Mitglied der Lokal 723, Newark, N. J.

Departement Français

Notre Convention a Niagara.

Le parlement, des ouvriers travaillant le bois, a eu lieu au mois de septembre dernier, et il n'est pas inutile de rappeler quelques faits et chiffres, qui nous ont été fournie par nos employés supérieures.

Le nombre des membres s'élève à 170.000; nous comptons 1748 unions locales.

Depuis la dernière convention en 1904 nous avons payé pour bénéfice de décés 380. doll. et pour subvenir aux dépénses des union locales souffrants d'une grève, on a depénsé une somme de 127,813 doll., dans la même périod de temps.

Malgré ces dépenses enormes, il reste en caisse une somme de près de 200,000 doll.

Depuis 25 ans, c'est à dire depuis que notre organisation existe, nous avons secourés nos membres avec plus de 3 millions de dollars, tant par les unions locales, tant par le bureau général. Nous avons des membres dans les grandes villes qui touchent un salaire de 4.80 doll, par jour, pour 8 heures de travail, et dans les villes de second ordre, le prix moyen du salaire s'élève à 50 cts l'heure en moyenne. Tout ces avantages nous ont été rendu possible par l'union seulement.

Resté seul, le travailleur n'est qu'une feuille, que le souffle patronal peut faire voltigé à son gré, tandis qu'une organisation de près de 200,000 hommes, tous du même métier, forment une armée assez formidable pour crier un halt énergique à l'exploitation effrenée du patronat.

Où sont ces temps où l'on osait offrir à l'ouvrier charpentier de 10 à 12 doll. par semaine, ou plutôt pour 60 heures de travail? Aujourd'hui, en outre d'un salaire supérieure, de moindre durée de travail, on se sent aussi respecté par les employeurs. L'ouvrier n'a plus besoin de s'abaisser, le chapeau à la main devant le bureau du patron. On traite avec ce dernier à titre égale, et si l'employeur veut avoir des ouvriers compétants, appliqués, il doit à son tour traiter ces derniers d'une façon humaine, aimable, et leur rendre le même degrée de respect qu'il expecte que les ouvriers lui rendent.

Mais en dehors de la question patronal il est encore bien d'autres bienfaits que nous devons à notre organisation. Combien de larmes, par exemple, ont été sechés par les secours que l'organisation accorde à ses membres en cas de mort ou d'accident?

Nous savons fort bien que ces bienfaits ne suffiront, à éliminer la misère des chaumières prolétariènnes; nous sommes de ceux qu'croyent, que c'est l'Etat, c'est à dire à la société en générale, qu'incombe le devoir de pourvoir tout ses membres, de travail et de son revenu intégral, mais en attendant que l'humanité aura compris son devoir jusqu'à ce point, nous devrons secourir nos frères, qu'un sort injuste au malheureux, aura forcé d'accepter les secours d'autrui.

L'idée de la corporation, l'idée du combat des uns pour tous, et de tous pour un, nous amènera forcément à une époque où la société se chargera des malades et des impotants, où on ne saura se figurer des "sans pains," parceque "sans travail." Mais en attendant, avec les bienfaits que nous accordons à nos membres, nous enseignons à ces derniers la beauté de la solidarité, l'utilité de la corporation, toute en profitant d'une plus large part de bonheur que la prosperité à déféré au people de ce pays.

Nous gagnons plus de temps à donner à notre éducation, nous jouissons d'une plus grande somme de confort et nous n'avons plus besoin de retirer nos enfants de l'école avant l'age pour les habituer à gagner leur part du morceau de pain commun à la famille. Cela nous permettra d'attendre en confiance et avec plus de patience le jour, espérant prochain, où finira l'exploitation de l'homme par l'homme et où tout le peuple ne sera qu'un peuple de frères.

C'est une grande erreur que de croire que seul la misère engendre le désire et la force

de changer notre mauvais état de choses. Bien au contraire, un peuple habituer à l'aisance, ayant reçu bonn éducation, profite des avantages qui donne la sciance, un peuple parail refusera de se laisser enchainer de nouveau aux mâts de misère. Il demendera du progrès et du bienêtre pour ses enfants au même degrée qu'il en jouie lui même. Et si on lui refuse ses droits, il combattra pour les prendre. Le premier pas pour devenir un homme libre et heureux, c'est donc d'être un bon membre de l'union. A. H. HENRIOT.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

Paris le 20 septembre, 1906.

Pour des raisons indépendantes de ma volonté jai dû pendant quelque temps, suspendre l'envoi de mes correspondances au "Carpenter." Aujourd'hui qu'elles ont disparu, je puis reprendre ma collateration régulière au journal.

Ma dernière lettre vous indiquait quels avaient été les resultats généraux du 1. mai, du mouvement général tenté pour arracher au patronat la reduction à 8 heures de la journée de travail.

Il furent, il faut l'avouer, à peu près nuls. Des grèves pourtant se sont prolongées dans diverses industries mais ne purent venir à bout de la résistance opiniâtre des employeurs.

Aiguillonnés par le commun danger, ces derniers se groupèrent et oposèrent au bloc ouvrier le bloc patronal, mais celui-là autrement bien outillé pour la résistance ou l'attaque, jusqu'il avait pour lui le capital, nerf de la guerre et le concours ouvert ou déguisé de l'autorité, de la magistrature, de la force publique. A l'assaut de cette bastille se ruaient des bataillons sans discipline, sans cohésion, manquant surtout de la plus indispensable des choses, de munitions. D'avance, il était facile de présager que la lutte serait de la courte durée et qu'elle en serait le resultat final. Seule les typographs, qui réclamaient la journee de 9 heures, obtinrent satisfaction dans la presque totaliité des villes de France, encore que la façon dont leur mouvement fut conduit, notament à Paris prête à la critique.

Des enseignements sans nombre se sont dégagés de cette période d'agitation et l'expérience en sera profitable au prolétariat français. Il s'est aperçu que les mots, les discours étaient insuffisants pour modifier quoi'que ce soit et que l'action, pour être efficace, a souvent besoin d'être prolongée. Ce dernier resultat ne peut être obtenu que si l'on donne à ceux qui y prennent part, les moyens de la soutenir. Pour son mouvement, la Fédération du livre a dépensé plus de 600,000 francs! La nécessité d'importantes réserves de guerre dans les caisses syndicales n'est plus aujourd'hui discutée chez nous. Il rest, pour être logique, à consentir les sacrifices nécessaires pour les former. Le congrès de la Confédération général de travail qui doit se tenir à Amiens dans les premiers jours d'octobre ne manquera pas d'être intéressant à plus d'un titre. Les deux tendances qui se partagent le mouvement syndical français, vont se trouver de nouveau en présence, l'action directe purement révolutionaire et l'action réformiste. Chacune d'elle pourra indiquer les résultats obtenus. Je ne manquerai pas de vous en envoyer un compte rendu.

—Action syndicale—Action politique—

C'est une question irritante qui vient d'être posé au Congrès d'Amiens que celle des rapports à établir entre l'organisation syndicale et les organisations politiques, en l'espèce, lisez le "parti socialiste." La Fédération textile a demandé son inscription à l'ordre du jour et, dans son dernier congrès s'est pronocée nettement pour l'affirmation, en ce sens que, tout en réservent l'autonomie absolu des organisation, la Confédération générale du travail aurait à s'entendre avec le Parti Socialiste dans des circonstances à déterminer. La même question figure au tableau des travaux du prochain congrès socialiste.

C'est un véritable pavé qui vient d'être lancé dans la mare aux grenuilles. Des flots d'enere coulent, coulent—paraissant intarissables. Chacun tien à dire son mot, à épingler son opinion. Ce qui se passe en Angleterre relativement à l'intervention des trades-union dans la question électorale, ce qui parait devoir se passer avant peu en Amérique, donne plus d'intérêt encore aux polémiques engagées.

D'accord avec les statuts de la Confédération qui disent qu'elle doit se tenir à l'écart des groupements politiques, ceux qui la dirigent, libertaires anarchistes pour la plupart,

répoussent énergiquement (et cela se conçoit aisément) tout accointance avec les partis politiques. Nombres de réformistes, la quasi unanimité, partagent la même opinion et il est d'ores et déjà certain que la presque totalité des délégués au Congrès d'Amiens rejettera la proposition.

Sans cacher l'intérêt qu'il y aurait à voir les deux organisations s'entendre et marcher la main dans la main, les socialistes constatent, par la plume de leurs "leaders" que la question est prématurement posée mais que la solution s'imposera avant peu.

Où l'affaire menace de se corser, c'est que certains de ceux qui repoussent l'entente avec les partis politiques réclament avec énergie que la Confédération, respectant la liberté d'opinion de ses members se tienne effectivement à l'écart de toute politique, y compris la politique anti-parlementaire ou anarchiste. Tout cela donnera certainement lieu à une véritable joute oratoire au Congrès d'Amiens, mais, je le répête, la solution n'est pas douteuse; les délégués repousseront tout compromis et, en cela, ils s'inspireront des véritables intérêts ouvriers, car si l'on ne voit pas nettemant ce que l'organisation syndicale pourrait gagner à une pareille alliance, par contre on apercoit très bien tout ce qu'elle pourrait y perdre.

La politique, engendreuse de décorde, doit-être prudement tenue à la porte de nos locaux syndicaux. A chacun dans le privé, d'agir ensuite à sa guise et de tenir la ligne de conduite que lui dictera sa conscience. Il serait puéril d'admettre que l'amélioration du sort de la masse des travailleurs ne pourra se faire que dans l'ordre économique et que les syndicats suffiront à cette besogne. Mais je suis de ceux qui pensent que si la politique socialiste doit être écartée de nos organisations syndicales, il doit être également de mème pour les théories libertaires, politique negative, mais politique toute même, et pour toute autre conception philsophique qui pourrait blesser les convictions de ceux de nos camarades qui ne les professent pas.

—Le Repos Hebdomadaire—

Paris le 14. Octobre, 1906.

A différents repris j'ai eu à signaler, dans mes correspondances, les campagnes ardentes que menaient certains corporations en faveur du vote, par le Parlement, d'une loi établissant pour l'ensemble des travailleurs le repos hebdomadaire obligatoire.

Les employés de commerce, notament se sont signalés par la constance et la vigeur de leurs efforts pour modifier un état de choses qui, d'un bout de l'année à l'autre, les enchainait au magasin fêtes et dimanches compris.

Dans leur action, tant auprès des Chambres que de l'opinion publique, ils ont été admirablement secondés par la plupart des corporations de l'alimentation qui, elle aussi, paraissait vouées à un labeur perpétuel, sans trève ni repos.

Trop faible encore pour pouvoir imposer elle mêmes cette réform aux employeurs, les organisations ouvrières durent demander à la loi un concours pour l'instant indispensable et seul efficace. Aussi depuis plusieurs années, le projet soumis à la lente incubation législative faisait-il consciencieusement la navette entre la Chambre et le Sénat pendant que, de temps à autre, de nouvelles démarches ou manifestations de la Féderation des employés remettaient au plan de l'actualité la question du repos hebdomadaire.

La necessité de cette réform, le bien fondé de cette revendication n'etait ni discutable ni discutés par personne. Mais les intérêts du patronat paraissaient si fortement menacés, du moins en apparence, qu'il entreprit une lutte sourde contre le projet et mit tout en oeuvre pour le faire avorter. Au Sénat il trouva de précieux concours qui se traduissaient par des modifications tellement profondes à la loi voté par la Chambre qu'on pouvait affrmer que, si elles devenaient définitives, la reforme pouvait du coup être considerée comme absolument illusoire.

Sur ces entrefaites, les élections générales eurent lieu (au mois de mai) lesquelles accentuèrent encore la volonté de la masse électorale de voir enfin aboutir les lois sociales depuis si longtemps projetées ou en discussion. Cette situation nouvelle et aussi l'énergique intervention du ministre compétant, eurent raison des résistances sénatoriales et aboutirent au vote d'une loi qui, sans être parfait, donnait néanmoins en grande partie satisfaction aux travailleurs intéressés.

* * *

L'article fondàmental de la nouvelle loi interdit d'occuper plus de six jours par

semaine un même employé ou ouvrier dans un établissement industriel ou commercial ou dans ses dépendances, de quelque nature qu'il soit, public ou privé, laique ou religieux, même s'il a un caractère d'enseignement professionel ou de bienfaisance. Le repos hebdomadaire doit avoir une durée minimum de 24 heures consécutives et être donné le dimanche.

Ce principe général comporte un grand nombre de dérogations. C'est ainsi que lorsqu'il est établi que le repos simultané, le dimanche, de tout le personnel serait préjudiciable au public ou compromettrait le fonctionnement normal de l'établissement, le repos peut être donné du dimanche midi au lundi midi, ou un autre jour que le dimanche, ou le dimanche après-midi avec un repos compensateur d'une journée par roulement et par quinzaine, ou par roulement à tout ou partie du personnel, sous réserve des autorisations nécessaires exigées par la loi.

Etant donnée la nature de leurs opérations (fabriques de produits alimentaires, hôtels, restaurants, débits de boisson, hopitaux, entreprises de spectacles, d'éclairage, de distribution d'eau ou de force motrice, de transport, etc.) toute une catégorie d'établisements sont autorisés à donner le repos hebdomadaire par roulement.

Dans les établisements occupant moins de 5 ouvriers ou employés et admis à donner le repos par roulement, le repos d'une journée par semaine pourra être remplacé par deux repos d'une demi journée représentant ensemble la durée d'une journée de travail.

En certains cas de force majeure (tels que travaux urgents pour éviter des accidents, ou périodes de chômages causées par les intempéries), le repos hebdomadaire pourra être suspendu. Enfin pour beneficier de ces diverses dérogations chaque établissement intéressé devra en obtenir l'autorisation dans les formes prévues par la loi, laquelle stipule également que toute autorisation accordée à un établissement devra être etendue à tous les établissement de la même ville faisant le même genre d'affaires et s'adressant à la même clientèle.

Comme il est facile de s'en rendre compte par le rapide résumé que je viens d'en donner, la loi ne manque pas de complications, et les moyens s'offriraient nombreux aux industriels et commerçants de se défiler par la tangente si les organisations ouvrières n'étaient là pour veiller à sa stricte application. Il n'en est pas moins vrai qu'aujourd'hui, grace à elle, des milliers de travailleurs qui précédement travaillaient sans jamais se reposer, vont avoir chaque semaine en jour entier dont ils pourront disposer à leur guise. A ce point de vue la portée sociale de cette loi est considérables. L'artisan et le boutiquier conservent leur liberté entière et peuvent, comme par le passé, continuer personnellement à travailler les 7 jours de la semaine, mais il leur est formellement interdit désormais de plier leur personnel à ce surmenage.

* * *

Mais la loi votée, il restait à l'appliquer.

Immédiatement, avec un accord touchant, les patrons organisèrént la résistance, les uns en continuant à conserver leurs magasins ouverts le dimanche, les autres en appliquant la loi de façon à mécontenter le public. Du côté ouvrier, les avis se départagèrent de façon bizarre sur la mise en pratique du repos hebdomadaire. Si chez les employés il y a eut unanimité pour exiger le repos obligagtoire de tout le personnel le dimanche, il n'en fut pas le même dans l'alimentation. Pendant que certains syndicats demendaient le repos collectif du dimanche comme seul capable d'assurer une loyale application de la réforme, d'autres, notament le syndicate des boulangers, réclamaient le repos par roulement comme seul capable de leur donner satisfaction. Cette façon de procéder assurait en outre l'emploi de nombreux chômeurs, qui, d'après les ouvriers boulangers existent dans, cette corporation. Les patrons, mal places pour entrer en lutte ouverte contre la loi et obligés de compter avec leur clientèle, objectèrent que le nombres des ouvriers disponibles etait insuffisant pour assurer le repos par roulement et decidèrent de fermer le lundi, mettant ainsi le public dans obligation de s'approvisionner pour deux jours de pain et de consommer du pain rassis un jour sur sept. Par ce moyen ils espéraient faire se soulever les clients en leur faveur et obtenir ainsi que la loi fut modifiée en leur faveur. Leurs espoirs ne se réalisèrent pas.

(Voir la suite à la page 45.)

OUR ADVERTISERS

Wilson Saw and Manufacturing Co. Using Saw Smiths' Union Label.

The Wilson Saw and Manufacturing Co., of Port Huron, Mich., about two months ago entered into an agreement with the Saw Smiths' International Union of America, for the use of their union label.

The firm has employed union labor in their shops for a good many years, but previous to this step had not adopted the union label for reasons best known to themselves.

Having time and again been asked by our members if it was possible to buy saws bearing the union label we are pleased to be now placed in a position to give a satisfactory reply at the same time hoping that other manufacturers of saws will shortly follow the example of the Wilson Co. and likewise adopt the union label.

The initial step taken by the Wilson Co. is conclusive evidence of their friendliness to organized labor, and they deserve the patronage and support of every union man using saws.

The name of the firm is plainly etched on the face of every saw surmounted by the union label. The Wilson Co.'s Wolverine Pipe, Hand and Panel Saws, which they specially make for carpenters, are at least equal in quality and finish to any on the market at the same price. They do not ask you to buy a poor article at the price of a good one, nor a good article at a higher price. They do not ask you to pay anything for the union label, and if the saw is not satisfactory it may be returned and the money paid will be refunded and no questions asked. This assurance has been given us in a communication recently received from the Wilson Saw & Manufacturing Co., in which they offer the following piece of poetry appealing to the sense of duty of all union men using saws:

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part—there all the honor lies."
Wilson's part:—making saws tough and true,
Your part:—demand the union label, now
it's up to you.

The Steel Square Pocket Book

The Steel Square Pocket Book, by Bro. D. L. Stoddard, is a practical and handy treatise, giving the best methods of using the carpenter steel square.

The size of this book enables the carpenter to carry it in his pocket, and hence can always refer to it for the method of finding the different cuts used in roof framing, stair work, hoppers, towers and bicycle tracks and arches; also directions for describing hexagons, octagons and other polygons, circles, ovals, ellipses, brace measurement, dividing a cone, solving examples in proportion, facia and frieze cuts; besides directions in clear language for solving many other knotty problems by the use of the square.

This book of 159 pages is thoroughly original and up to the times. It contains 150 illustrations, every cut for the same being new and specially made. One new feature which will commend itself to mechanics, is the absence of reference letters on the illustrations, therefore the reader will have no trouble in looking for the various A, B, C's, etc., which are sometimes confusing to beginners.

Instead of having to hunt for letters, the reader will find an exact engraving of the square itself laid on the work, thus giving the points, lengths and quantities sought.

The book is a boiled down compendium of information about the square which can be referred to quickly, having a thorough alphabetical index.

While we strongly recommend the Steel Square Pocket Book to our members and readers on its merits, we take particular pleasure in doing so because its author, Bro. Stoddard, is a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for many years the R. S. of L. U. 281, Indianapolis, Ind., a man who has spent a lifetime for the education and uplifting of the carpenter, and always has been and is yet, one of the most zealous and untiring workers in the cause of unionism, giving his time free and often at a great sacrifice to himself and family.

Having to depend on his weekly wages, Bro. Stoddard had to struggle against great odds, getting his little book before the public, but finally succeeded in disposing of some thousand copies of the first edition. He then thoroughly revised and rewrote the book, adding much new matter and some 40 illustrations.

The new edition is now selling at a rapid rate and those who bought a copy are more than pleased with it.

No carpenter can afford to be without D. L. Stoddard's Steel Square Pocket Book; its price is only 50 cents per copy. It is perfectly on the square and advertised in this journal.

E. C. Atkins & Company, the famous saw manufacturers, will celebrate their fiftieth anniversary in 1907, at which occasion they have in mind a very pleasant surprise for their friends. In the meantime they are celebrating by attaching a gold seal indicative of the coming event and showing that "they have something up their sleeve."

A New Yankee Tool.

A new tool which will be found very valuable by the carpenters, outside men and bench men as well, is now offered by the North Bros. Manufacturing Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., a firm advertising in this journal.

It is the "No. 35 Spiral-Ratchet Screw Driver," and attachments for same. It is right and left-hand and rigid.

In construction it is same as the No. 30 and 31, but smaller and for driving small screws only.

It is intended for electrical workers, cabinet makers, carpenters and mechanics having a large number of small screws to drive, and where a lighter tool will be much more sensitive and convenient than the standard pattern, or No. 30.

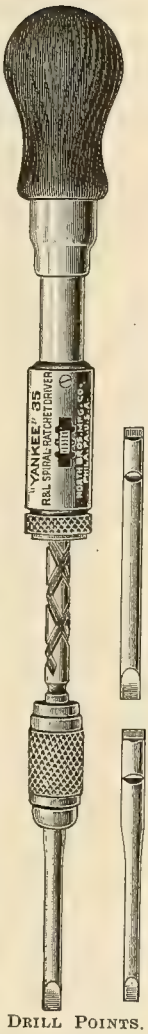
It is small enough to be conveniently carried in the pocket, measuring 7 in. long when closed (without bit) and weighing complete less than 7 ounces.



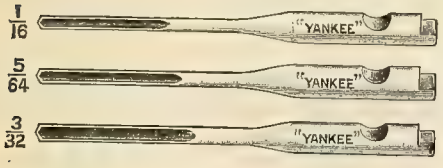
It drives screws in or out, ratchets in or out, and is arranged to hold rigid when closed or extended.

The bits are straight, so they can be used to drive screws through holes in insulators, etc., where the flattened blades will not pass through holes.

The great convenience of this new driver in its smaller size and lesser weight, will commend and make it a desirable tool even to those who already have the No. 30. The length of tool with bit in chuck is 9 1-8 in. when extended.



Attachments: CHUCK WITH DRILL POINTS.



Larger drill points than these should not be used in this tool.



COUNTERSINK. Extra long screw driver bits. Bits same width as their regular bits but 2 in. longer, projecting 4 in. beyond chuck.

(Suite de la page 43.)

D'abord pour fermer le dimanche et approvisionner leurs clients pour deux jours, il leur fallait faire double travail le samedi en astreignant leur personnel à un surmenage épouvantable. C'était acheter trop cher le repos du lendemain, aussi dans un grand nombre de boulangeries les ouvriers se refusèrent-ils à doubler les fournées. Ajoutez à cela que les boulangeries coopératives ouvriers, merveileusement outilliers et ayant organisé le repos par roulement, avaient pris leurs mesures pour inonder Paris de pain frais fabriqué par elles, et vous devinerez que la résistance sournoise des patrons boulangers ne pouvait être de longue durée. Ils viennent en effét de saisir le futil prétext de l'arrivée du lord-maire de Londres à Paris, pour décider que les boulangeries resteraient ouvertes afin de ne pas priver le public de pains frais au cours des fêtes données en son honeur. En un mot, c'est la victoire pour les ouvriers boulangers.

Les employés durent multiplier les meetings et organiser d'imposantes manifestations pour obliger certains magasins à fermer le dimanche.

De leurs côté les ouvriers coiffeurs s'entendirent à l'amiable avec leurs patrons pour obtenir que, dans une partie déterminée de Paris les salons de coiffure fussent fermés le lundi, tandis que dans l'autre le repos hebdomadaire serait appliqué le dimanche. Bref, malgré la résistance des patrons, ouverte ou passive, on peut dire que maintenant la loi sur le repos hebdomadaire est généralement appliquée en France.

On annonce bien, pour la rentrée des Chambres, une interpellation à ce sujet et des demandes de modification à la loi, mais il est dès maintenant certain que le Parlement se refusera à défaire l'oeuvre qu'il a si péniblement édifiée et attendue si longetemps par l'ensemble des travailleurs.

Après cette dernière tentative patronale, il ne restera plus aux syndicats ouvriers qu'à veiller à ce que la loi soit appliquée dans toute sa rigueur. Les bienfaits qu'en retireront leurs adhérents se mesureront à la vigilance déployée par les organisations.

G. GUENARD.

CLAIMS PAID IN NOVEMBER, 1906

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
5692	Mrs. Mary K. Warriner	13	$ 50.00
5693	Wm. E. Bailey	43	50.00
5694	Mrs. Mary L. Johnston	61	50.00
5695	H. E. Gill	75	100.00
5696	J. A. Hargrove	98	200.00
5697	Wm. M. Lunt	106	50.00
5698	Mrs. Ada Revis	125	25.00
5699	John Mygrant	158	50.00
5700	Mrs. Edna E. Ramsey	198	25.00
5701	James R. Keck (Dis.)	199	200.00
5702	Willis W. Riley	448	200.00
5703	C. W. Grader	562	50.00
5704	R. E. McDonald (Dis.)	617	200.00
5705	John J. Kennedy	1272	200.00
5706	George M. Maiken	1311	50.00
5707	Mrs. Theo. Sprenger	1403	50.00
5708	Preston Barnes	1481	200.00
5709	Philip C. Brenner	2	200.00
5710	Michael J. Bulger	27	200.00
5711	Mrs. Lizzie T. Hall	63	50.00
5712	Mrs. Anna O. I. Karasinski	132	50.00
5713	Mrs. Theonile C. Seguin	134	25.00
5714	Mrs. Sarah Cooper	256	50.00
5715	Mrs. Pauline Hansen	309	50.00
5716	Francois St. Pierre	390	50.00
5717	Wm. James	526	200.00
5718	Elbert J. Byrd	527	50.00
5719	Wm. G. Guthrie	528	200.00
5720	Charles H. Weiss	843	200.00
5721	J. J. Grant	1025	100.00
5722	Mrs. Sarah M. Danforth	1594	50.00
5723	Walter J. Murki	7	200.00
5724	Mrs. Maria Holzmeister	12	50.00
5725	John F. Haynes	13	200.00
5726	John A. Johanson	22	200.00
5727	Henry Fritz	26	50.00
5728	Isaac Smink	37	200.00
5729	Ed. L. Coleman	76	50.00
5730	Mrs. Jennie Reid	88	50.00
5731	Peter E. Drasher	129	200.00
5732	Wm. Sauer	129	200.00
5733	Henri Rheaume	134	200.00
5734	Harvey F. Doyle	167	50.00
5735	Mrs. Hilda Wickman	181	50.00
5736	Harry W. Hall	211	100.00
5737	Wm. McCracken	211	200.00
5738	Neil McMillan	316	200.00
5739	D. C. Shipherd	316	50.00
5740	Mrs. Rachel A. Baumann	325	50.00
5741	Mrs. Emma B. McCoy	331	50.00
5742	Charles T. Cox	359	200.00
5743	David S. Boston	407	50.00
5744	Mrs. Delima Reed	408	50.00
5745	Wm. Seaman	532	50.00
5746	Frank Wendorf	548	50.00
5747	Mrs. Martha Kerls	636	50.00
5748	Mrs. Caroline Winter	803	25.00
5749	Mrs. Hannah S. Swanson	810	50.00
5750	Mrs. Lillie M. Carson	891	50.00
5751	George Van Winkle	895	200.00
5752	Thos. D. Stone	1106	200.00
5753	Andrew J. McDermitt	1186	200.00
5754	J. W. Pilchard	1207	50.00
5755	Mrs. Harriet Mack	1261	50.00
5756	Mrs. Lena L. Zink	3	50.00
5757	Edwin L. Barrows	43	200.00
5758	Mrs. Clara M. Pratt	72	50.00
5759	Ralph P. Baker	167	50.00
5760	Mrs. Thomas Eanzel	387	50.00
5761	Clarence M. Mead	611	200.00
5762	Mrs. Estell Guy	1281	50.00
5763	Andrew Smith	1282	50.00
5764	Mrs. Rachel Victor	1	50.00
5765	John Milvale	43	200.00
5766	Albert Vane	54	200.00
5767	Mrs. Mary J. Zuber	98	50.00
5768	Chas. W. Harris	158	50.00
5769	Mathew Nilla	282	200.00
5770	Mrs. Mary S. Hickman	1532	50.00
5771	J. T. Oxley (Dis.)	4	200.00
5772	Franklin Z. Webster	132	200.00
5773	John W. Neuman	147	200.00
5774	Erhard Eckstein	309	200.00
5775	Zeph McBride (Dis.)	633	200.00
5776	Mrs. Flora Eddings	696	50.00
5777	Ralph Droege (Dis.)	774	400.00
5778	Henry F. Routh	696	200.00
5779	Bernard Budke	785	200.00
5780	Neil Crawford	892	200.00
5781	Lewis A. Humphrey	1034	200.00
5782	Mrs. Margaret E. Meekin	1126	50.00
5783	Mrs. Mary H. Langan	1678	50.00
5784	Mrs. Catherine Schulzendorf	1	50.00
5785	Charles W. Nye	22	200.00
5786	Mrs. Clara M. Hoadley	79	50.00
5787	Mrs. Mary A. Able	132	50.00
5788	Louis S. McCoy	240	200.00
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5790	Mrs. Adna Johnson	331	50.00
5791	Frank J. Ring	514	200.00
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5793	E. Vernon Rourke	67	50.00
5794	Mrs. Emilie Harter	80	50.00
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5797	Gustave Gasdke	599	200.00
5798	Mrs. Nettie Keller	651	50.00
5799	Adelma Arcand	801	50.00
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5801	John Burger	945	50.00
5802	Mrs. Eliza A. Russell	1287	50.00
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5804	Joseph Fitzgerald	1717	200.00
5805	Mrs. Caroline Thoms	5	50.00
5806	L. E. Pake	36	50.00
5807	John O'Connor	43	200.00
5808	John Brawn	109	200.00
5809	John Duncan	257	200.00
5810	Charles E. Swab	3	50.00
5811	J. J. Rupp (Dis.)	16	300.00
5812	Mrs. Sarah Rees	22	50.00
5813	John Strasser	45	200.00
5814	John A. Forsberg	97	200.00
5815	Mrs. Mellissa A. Redman	138	50.00
5816	Otto Shubert	142	200.00
5817	George Chadeayne	273	200.00
5818	Jacob C. Grimm	306	200.00
5819	Charles E. Bassell (Dis.)	349	300.00
5820	Robert L. Slack	437	200.00
5821	Robert Carson	601	200.00
5822	Joe Kruetz	849	50.00
5823	Frederick H. Brigham (Dis.)	29	300.00
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5827	Wm. Osman, Sr.	142	200.00
5828	John D. Smith	142	50.00
5829	Carl Eklund	457	100.00
5830	Mrs. Agnes A. Colwell	938	50.00
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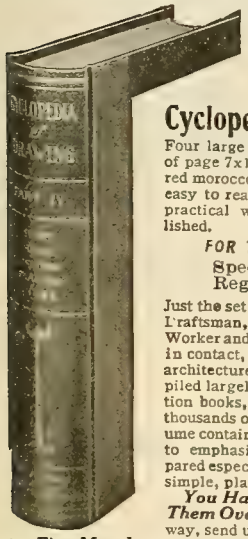
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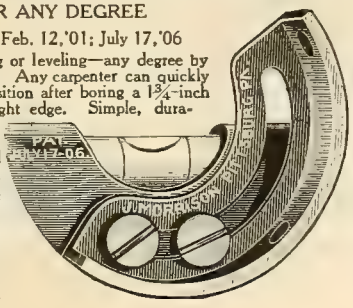
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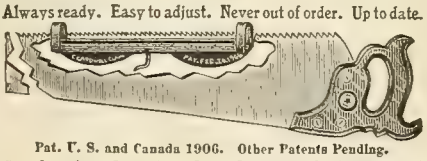
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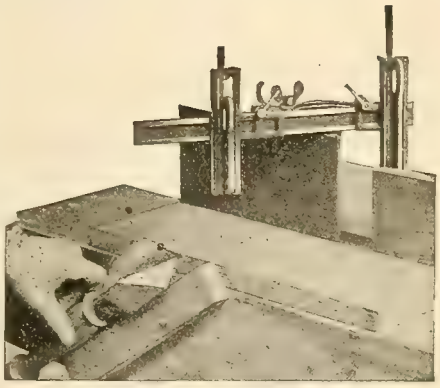
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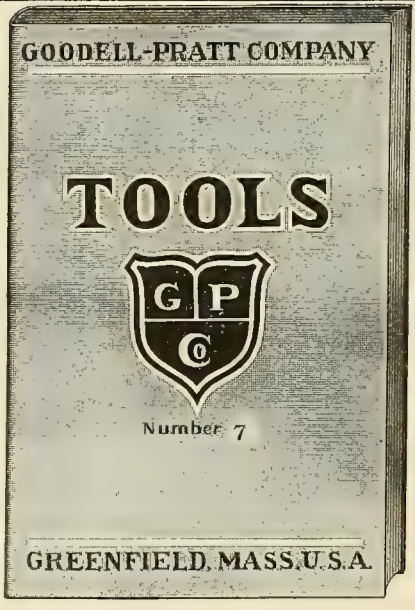
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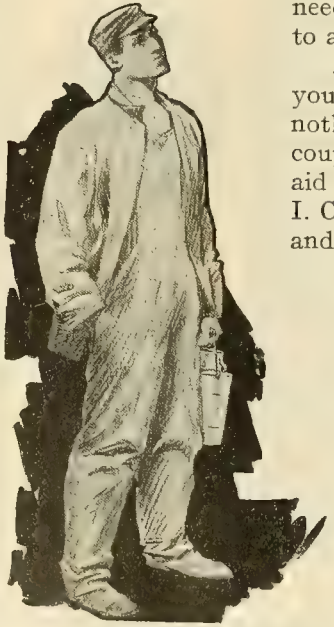
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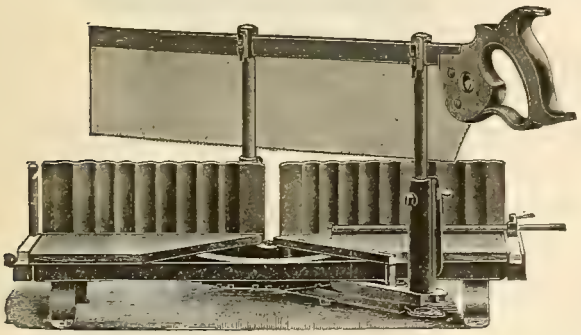
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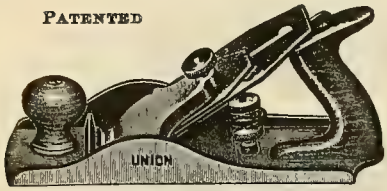
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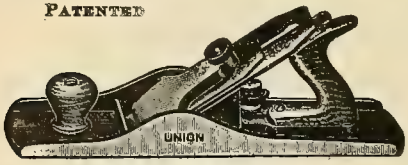
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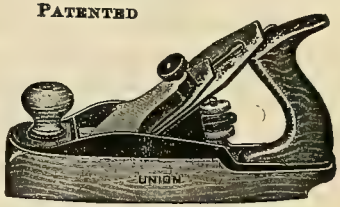
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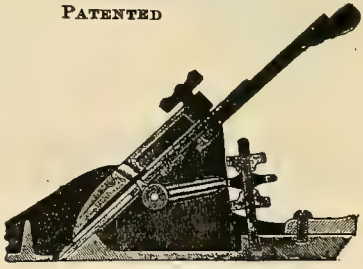
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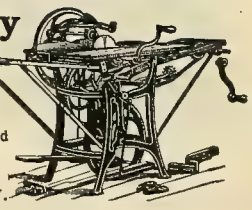


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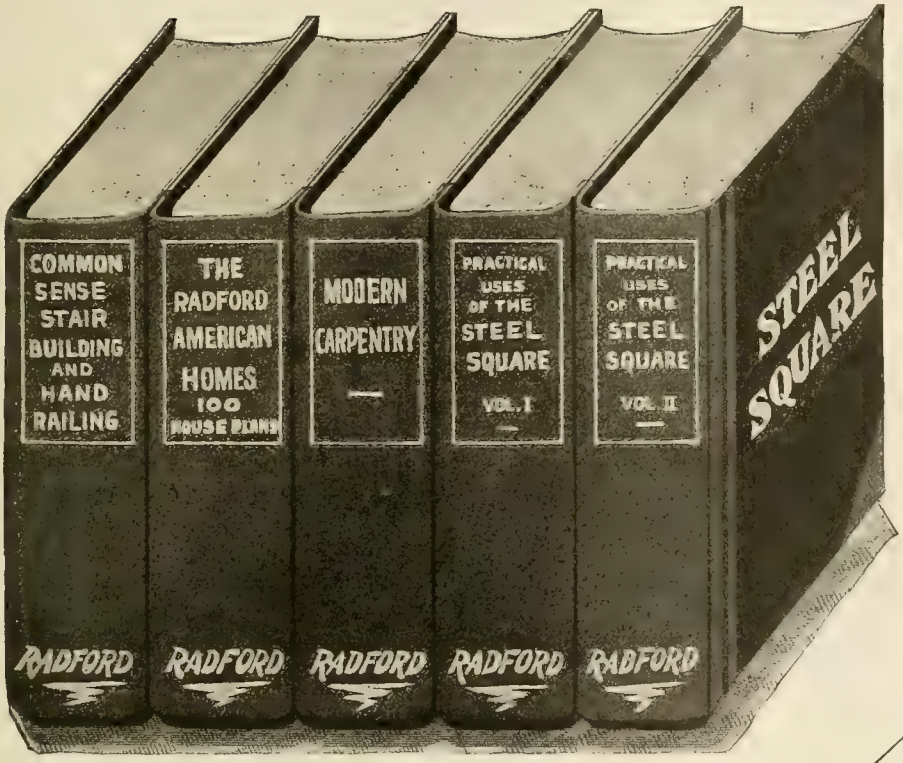
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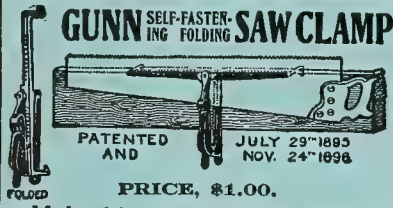
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